HISTORY
OF THE
NINTH REGIMENT
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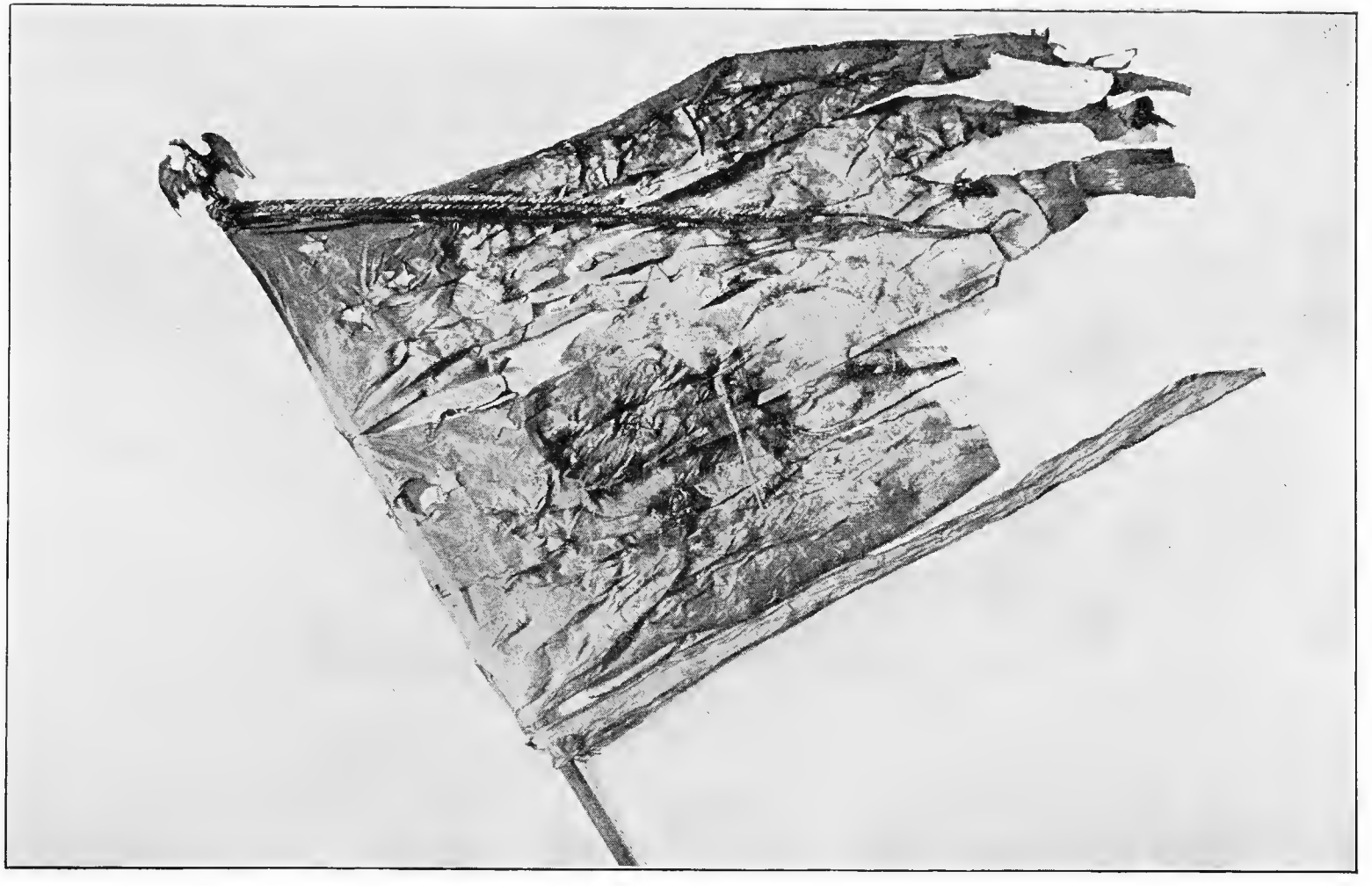


NEW YORK STATE FLAG.

CARRIED IN THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, AND THROUGH THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

HISTORY

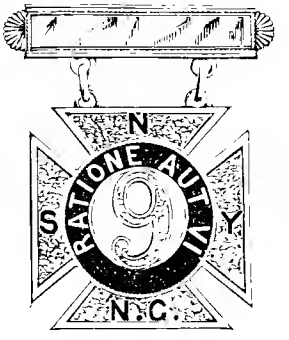
OF THE

NINTH REGIMENT

N Y S. M. - - - N G. S. N Y.

(EIGHTY-THIRD N. Y VOLUNTEERS.)

1845—1888.



HISTORIAN

GEORGE A. HUSSEY

EDITOR

WILLIAM TODD.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

VETERANS OF THE REGIMENT.

NEW YORK.

1889.

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DEDICATION.

TO THE

MEMORY OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

(EIGHTY-THIRD NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.)

AND N. G. S. N Y.

WHO HAVING SERVED THEIR COUNTRY FAITHFULLY, IN WAR AND IN PEACE,
LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN HONOR,

THIS VOLUME IS FRATERNALLY DEDICATED.

"Oh! if there is upon this terrestrial sphere
A boon, an offering, which Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation liberty draws
From a heart that bleeds and dies in its cause."

—THOMAS MOORE.

PREFACE.

The Committee having in charge the Publication of the History of the NINTH Regiment, in order to prepare the work for the press, secured the services of William Todd, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., author of the History of the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders), N. Y S. M., and N. Y Vols., and of which regiment he was a member.

Great care has been exercised in preparing the manuscript, and while there are, doubtless, a few errors, an earnest endeavor has been made to give the ex-members, members of the regiment, and the public, the best and most authentic history possible to present for their consideration.

The Committee are indebted for information and access to records, to the friends, members and ex-members of the regiment, to whom they extend hearty thanks.

BENJ. F BOWNE.
JOSEPH T. HALLOCK.
JOHN T LOCKMAN.
WALTER SCOTT.
RALPH SHORROCK.

GEO. I. BUXTON.
THOS. L. HANNA.
JOHN T PRYER.
EDWARD SHANLY
THOS. W THORNE.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Secretary.

GEORGE A. HUSSEY,
Chairman.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The Historical Committee having engaged the services of the undersigned, to prepare for publication a History of the NINTH Regiment—from data furnished by the historian, Captain George A. Hussey—he entered upon the duty with misgivings as to his ability to satisfactorily perform the task. Fortunately, the material furnished was, in the main, so concise, that as the work progressed, he gathered courage to complete the pleasing undertaking.

For the purpose of a more intelligent understanding of the part taken by the regiment during its service in the War of the Rebellion, as well as in times of peace, the best authorities have been consulted—Government Records, Histories of Campaigns and Regiments, and Monographs on special topics.

WILLIAM TODD.

ALBANY, *January* 1, 1889.

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LIST OF PRINCIPAL ENGAGEMENTS.

1861.	July 4.	Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry,	Maryland.
1862.	August 9.	Cedar Mountain,	Virginia.
1862.	August 20–23.	Rappahannock Station,	Virginia.
1862.	August 28.	Thoroughfare Gap,	Virginia.
1862.	August 30.	Second Bull Run,	Virginia.
1862.	September 1.	Chantilly,	Virginia.
1862.	September 14.	South Mountain,	Maryland.
1862.	September 17.	Antietam,	Maryland.
1862.	December 11–13.	Fredericksburg,	Virginia.
1863.	April 29–30.	Fitz Hugh's Crossing,	Virginia.
1863.	May 1–4.	Chancellorsville,	Virginia.
1863.	July 1–4.	Gettysburg,	Pennsylvania.
1863.	November 28.	Mine Run,	Virginia.
1864.	May 5–7.	Wilderness,	Virginia.
1864.	May 8.	Laurel Hill,	Virginia.
1864.	May 9–21.	Spottsylvania,	Virginia.
1864.	May 23–27.	North Anna (Totopotomoy),	Virginia.
1864.	June 1–3.	Cold Harbor (Bethesda Church),	Virginia.

*** For losses in engagements, see page 359.

ENGAGEMENTS

IN WHICH

COMPANY K (SIXTH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY) TOOK AN ACTIVE PART, EITHER BY SECTION OR AS A WHOLE, UNTIL THE TIME OF MUSTER OUT OF THE UNITED STATES SERVICE OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.

1861.

Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 16.
Balls Bluff, Va., Oct. 21.

1862.

Williamsburgh, Va., May 5.
Seven Days Battles, Va., June 25–July 1.
Malvern Hill, Va., Aug. 5.

1863.

Kelly's Ford, Va., March 17.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 2.
Brandy Station, Va., June 9.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 3.
Shepherdstown, W. Va., July 16.
Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 12.
Auburn, Va., Oct. 14.
St. Stephens Church, Va., Oct. 14.
Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14.
New Hope Church, Va., Nov. 27.
Parker's Store, Va., Nov. 29.
Culpeper Ford, Va., Dec. 1.

1864.

Brock Road, Va., May 6.
Todd's Tavern, Va., May 7–8.
Island Ford, Va., May 10.
Beaver Dam, Va., May 10.
Ashland, Va., May 11.
Glen Allen, Va., May 11.
Richmond Hill, Va., May 12.
Ennons Chapel, Va., May 28.

STATIONS OF THE REGIMENT.

June, 1861,	Brigade of General Stone.
July and August, 1861,	Division of General Banks, Department of the Shenandoah.
September, 1861, to February, 1862,	2nd Brigade, Banks' Division, Army of the Potomac.
March, 1862,	2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.
April, 1862,	Abercrombie's Brigade, Department of the Shenandoah.
May and June, 1862,	3d Brigade, 2nd Division, Department of the Rappahannock.
July and August, 1862,	3d Brigade, 2nd Division, 3d Corps, Army of Virginia.
September, 1862, to May, 1863,	3d Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac.
May, 1863, to February, 1864,	2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac.
March, 1864, to June, 1864,	2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

No.	Recapitulation of the Membership in 1861—1864.	No.	Field and Staff Officers.	Non Commissioned Staff Officers and Band.	Company A.	Company B.	Company C.	Company D.	Company E.	Company F.	Company G.	Company H.	Company I.	Company K.	Company L.	Grand Totals.
1	Members who volunteered in the years 1861–1862..	1	22	39	133	117	134	144	133	122	134	127	118	180	127	1,530
2	Recruits who were assigned in the years 1863–1864....	2	..	....	72	66	76	64	62	76	74	61	76	63	58	748
3	Total membership of the companies, officers, band, etc.	3	22	39	205	183	210	208	195	198	208	188	194	243	185	2,278
4	Officers who were killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease.....	4	3	....	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
5	Enlisted men who were killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease.....	5	..	....	24	26	18	29	26	15	25	21	25	15	27	251
6	Officers who were wounded in battle and discharged therefor.....	6	1	....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
7	Enlisted men who were wounded in battle and discharged therefor.....	7	..	....	5	4	12	10	9	7	12	3	7	6	6	81
8	Officers who resigned, or were honorably discharged the service.....	8	8	....	4	2	2	3	5	1	3	4	4	3	3	42
9	Enlisted men who were discharged for disability contracted in the service.....	9	..	4	40	25	42	35	35	34	31	36	27	15	26	350
10	Officers, and enlisted men, who were promoted to commissioned office out of the regiment.....	10	4	3	11	8	22	22	12	23	13	9	4	8	9	148
11	Officers, and enlisted men, who were transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols., Vet. Res. Corps, or discharged by the A. G. O.....	11	1	18	66	62	74	72	66	70	72	49	66	103	73	792
12	Officers who were mustered out at expiration of three years term of service.....	12	5	....	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	33
13	Enlisted men who were mustered out at expiration of three years term of service.....	13	..	5	10	16	8	11	13	17	14	22	17	78	10	221
14	Officers, and enlisted men, who were missing in battle, or deserted the service	14	..	9	40	37	29	21	25	28	35	41	40	12	29	346
15	Total changes in the years 1861–1864 inclusive.....	15	22	39	205	183	210	208	195	198	208	188	194	243	185	2,278
16	Officers wounded in battle but not discharged therefor..	16	3	....	4	2	1	2	1	3	3	..	1	1	1	22
17	Enlisted men wounded but not discharged therefor	17	..	2	27	26	29	36	29	28	30	27	33	12	37	316
18	Total killed, died of wounds, disease, and the wounded	18	7	2	63	59	60	80	66	53	70	52	67	34	71	684
19	Total of officers promoted in, and out of, the regiment..	19	22	3	17	13	27	30	22	28	21	16	10	17	14	240

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THE NINTH NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

FIRST RECORDS EXTANT.

1814—1845—1860.

The Oldest Survivor, General Samuel I. Hunt.—The New York State Militia.—Register of Officers of the NINTH in 1845.—Disbanded in 1850.—Formation of the Irish NINTH.—Celebrating St. Patrick's Day.—The Wheel within a Wheel—Disbanded Again.—The Fifty-fifth N. Y. S. M.—Re-organization.—General Orders.—Captain Mansfield Lovell.—Register of Officers, June 25, 1859.—Washington's Birthday, 1860.—Surgeons and Chaplains in the Militia.—Reception of the Japanese Embassy.—Fourth of July.—Reception of Ellsworth's Chicago Cadets and the Savannah Republican Blues.—The NINTH would visit Great Britain. Company A's Reception.—Visit of the Prince of Wales.—Company C's Target Practice with Sea-coast Guns.

IN December, 1887, there appeared in the columns of the *New York Tribune*, a sketch of the life of General Samuel I. Hunt, who had died on Sunday the 4th of the month, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. In the account it is stated that "Mr. Hunt enlisted as a private in August, 1814, in the old NINTH Regiment, served as Sergeant, Lieutenant, and in other positions until 1824, when he was elected Colonel. He resigned in 1828." Colonel Hunt was made a Brigadier-General in 1834. General Hunt was certainly the oldest survivor of the NINTH Regiment of that period.

During the early history of the New York State Militia, the State was divided into about two hundred and sixty-nine regimental districts, in each of which the arms-bearing population was enrolled in regiments designated by the number of the district. In only a few of the districts, however, were the members uniformed or armed.

But little knowledge respecting the early history of the original NINTH Regiment can be obtained, except possibly by delving into old musty records. some dating back of 1812. This is believed not to be now necessary. or desired. In 1845, the Seventeenth Ward of New York City constituted the NINTH regimental district. The *Military and Naval Chronicle*, of August 9th, of that year, gives the following register of the commissioned officers of the regiment at that time :

Field and Staff.

Colonel, James Langdon Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel, Ebenezer Jessup, Jr.; Major, Thomas Walden, Adjutant, William H. Disbrow, Quartermaster, Edward T Northam; Paymaster, Daniel H. Burnett, Chaplain, Erasmus D. Foote, Surgeon, ——.

Company A.

Captain, John C. Helme; First Lieutenant, Richard H. Thompson; Second Lieutenant, Abram J. Post.

Company B.

Captain, George A. Trowbridge; First Lieutenant, Stephen H. Cornell; Second Lieutenant, C. W. Atwood.

Company C.

Captain, ——, First Lieutenant, Philip E. Walden; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Company D.

Captain, Sidney C. Sloane; First Lieutenant, ——, Second Lieutenant, Robert Cottier.

Company E.

Captain, Amos S. Chamberlain, First Lieutenant, M. R. Pittman, Second Lieutenant, Moses E. Crasto.

Company F.

Captain, John N. Hayward, First Lieutenant, John I. Ireland, Second Lieutenant, E. T Butterwinkle.

Company G.

Captain, David Sherwood, First Lieutenant, Jacob L. Seabing, Second Lieutenant, Andrew P Van Tuyle.

Company H.

Captain, Francis Tillon, First Lieutenant, ——, Second Lieutenant, Henry B. Melville.

Company I (Lancers).

Captain, Bernard Hannigan, First Lieutenant, Phillip McArdle, Second Lieutenant, Patrick Kelley, Third Lieutenant, Albert H. Nicolay

On May 6th, 1847, by an act of the Legislature, the First Division, N. Y S. M., was organized.

On the 27th of May, 1850, by orders from the Adjutant General's office, the regiment was disbanded, and Companies B, E and F, by orders No. 3, from Brig.-Gen. William Hall, were transferred to the 8th Regiment, N. Y S. M.

From a sketch of the life of Captain Michael Phelan, written by Mr. Michael Cavanagh, and published in the *Celtic Magazine*, June 1882, we cull the following facts respecting a re organization of the NINTH Regiment

In 1848, immediately after the receipt of the news of a revolution in France, a meeting of expatriated Irishmen was held at the Shakespeare hotel in the city of New York, to discuss the situation in Ireland, and endeavor to decide upon the best means for accomplishing the freedom of that unhappy land. Many eloquent speeches were made, notable among which was one by Michael T O'Connor, who, upon concluding, was asked by Michael Phelan the pertinent question: "Can you fight as well as you have spoken?"

Upon it being announced that a brigade was to be formed under the title of "Irish Republican Union," Mr O'Connor heartily approved the movement and headed the roll with his

signature. Mr. Phelan was next, and among others were John G. Fay and James F Markey.

To the latter belongs the credit of having organized the first company, which was called the "Mitchell Guard," recruited almost entirely from dealers in Washington Market. When in 1850 this company was enrolled in the State Militia it was known as Company C, NINTH Regiment.

The summer of 1848 was a busy one to those interested in this movement. At a meeting held on August 14th., and which was attended by Archbishop Hughes, that distinguished prelate gave in his adhesion, and supplemented his eloquent address on the subject of Human Freedom, by a subscription of five hundred dollars.

The "Irish Republican Union" had maintained its distinctive character for over a year, when, for obvious reasons, it was deemed advisable by its founders, and such other prominent Irish refugees as had meanwhile arrived in New York, to have the organization incorporated as a part of the New York State Militia, and towards the close of 1849, the brigade was divided into companies and officered in accordance with the militia laws. Each company of this incipient "Army of Liberation" adopted as a special designation, the name of some distinguished Irishman. The one with which Mr. Phelan connected himself, and of which he was chosen captain in November, was called "Guyon Guards." Mr. Thomas Murphy was elected Orderly Sergeant.

On May 29th, 1850, the members were mustered into the service of the State of New York as the NINTH Regiment, N. Y S. M. Colonel James Heuston and Messrs. John Savage, Michael Doheny, Thomas Devin Reilly, and Joseph Brenan, refugees of '48, also joined the organization.

On March 17th, 1851, the NINTH Regiment celebrated the birthday of Ireland's Patron Saint by a parade in New York and Brooklyn. The day was the most inclement "Patrick's Day" in the memory of old New Yorkers, rain and sleet poured down without intermission, and caused some of the officers to remonstrate with Captain Phelan—who was in com-

mand—against the parade taking place, the Captain, with his accustomed decision replied: "I have paid the band, and will follow it, if necessary, alone!" Thus was inaugurated the military celebration of St. Patrick's Day on the American Continent.

From what has been said respecting the *personnel* of the NINTH Regiment, it will be seen that the elements which gave life and soul to the organization, was composed of those who sympathized with the condition of Ireland, and who hoped to be able, soon, to render signal service to their native country. These men had also formed themselves into a secret organization, known as the "S. F.'s," each member being pledged to aid personally in revolutionizing Ireland. Captain Phelan held the position of communicating officer, as well as the open command of Company D, and continued to exercise the duties devolving upon him in this dual capacity—once visiting Ireland—until November 22nd, 1854, when he resigned his commission in the State Militia.

Sergeant Murphy, by unanimous vote of the company, succeeded to the command.

On February 22nd, 1855, the corporation of the city presented the regiment with a set of colors. On May 18th, 1860, ex-Captain Phelan addressed a letter to the editors of the *Irish People*, from which additional light is gained as to the status of the regiment during the fifties.

Upon the surface, the regiment to which I was attached was the NINTH New York State Militia simply. A few of the members were nothing else but the bulk were Irish rebels in disguise. The wheel within a wheel was the order of the S. F.'s. * * * As a rule those who held the highest positions in the NINTH Militia were not prominent officers of the S. F.'s—for instance our Colonel, an American, and a most worthy gentleman, was not aware of the double character of the organization he had the honor to command—while many privates in the regiment were officers in high rank among the S. F.'s. * * * Unfortunately, the growing numbers and increasing power of the S. F.'s attracted the attention of men whose trade was politics, and whose principles were far from being of the best. * * * At the eleventh hour they wormed themselves into the organization, with the view of making the credulity of their countrymen a stepping-stone whereby, at the worst, they might ascend to local offices of trust and power. * * * As a consequence, a powerful and promising organization was stripped of its boasted unity of action, if not of purpose.

As for that part of the S. F 's still remaining in 1858, they, with the other members of the regiment, were transferred, mostly, to the Sixty-ninth, by special orders No. 41, A. G. O., dated May 3d.

At the time of disbandment the register of the officers was as follows:

Colonel, Lucius Pitkin, Lieut.-Col., Daniel Kelley; Major, Richard Barry.

Company A.

Captain, *vacant;* First Lieut., *vacant;* Second Lieut., *vacant.*

Company B.

Captain, Charles McGuire, First Lieut., Patrick Holden, Second Lieut., Bernard Fox.

Company C.

Captain, Edward Kernes, First Lieut., James Cassidy, Second Lieut., Cornelius Dora.

Company D.

Captain, Thomas Murphy, First Lieut., Lawrence Glynne; Second Lieut., *vacant.*

Company E.

Captain, James Galligher, First Lieut., Samuel Frazer, Second Lieut., Peter Flynne.

Company F

Captain, William O. Murphy, First Lieut., *vacant;* Second Lieut., *vacant.*

Company G.

Captain, *vacant;* First Lieut., John Conroy; Second Lieut., *vacant.*

Company H.

Captain, Robert Coddington, First Lieut., *vacant;* Second Lieut., *vacant.*

Company I.

Captain, James Murphy, First Lieut., Augustus P Greene; Second Lieut., Cornelius Horrigan.

Company K.

Captain, Felix Duffy, First Lieut., Terrence Duffy; Second Lieut., *vacant.*

At that time the Fifty-fifth regiment, "Garde La Fayette," was composed of eight companies, its nationality was mixed, the left wing being almost wholly composed of natives of France, naturalized American citizens, while the three companies composing the right wing were divided between native Americans and Swiss. The two wings wore different colored trousers, and while efforts had been made to harmonize this incongruity, no settlement could be effected, for neither side would yield the point. When the NINTH was disbanded, the right wing of the Fifth-fifth applied for permission to withdraw from that regiment, and assume the number of the disbanded organization. The request was granted, and thus was formed the regiment whose history it is purposed recording in these pages.

It must not be supposed that the transfer mentioned was made without a great deal of "influence" being brought to bear upon the state authorities. Mr. Alexander Henriques, of Company G, "City Guard," was chairman of the committee appointed to urge upon the Adjutant-General the necessity of the change, and it was not until after several weeks of persistent work that the efforts of the applicants were successful, and the following order issued

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, June 25th, 1850.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

* * * * * *

II. Colonel Lucius Pitkin (assigned to the command of the 23rd vacant Regimental District, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, by General Orders No. 41, of May 3rd, 1858) is hereby transferred from the District and assigned to the command of the

22nd Regimental District, and will at once report to Brigadier-General Charles Yates, commanding the 2nd Brigade.

III. The 23rd Regimental District will be hereafter designated as the 9th Regimental District.

IV Michael M. Van Beuren, Thomas T Ferris, and William H. Hallick, all of the city of New York, are hereby appointed, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the 9th Regimental District, and of the troops which may be transferred thereto, or organized therein. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

V Companies B, G, and K, of the 55th Regiment, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, are hereby detached from said regiment, and transferred to the 9th Regimental District, same Brigade. The commandants of these companies will immediately report for duty to Colonel Van Beuren, commanding the 9th District.

VI. The several companies transferred by the preceding paragraph are hereby organized as the NINTH Regiment. Colonel Van Beuren will, without delay, re-letter these companies, and forward to this department a return of the names of the officers and the number of non-commissioned officers and privates under their respective company letters.

VII. The Field Officers of the NINTH Regiment will, on receipt of this order, report personally to Brigadier-General William Hall, commanding the 3rd Brigade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, N. Y S. M.
New York, June 27, 1859.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

The foregoing General Orders, No. 18, are promulgated for the information and government of the Division.

Brigadier-General Hall will cause a report to be made to the Major-General of a register of the Officers of the NINTH Regiment, with their places of residence as soon as the organization is completed.

By order
Major-General CHAS. W SANFORD,
R. C. WETMORE, *Division Inspector.*

NINTH REGIMENT, "CITY GUARD," N. Y. S. MILITIA.
New York, July 1, 1859.

ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

The officers composing this regiment will attend a meeting on Thursday evening, 7th inst. at eight o'clock, at the Armory, No. 654 Broadway, to organize the command, and to make suitable arrangements to comply with orders of the A. G. O. No. 18, viz.: to re-letter the companies transferred to this command, and to report the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, under the respective letters.

Commandants of companies will make out their returns in accordance with the above, and deliver them to me, on the night of the meeting, that they may be transmitted to the Adjutant-General without delay.

By order of
M. M. VAN BEUREN,
Colonel.

At the meeting, the companies B, G and K, late of the Fifty-fifth, were re-lettered A, C and B, respectively.

Company A, "State Guard," previous to its connection with the Fifty-fifth, had been known as Company F, Second Regiment, and under its popular commander, Captain Joseph H. Johnson, was a wide awake and active organization. Company B, "Swiss Rifles"—as its name indicates—was composed of natives of that oldest of republics, Switzerland, and the *personnel* continued mostly the same throughout the period of the war, one of its members, Joseph A. Moesch, rising to the rank of colonel, and yielding up his life while gallantly leading the regiment at the battle of the Wilderness. The "City Guard," whose members prided themselves upon their high social standing, was organized June 14th, 1833, by Captain William M. McArdle, and was then known as the "Pulaski Cadets," and later as the "City Tigers." In 1840 it was attached to the Two-hundred and Twenty-second regiment—or regimental district—and lettered B. In 1857 it was transferred to the Fifty-fifth as Company G, and finally found a permanent resting-place as Company C in the NINTH.

Recruiting was at once begun, with a view to increase the number of companies, as well as to fill up the old ones. Mr. John W. Davis succeeded in raising a fourth company, and on September 16th, it was mustered as Company D, Mr. Davis being commissioned Captain. On the 19th the companies

met and adopted the name "City Guard" for the regiment, which action was formally announced in regimental orders, No 6, series of 1859. On the 9th of October the regiment was inspected at Hamilton Square, one hundred and eighty men answering to roll-call.

Owing to the subsequent career of the writer, the following letter is of special interest :

New York, 17th November, 1859.

BRIG.-GEN. FRED. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General, New York State Militia.

SIR : I beg leave most respectfully to call your attention to a deficiency which exists in the organization and instruction of the militia forces of this city, and to ask your co-operation in supplying that deficiency as far as may be practicable.

It cannot have escaped your notice, that the enormous increase of the calibre of heavy guns, and the propulsion of vessels of war by steam, have inaugurated and developed a new system of attack upon seaport towns, as evinced in the late European wars.

The slow and precarious method of landing troops for the purposes of such attack has been abandoned, and, as a natural consequence, infantry, cavalry and light artillery, for the defense of seaboard towns, have become of secondary importance, and the heavy sea-coast gun, must hereafter be looked to as the proper and legitimate means of defense. I, therefore, propose to commence by giving lessons to Company C, 9th Regiment, in the drill of the sea-coast gun, and in order to do this we shall require a modified casemate carriage and gun, which, with the requisite implements, I can procure for about four hundred dollars. It does not seem right to put this expense upon the company, which has expressed a willingness to devote its time to this species of instruction, in addition to the usual infantry drill ; and I have, therefore, the honor to ask your intercession with the Legislature, during the ensuing winter, to induce them to make an appropriation for this specific purpose. When the trifling amount of the expense is considered, in connection with the vast interests involved, I cannot doubt that this application will meet with success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. LOVELL.

Captain Mansfield Lovell, a graduate of West Point, was certainly alive to the necessity of training the Militia in the use of artillery for sea-coast defence ; and inasmuch as the NINTH had been designated—as were nearly all the Militia infantry regiments in N Y City—as heavy artillery, it seemed quite proper that the members should be instructed in that arm of the service. After much delay the Captain's suggestion was approved, and the company occasionally visited Fort Hamilton, where the men were faithfully drilled by their commander, so

that, during the civil war, when they were arrayed against their former Captain and instructor, the members were enabled to give a good account of themselves.

On the 1st of December, Company E, Captain William Atterbury, was mustered into the State service. On the evening of the 6th, the Board of Officers met and ratified the action of the Adjutant-general, in appointing the Field-officers.

The register of officers of the NINTH at the close of the year, with date of rank, was as follows:

Field and Staff.

Colonel, Michael M. Van Beuren,	June 25th, 1859.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas T Ferris,	June 25th, 1859.
Major, William H. Hallick, .	June 25th, 1859.
Adjutant, Charles B. Bostwick, .	July 7th, 1859.
Quartermaster, Alexander Henriques,	July 7th, 1859.
Surgeon, E. Willis Fisher, .	July 7th, 1859.
Surgeon's Mate, Edward H. Andrew,	December 6th, 1859.
Engineer, Henry L. Stevens, .	July 7th, 1859.
Paymaster, Henry L. King, .	July 7th, 1859.
Chaplain, Stephen R. Baker, .	November 1st, 1859.

Company A (State Guard).

Captain, Joseph H. Johnson,	December 10th, 1851.
First Lieutenant, George W Carpenter,	February 17th, 1858.
Second Lieutenant, Charles C. Reed,	December 8th, 1859.
Additional Second Lieutenant, Henry A. Luther,	December 8th, 1859.

Company B (Swiss Rifles).

Captain, Henry L. Robert,	June 10th, 1852.
First Lieutenant, Louis Billon,	June 11th, 1851.
Second Lieutenant, John Deppeler,	December 6th, 1859.

Company C (City Guard).

Captain, Mansfield Lovell, .	July 20th, 1859.
First Lieutenant, Edward L. Stone,	May 5th, 1857.
Second Lieutenant, David Banks, Jr.	April 26th, 1859.
Additional Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Prescott, ,	April 26th, 1859.

Company D.

Captain, John W Davis,	September 16th, 1859.
First Lieutenant, Edmund R. Greene,	September 16th, 1859.
Second Lieutenant, William F Henry,	September 16th, 1859.
Additional Second Lieutenant, William E. Jackson, . ,	December 21st, 1859.

Company E.

Captain, William Atterbury, .	December 1st, 1859.
First Lieutenant, John B. Coppinger,	December 1st, 1859.
Second Lieutenant, Edward P Sanderson,	December 1st, 1859.
Additional Second Lieutenant, John Meeks, Jr. . .	December 1st, 1859.

On January 20th, 1860, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferris resigned. February 22nd the regiment paraded in honor of the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of Washington's Birthday. The line formed on Great Jones street, right resting on Broadway, at two o'clock, P M. It rained hard all day, and the fact of the parade being executed under such circumstances, was commented upon by the *Military Gazette*, of March 1st, as follows:

The occurrence of a severe storm on the 22nd ult., enables us to express views we have long held, with reference to parades of mere courtesy and display, during unfavorable weather.

The 22nd was to be commemorated by a display of half-a-dozen of our city regiments, and there accordingly turned out on this, perhaps the worst day of the season, a couple of thousand of our young men; the strength and flower of New York, stood for hours the drenching of a pitiless rain, with their feet immersed in the salted slush of our streets, no complaining, no shrinking of these proud fellows, and no one was found to counsel that this exposure was unnecessary and uncalled for, and the public

will never hear how many of these sowed the seeds of disease, and brought on an early death by this march. In our opinion no portion of the volunteer forces should be allowed to make ceremonious parades in unfavorable weather.

We are well aware that no regulation of the commander-in-chief will reach this matter—it springs from a sense of honor and pride, motives we shall be the last to deprecate, but which, in this particular, lead to excess. The correction lies in public opinion, outside as well as inside of regiments, and we trust that officers and men will reflect upon the subject, and determine that hereafter, no *esprit de corps* shall carry them away from their duty to themselves, their families and friends. Let it be once understood that the regimental and company musters of ceremony are to be postponed, whenever it is found that they cannot take place without manifest danger to the health of the men, and we shall find valuable recruits for the service, who are now restrained from joining by an unwillingness to expose themselves to the winter storms of this climate.

No one will apply our remarks to the sterner duties of the citizen soldier; they must be performed blow it ever so hard, and we know that our men will not be wanting.

The Seventh Regiment had gone to Washington to celebrate the day, and assist at the inauguration of the Washington Statue, and when it returned on the morning of the 24th, it was met by the Twelfth Regiment, Colonel Daniel Butterfield, three hundred and twenty-five strong, the NINTH, under Colonel Van Beuren, which mustered two hundred, and about a hundred members of the Seventh, who had remained at home.

The escorting troops assembled early and marched to the City Hall Park, where they remained till eleven o'clock, then marching to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and having properly received their comrades of the Seventh, marched at their head to where a salute was to be fired by a detachment of Company F, Fourth Artillery, Captain McMahon. After that, continuing on to the Armory of the Seventh.

On May 28th, the Third Brigade—in which was the NINTH—Brigadier-General William Hall, commanding, proceeded to East New York for instruction in drill.

The abuse of power in appointing chaplains and surgeons in the Militia regiments, where the incumbent was of neither the theological or medical profession, became so notorious that the *Military Gazette* of June 1st, 1860, printed the following:

In regard to the professional experience of some of the surgeons of the New York Militia Forces, we have, by way of illustration, compared the list of officers of the First Division Medical Staff, as given in the Adjutant-General's Register (Report of 1860, pp. 81-83), with the City Directory, with the following result:

SURGEONS.—1st Regiment, F F Resch, "Segars;" 2nd Regiment, John C. Devin, "Hosiery;" 4th Regiment, Henry E. Davies, "Lawyer;" 5th Regiment, George Dieffenback, "Butcher;" 11th Regiment, Elrick Parmly, "Dentist;" 23nd Regiment, Wm. Seligman, "Clothing;" 55th Regiment, Ernest Cazet, "Merchant;" 69th Regiment, Jos. B. Tully, "Lawyer."

CHAPLAINS.—(Adjutant General's Report, p. 87) 1st Regiment, A .Toedtleberg, "Grocer;" 2nd Regiment, Rich. Goodwin, "Tailor;" 4th Regiment, Ed. R. Bell, "No Occupation;" 5th Regiment, Chas. C. Eddy, "Broker;" 6th Regiment, Chas. H. Phillips, "Drugs;" 73d Regiment, Geo. M. Wheaton, "Glass."

An order was afterwards issued requiring that all chaplains should be clergymen, and surgeons graduates of medical schools.

June 16th, the regiment paraded with the first division in honor of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy The troops mustered on the Battery at two o'clock, P M., and at three the distinguished visitors were in their carriages and the line in motion. The division had been detailed as the guard of honor. The *Military Gazette* said of the NINTH on this occasion:

The NINTH regiment is of quite a different genus from the old NINTH. A small, elegantly dressed personage; with a high, erect, head, and very proud tread. Decidedly the most beautiful artillery uniform in the country; cloth of the first quality; and all the trimmings of the richest material, and arranged with most exquisite taste.

This regiment looked like a thorough-bred black spanish cock, with his broad, bright, red comb, glossy, dark plumage, and gallant mien, swelling much larger and grander than his weight (numbers) would seem to justify.

The NINTH is a select nucleus of a splendid regiment (which is wanted, and it is to be) of heavy artillery. It will be no doubt, one day, as large as it nows looks.

The 4th of July was celebrated by a parade of the First Division, but coming so soon after the Japanese visitors, the ranks were not as full as its friends desired. The *Military Gazette* said of the occasion.

* * * This is an American s particular natal day, and should be ushered in by the booming of cannon, and be kept up by martial display.

Let the officers and men of the Militia bear in mind that they are the same class of soldiers who were, in the revolutionary days, called upon to do their country s fighting; and should the necessity again arise, they would be the force on which the country must depend.

On the 14th, the "Chicago Cadets," Captain Elmer E. Ellsworth (Paymaster-General, State of Illinois), afterwards the renowned Colonel of the "Fire Zouaves"—Eleventh N. Y Vols.—arrived in New York, and were received by the Sixth Regiment. Their drill in Madison Square, before an immense audience, was a complete success, the Cadets cutting their way straight through the heart of New York, carrying the very citadel of its self-esteem by assault.

The gallant and athletic strangers found no competitors, but only admirers and friends, and were well looked after while in the city by the Sixth Regiment, Company F, of the Eighth, and Company C of the Thirteenth, members, too, of the NINTH contributing to the pleasure and comforts of the Zouaves.

The next body of visitors were the "Republican Blues," of Savannah, Ga., and of their reception the *Gazette* said, in its issue of the 25th:

The Republican Blues, Captain John W Anderson, of Savannah, Ga., upon invitation of the City Guard, arrived in New York about the time of the departure of the Chicago Zouaves, in consequence not creating any marked sensation; but it was obvious that the men were of the best kind, and well commanded.

The company was formed on the 1st of May, 1808, since which date it has had but four captains, including the present. They marched easily and without any pretense of comparing themselves with any other corps; as well-bred gentlemen they gained the esteem of all who looked at them.

Coming from the South, New York people had an opportunity of exhibiting their courtesy and appreciation of the brotherhood of the whole country; and as far as the reception was public or private, this sentiment of fraternity and mutual confidence and esteem, was the prevailing idea.

At the banquet given by the Guard to the Blues, as they were about to leave, the assurance of a warm personal friendship were prominent in the speeches.

Captain Anderson, of the Blues, upon being called upon for a speech, said:

"Brethren and soldiers of the New York City Guard: The Republican Blues, through their captain, return you their warm, their true, their sincere thanks; we shall never forget your kindness. Your names shall ever be associated with ours as Brothers; and we hope that we may have the opportunity of convincing you that we really do love you."

The health of Captain Lovell having been proposed, and at his request, Alexander Henriques replied in part, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Blues: You have, in common with us, partaken of the crystal fount of friendship; you have been actuated by the same motives that have actuated us in receiving you. This is no miracle; it is the undercurrent of the national consanguinity, which never shall, which never can be perverted, as long as patriots exist

at the North and at the South; and this same feeling of good-fellowship towards the South exists in the North-west and at the East.

Corporal Mercer, of the Blues, replied with a few remarks to a toast complimentary of his company

Captain Lovell then introduced Ex-Lieut.-Colonel Ferris of the NINTH, who spoke a few happy sentiments of pleasure at being present.

The "Blues" were quartered at the Lafarge House while in the city, most of the time was spent in visiting the neighboring places of interest, amongst which was Throggs Neck, where they were entertained in glorious style by Mr. B. M. Whitlock, they also visited the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Ferris, at Bloomingdale.

Before leaving, the "Blues," ninety-six men strong, were photographed by Brady, and upon their return to Savannah, a set of resolutions were engrossed and sent to the City Guard, in compliment to the many courtesies extended to them during their visit to New York.

On the afternoon of the 25th, guests and hosts marched down Broadway. The "Blues" baggage wagon, which followed, was decorated with a number of American flags, while on top was a large white streamer, on which were the words in red letters, "City Guard." In rear of the wagon was a banner with the following inscription:

Savannah Blues!

No North	(Cap of Liberty)	No South
No East	(Clasped Hands)	No West

New York, July 25, 1860.

This Savannah company, as well as the "City Guard," took prominent and antagonistic part in the Civil War, which so soon followed this interchange of brotherly fellowship.

On the 31st of August, Lieutenant John B. Coppinger, of Company E, addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, the British Premier, asking whether his Company would be permitted to land in England, "armed and equipped as the U. S. law directs," on a military excursion, to exchange courtesies with the English Volunteers, and on the 12th of October, Lord

Palmerston replied that Her Majesty's government, as well as the whole British nation, would feel very great pleasure at a friendly visit from any portion of the people of the United States, but that it would not be consistent with the laws of the United Kingdom, that a body of armed men, organized as a military body, and not being subjects of the British Sovereign, should land in the United Kingdom and move about therein. His Lordship added, however, that if any of the members of Company E, were to come over to England in the summer of the next year, bringing with them their rifles for the purpose of entering into competition at the annual rifle-shoot, they would be, no doubt, most heartily welcomed.

Early in October, the "State Guard" (Company A), Captain Johnson, entertained at a banquet in the Apollo Rooms, the New Haven Grays. Speeches were made by Colonels Van Beuren and Le Gal, Captain Johnson, and Captain Osborn of the "Grays." The entertainment was a flattering success, and was highly enjoyed by those present.

On the 11th, the First division—four brigades—and the First brigade of the Second division, paraded in honor of the Prince of Wales. Line was formed at noon, on the Battery, and after waiting some time for the distinguished visitor, the troops were dismissed for refreshments, but the roar of the salute to royalty, fired from Fort Columbus, soon brought the men in line again. About two o'clock, the Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, carrying the Prince and his suite, and a party of gentlemen who had gone down the bay to meet them, landed at Castle Garden. This venerable depot for "distinguished foreigners" received the party, who were welcomed by the Mayor, Fernando Wood, in the name of the city. Major-General Sandford received the Prince at the "Castle" gate, the visitors were then mounted upon gaily caparisoned horses and proceeded to review the troops.

After this the line moved to the City Hall Park, where the Prince and the Mayor made another review and were tendered a marching salute.

An immense crowd, variously estimated at from one to two

hundred thousand people, witnessed the pageant, and as many more were disappointed in not seeing the royal visitor, for it was dark before the column reached Canal Street. The right of it was halted at Great Jones Street, and when the troops had been placed in line on the east side of Broadway, the royal party passed, under the escort of Captain Joshua M. Varian's troop of cavalry of the Eighth regiment. The throng crowding the sidewalks and looking from every window obtained but a glimpse of the Prince, as with his white plumed chapeau in hand, he bowed his acknowledgments to the hearty greeting. The NINTH would have appeared to better advantage had the number under arms been greater, as it was, the regiment looked well, and the companies marched with a steady step and an even front. For reasons best known to the members, the Sixty-ninth regiment refused to appear in the parade.

On the 12th of November, Company C, under command of Captain Lovell, went to Fort Hamilton for target practice with the heavy guns. The company mustered about sixty, and marched to the Wall Street ferry, where it embarked upon the Union Ferry Company's boat *Peconic*, graciously furnished for the occasion.

The sail down the bay was enlivened by the music of Dodworth's band. A number of invited guests were in the party, among whom were General Hall, Colonels Bostwick and Burnham, Major Lansing, Captain Sweeny, Lieutenant Johns, U. S. A., and Mr. Smith, the president of the ferry company.

Arriving at the dock, near Fort Hamilton, the company marched to the parade ground, doffed their bear-skin shakos, donned their fatigue caps, and assembled about the guns on the barbette tier. From among the older members of the company, seven gun's crews of five men each were selected, who manned the old 32 pounders. Each crew fired one round of blank cartridge, after which the pieces were shotted.

A target, ten by twenty feet in size, had been anchored in the bay, at a distance of one mile from the fort, against which the practice fire was directed. The first discharge was a direct "line shot," and the ball fell only a few feet short of the mark.

Each gun's crew fired in turn, and the second shot of the second round struck and unmoored the target, which, moving with the tide, or current, made it an exceedingly difficult object to hit. The firing, however, was kept up, and several shots reached the object. When the target had floated out of range, the firing ceased. The company soon after returned to the city, and while *en route* were treated to a collation, at which toasts were drank and complimentary speeches delivered. All voted the trip a decided success. Much military knowledge had been gained, and a delightful social occasion enjoyed. Upon arrival at the city, at four o'clock, the company paraded through Wall Street and Broadway back to the armory, and were then dismissed.

The *Military Gazette* had this to say of Company C :

* * * The "City Guard" is composed of young men of the best families, and they were thought to be rather too slim and too nice to manage barbette and casemate guns. But Captain Lovell has shown that his young men are of the right kind. Not above the work and labor of the battery; not too weak and effeminate for the service of heavy artillery.

CHAPTER II.

REBELLION—SECESSION.

The Presidential Election of 1860.—Secession of South Carolina and Other States.—State of Feeling in the North.—"If Any One Attempts to Haul Down The American Flag, Shoot Him on the Spot!"—Official Documents.—Major Robert Anderson.—Attack on Fort Sumter and its Surrender.—Excitement in the North.—The President's Call for Troops.—The NINTH Offers its Services.—Resignation of Colonel Van Beuren.—Recruiting under Difficulties.—Off for Washington.—Arrival at the Capital.

THE presidential election, held on November 6th, resulting in the choice of the Republican candidate, Abraham Lincoln, so incensed the Southern wing of the Democratic party—which for over twenty years had controlled legislation at the National Capital—that they determined to withdraw their States from the Federal Union. They feared that the incoming administration might approve of laws detrimental to the slave-holding interest and, asserting that the Constitution warranted them in taking this step, set about forming a "Southern Confederacy." On the 20th of December the State of South Carolina, by its convention, issued the following:

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

At a convention of the People of the State of South Carolina, begun and holden at Columbia, on the seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and thence continued by adjournment to Charleston, and there, by divers adjournments, to the twentieth day of December in the same year:

AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States:"

We, the People of the State of South Carolina in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the general assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the "United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

Done at Charleston, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

D. F JAMISON,
Delegate from Barnwell.
President of the Convention, and others.

Attest:
BENJAMIN F ARTHUR,
Clerk of the Convention.

The other States which were to compose the Southern Confederacy followed the lead of South Carolina early in 1861, Mississippi, January 9th, Florida on the 10th, Alabama on the 11th, Georgia on the 19th, and Louisiana on the 26th. On February 1st, Texas went out, Virginia on April 17th, Askansas on the 6th, and North Carolina on the 20th of May. The Legislature of Tennessee passed an ordinance of secession on May 6th, subject to ratification by the people on the 8th of June, the result of the vote was an apparent majority for the ordinance, but this was brought about largely through the intimidation of Union voters by State troops, organized by Governor Isham G. Harris, a strong Secessionist.

The people of the North looked on in wonder and astonishment at this action of the "Cotton" States, and when those States began to arm and equip soldiers for the purpose of enforcing the secession movement, the loyal people were amazed. The South had already taken forcible possession of forts and arsenals, and the sad truth began to dawn on the minds of the loyal North that war, with all its horrors, was inevitable—that the "Irrepressible Conflict" was upon them.

This southern falacy of a Union based on dis-union at the option of any one of the contracting States, could not be tolerated by the majority of the people of the North, irrespective therefore of party affiliations, preparations were begun to oppose the action taken by their southern brethren.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the NINTH, held on the 5th of January, and upon request of the officers of Company C, a resolution was passed, dropping the name of "City Guard," Company C afterwards assuming that title

exclusively. On the 22nd, Captain Mansfield Lovell, in a letter to Company C, tendered his resignation.

Towards the end of the month, a cabinet officer electrified the North, and gave the key-note to the loyal people of the United States, by making use of an expression, in a telegram of instructions to a special agent of the government at New Orleans. This agent had been sent there by the Treasury Department for the purpose of securing the revenue cutters *Robert McClelland* and *Lewis Cass*, from seizure by the State of Louisiana. The agent, William Hemphill Jones, ordered Captain Breshwood, commanding the *McClelland*, to take his vessel to New York. On Breshwood's refusal to comply, Jones telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury and asked for further instructions. The following is the reply,

Washington, Jan. 29, 1861.

WM. HEMPHILL JONES,
New Orleans.

Tell Lieutenant Caldwell (presumably the Second officer) to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, Lieutenant Caldwell is to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly.

If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

On the 9th of February, at Montgomery, Alabama, Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was elected Provisional President of the so-called "Confederate States," and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President, and they were inaugurated on the 18th of the month.

Washington's Birthday, the 22nd, was duly celebrated by the First division, N. Y. S. M., whose members, at an early hour, assembled at their respective drill-rooms. At sunrise, a salute of five hundred guns, ordered by Governor Edwin D. Morgan, was fired from the Battery. The Military was formed on Fourteenth Street, and after being reviewed by the Governor, wheeled into column by companies, and marched down Broadway, up Park Row, through the east gate of the City Hall Park, and in passing gave a marching salute to the

City Fathers. The NINTH paraded six companies of twelve files, with full band and drum corps.

On March 4th, President Lincoln was duly inaugurated, and the Ship of State entered upon a tempestuous sea.

By special order No. 27, March 21st, A. G. O., Albany, Company B, of the Twenty-third regiment, "National Grays," was transferred to the NINTH, and became Company F This company was organized and mustered into the State service, May 4th, 1860, but owing to the fact that a sufficient number had not been enrolled to entitle the organization to a regimental charter, the transfer was made. The officers of the new company and date of rank, were: Captain Allan Rutherford, May 9th, 1860, First-Lieutenant, Edward Thorn, same date; Second-Lieutenant, Charles R. Braine, April 9th, 1861.

On the 25th of March, a regimental order directed that the quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers be held on April 6th, at their room, No. 71 University Place, corner of East Thirteenth Street, at which the committee on regimental name would report. On the 29th, another regimental order was issued, from which we make the following extract:

The members of this command are hereby directed to appear, in full fatigue uniform at the City Armory, corner of Elm and White streets, on Friday evening, the 19th of April next, at eight o'clock, at which hour the Regimental line will be formed, for instruction and drill in street firing.

WAR.

The following are copies of official documents:

HEADQUARTERS, PROVISIONAL ARMY, C. S. A.
Charleston, S. C., April 11th, 1861.

SIR. The Government of the Confederate States has hitherto forborne from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the Government of the United States, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all questions between the two Governments, and to avert the calamities of war, would voluntarily evacuate it.

There was reason at one time to believe that such would be the course pursued by the Government of the United States, and under that impression my Government has refrained from making any demand for the surrender of the fort. But the Confederate States can no longer delay assuming actual possession of a fortification commanding the entrance of one of their harbors, and necessary to its defense and security.

I am ordered by the Government of the Confederate States to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter. My aides, Colonel Chesnut and Captain Lee, are authorized to make such demand of you. All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of yourself and command, together with company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States which you may select, the flag which you have upheld so long and with so much fortitude, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by you, on taking it down.

Colonel Chesnut and Captain Lee will, for a reasonable time, await your answer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

Brigadier-General Commanding

Major ROBERT ANDERSON,

Commanding Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C.

[The Reply.]

FORT SUMTER, S. C., *April* 11, 1861.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacution of this fort, and to say, in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor, and of my obligations to my Government, prevent my compliance. Thanking you for the fair, manly, and courteous terms proposed, and for the high compliment paid me,

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ROBERT ANDERSON,

Major First Artillery, Commanding

Brig.-General BEAUREGARD,

Commanding Provisional Army.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *April 12th*, 1861, *three-twenty* A. M.

SIR: By authority of Brigadier-General Beauregard, commanding the Provisional Forces of the Confederate States, we have the honor to notify you, that he will open the fire of his batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour from this time.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES CHESNUT JR.,

Aide-de-camp

STEPHEN D. LEE,

Captain, C. S. Army, Aide-de-camp.

Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON,

U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Sumter.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES,

Charleston, S. C., April 12th, 1861.

Hon. L. P WALKER, *Secretary of War.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the enclosed copy of a correspondence with Major Anderson, in consequence of which our fire was opened upon Fort Sumter at half-past four o'clock this morning, as already communicated to you by telegraph. The pilots reported to me last evening that a steamer supposed to be the *Harriet Lane*, had appeared off the harbor. She approached slowly, and was lying off the main entrance, some ten or twelve miles, when the pilot came in.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T BEAUREGARD,

Brigadier-General Commanding

At half-past four o'clock, on the morning of the 12th, the Rebels opened fire on Fort Sumter. It is not necessary to rehearse the action of Major Anderson and his brave associates, suffice it to say, that after a bombardment lasting nearly two days, and when most of his guns were dismounted and the garrison in danger of being destroyed in the conflagration caused by the burning buildings, the Major was obliged to surrender. The evacuation took place on the 14th, the victors "graciously" allowing the vanquished to salute and haul down their flag, after which they were transferred to the steamer *Baltic*, lying off the bar, and conveyed to New York.

The news that the Rebels had "let loose the dogs of war," spread with lightning rapidity wherever there was telegraphic communication, and from thence by word of mouth to every hamlet in the land. From that moment, the citizens of the North and South—with a few exceptions—casting aside party ties, made their choice to stand by their sections, each side appealing to the God of battles, and praying that He would grant them the victory.

In all the Northern cities, towns, villages and hamlets, meetings were held to discuss the strange situation. The people resolved to support the Government and those officers legally elected to enforce its laws, pledging their honor, lives, and treasure, to that end.

SUMTER.*

BY J. WOODRUFF LEWIS.

I.

Sullen clouds the night o'er-cast,
But in the murky gloom,
An eager host is gathering fast,
Impatient for the bugle s blast—
The martial note—to some the last,
That summons to the tomb.

* These lines were written by Major Lewis, after reading the telegraphic account of the attack on Fort Sumter, and delivered at the close of an entertainment, "An Evening with the Poets," at Canton, N. Y., April 17, 1861, after which he announced his immediate departure for New York to enlist in the 9th Regiment for the War. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

II.

Hark, that roar! Night thrills and quakes!
It is the signal gun!
That booming from the Battery wakes
The mother's hopes and fears, and makes
The patriot heart, for loved one's sakes,
Weep tears for War begun!

III.

And now the guns from Sumter tell
Back the answering tale!
While from the shores adjacent knell,
The doom of men by shot and shell,
The fall—the groan—the wild farewell—
While battle-smoke, like pall of Hell,
Makes new-born widows pale!

IV.

Oh, shattered Hopes! Oh, night of Tears!
Do not thy curse extend!
By all the future s coming years,
By all humanity dreads and fears—
Oppression s bonds—the wrong that sears—
By each home that manhood rears—
By all a noble heart reveres—
May God the Right Defend!

On the 15th the following was issued:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS: The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured.

I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the force hereby called

forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union, and, in every event, the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably, to their respective abodes, within twenty days from date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do, hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest, may seem to demand.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

On the 19th, in obedience to order No. 5, the NINTH assembled at the City Armory, and after drill a meeting was held, resulting in the following:

HEADQUARTERS, 9TH REGT. N. Y. S. M.,

April 19th, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 10. }

The members of this command having voted unanimously to tender their services to their country, in this hour of its need, it becomes necessary immediately to take steps to place the Regiment upon a war footing, and recruit it to a war complement.

A Regimental Recruiting Station will therefore be forthwith opened, at the Armory of Company A (Captain Johnson), at No. 481 Broadway.

Commandants of companies will each detail two men from their respective commands daily, until further orders, who will report for duty to the officer in command of said recruiting station, from eight A. M. till seven P. M.

An officer will be detailed to remain in command of said station, daily, from eight A. M. till seven P. M., as follows:

From Co. A, on Saturday 20th inst.; from Co. C, on Monday, 22nd inst.; from Co. D, on Tuesday, 23rd inst.; from Co. F. on Wednesday, 24th inst.; from Co. B, on Thursday, 25th inst.; from Co. E, on Friday, 26th inst.; from Co. G, on Saturday, 27th inst.; and will report for subsequent days in the same order. Adjutant Coppinger, Captain Davis, Quartermaster Henriques, and Lieut. Banks are appointed to solicit and collect subscriptions to assist in defraying the expenses of equipping recruits.

By order of

COLONEL M. M. VAN BEUREN.

J. B. COPPINGER,

Adjutant.

On the 23rd a special meeting of the Board of Officers was held, at which it was decided to petition the Adjutant-General, to allow the NINTH to serve as light infantry instead of heavy artillery. The application was informally made, and on the 8th of May the following extract from the letter received by Captain Rutherford was made public;

A petition from the officers of the NINTH regiment to be ordered to do duty as light infantry has been received.

The application should properly come from the commandant of the regiment. Will you please get the Colonel, or, if he has resigned, the Lieutenant-Colonel, to make an application to that effect.

On the 7th of May, an inspection and parade was held in Washington Square, at half-past one P M., the men appearing in fatigue uniform with overcoats.

On the 11th regimental orders No. 13 announced the acceptance of the resignation of Colonel Van Beuren, and ordered an election to be held on the 16th inst. to fill the vacancy

Colonel Michael M. Van Beuren first entered the military service of the State of New York as a member of the "Napoleon Cadets," about the year 1840, of which company he was afterwards Captain. Next he was Major of the Ninety-seventh (ununiformed) regiment, then Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth regiment. On February 1st, 1854, he was elected Colonel of the Eleventh regiment, and resigned in May, 1858. Upon the re-organization of the NINTH, June 25th, 1859, he was commissioned its Colonel, and his appointment was endorsed by the Board of Officers on the following 6th of December. Although he desired to retire from active military life, Colonel Van Beuren testified his loyalty, and the interest he took in the fortunes of the NINTH, by contributing one thousand dollars towards equipping the regiment for the field.

On Thursday, the 16th, a meeting of the Board of Officers was held to elect a Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Hallick having refused to allow his name to be used, the choice fell upon ex-Colonel John W Stiles, late of the Eighth and Third regiments. He was unanimously elected.

COLONEL JOHN W. STILES.

On the 19th day of April—the day upon which, through Governor Morgan the services of the regiment had been tendered to the government,—the NINTH was composed of only six companies, averaging about fifty men each. Stronger regiments were first accepted, however, until the State's quota, under the call for seventy-five thousand men, had been filled. Steps had been taken—as narrated—to fill up the companies, and also to raise new ones. Unfortunately for this purpose, a number of officers resigned. Those of the original officers who remained true to the interests of the regiment in this hour of need, and who were mustered into the U. S. Service on the 8th of June, were, Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Hallick, Adjutant John B. Coppinger, Engineer Henry L. Stevens, Surgeon's-Mate Edward H. Andrew, ——————, Company A, Lieutenants Louis Billon and John Deppeler, Company B; Lieutenant Charles E. Prescott, Company C, Captain John W. Davis and Lieutenant Edmund R. Greene, Company D, Captain William Atterbury and Lieutenant Henry S. Brooks, Company E; and Captain Allan Rutherford and Lieutenant Charles R. Braine, Company F. Company G, familiarly known as the "Growlers" during the war, was recruited during the month of April, through the efforts of the Captain of Company E, William Atterbury, Sergeant-Major John Hendrickson, and Sergeant Joseph D. Wickham, who were elected on April 25th, Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, respectively. Lieutenant Coppinger and Corporal Matthew S. Gregory also exerted themselves to recruit the company. Company H, "the Hams," was originally organized by Mr. James Young, principally from the members of the Volunteer Fire Department, and the transfer of "fire laddies" from other companies, but as sufficient progress had not been made, about May 20th, Mr. Young withdrew, and Messrs. George Tuthill, John T. Lockman and Charles E. Tuthill completed the organization, and were elected on May 24th to the various positions in the order named. In January Captain Lovell of Company C, went South, where he was soon rewarded with a Major-General's

commission in the Rebel army, and assigned to the command of Department No. 1, headquarters at New Orleans.

The officers of the several companies, besides attending to the recruiting, drilled their commands daily, generally choosing Washington Square for that purpose.

At this time the militia regiments—with one exception, the Seventh,—had none other than company quarters, and those were not large enough for even company drill, battalion movements perforce were performed in the open air—in some convenient lot on the outskirts of the city, or in the public parks.

Great care was exercised in the selection of the men composing the NINTH, each applicant was obliged to undergo a critical examination by the surgeon, and so strict were the officers respecting persons of doubtful moral character, that few such gained admittance. While some financial aid was given by the Union Defence Committee, many of the members purchased their own uniforms. The fatigue uniform, worn upon entering the service, consisted of a cap of the French pattern, braided in gilt, the regiment's number in front, a jacket, and overcoat with cape of dark blue; the cuffs of jacket and coat, and coat cape, trimmed with red, the trousers were dark blue with a stripe of red cloth down the sides. The equipments were of morocco with brass ornaments, the regimental number was painted on the back of the knapsacks.

The regiment had now eight companies, embracing over eight hundred men, and after having waited for weeks in daily expectation of orders to proceed to Washington, the men became much dissatisfied and urged the officers to assume the responsibility and go ahead. Upon it being represented to them that the U. S. Government would gladly accept the services of the regiment on its arrival in Washington, it was decided to leave the city as soon as transportation could be secured, and without waiting for authority from the State of New York.

The following orders explain themselves.

HEADQUARTERS, 9TH REGT. N. Y S. MILITIA,
New York, May 24th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 9. }

The members of this Command are hereby directed to assemble for muster (without arms) in full fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, and overcoats rolled thereon, at Washington Square, south side, right resting on Wooster Street, on Saturday, May 25th, at two o'clock, P M. Every man is required to be prepared for instant departure, to which end he will have his entire kit in complete order, as the regiment will march immediately, if it can be got in readiness. Blankets will be supplied on the requisition of the commandants of companies, by Quartermaster Henriques, at Headquarters, No. 71 University Place. All the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment are directed to report themselves at Headquarters, Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, for special orders in regard to their companies. The Drum Sergeant and Corps are directed to report to Adjutant Coppinger, on the ground, at ten minutes before two P. M.

By order
JOHN W STILES,
Colonel Commanding.
J. B. COPPINGER,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, 9th REGT. N. Y S. MILITIA,
New York, May 24th, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
NO. 16. }

In order that the regiment may be prepared to march to the seat of war at twenty-four hours' notice, orders for which may be expected daily, special attention is called to the following:

Officers will report daily, at nine o clock, A. M., at the regimental headquarters, for orders.

Commandants of companies will report to the Colonel, for orders to fill vacancies, of commissioned or non-commissioned officers. Officers who have not received their commissions will report the same.

Quartermaster Henriques, or his assistant, will be at headquarters daily, from nine A. M. to eight P M. to attend to requisitions from companies for clothing and equipments which may be necessary to complete the outfit of their respective commands.

The Quartermaster is directed to prepare the necessary requisitions for the regiment, upon the State Quartermaster and Commissary.

The requisition for clothing and equipments will be filled by the Union Defense Committee. The requisitions of the companies to complete their equipment, must be consolidated this day, and handed to the Union Defense Committee, Commandants of companies will see that their men are furnished with the following spare clothing, viz.: two flannel shirts, two pairs woolen socks, one pair woolen trousers, one pair boots or shoes.

All clothing should be marked with the owner's name.

By order
JOHN W STILES,
Commanding.
J. B. COPPINGER,
Adjutant.

The following is copied from the *Herald* (New York) of May 26th :

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

THEIR PARADE YESTERDAY. THEIR DEPARTURE TO-MORROW.

In obedience to a general order, issued from the headquarters of this regiment, the men assembled yesterday afternoon in Washington Square, for muster and inspection by the Union Defense Committee. The Commander, Colonel John W. Stiles, instructed all his men beforehand to have everything in complete order.

At the appointed time (two o'clock) the regiment formed, the right resting on Wooster Street.

The radiant sunshine which sparkled athwart the vendure of the parade ground, and flashed against the brilliant uniforms of the gay NINTH, made the scene a very pleasing one to the hundreds of persons who had congregated to witness the parade. This regiment is composed of as fine a body of men as any that have yet left the Empire City, and every one of them fills his uniform to perfection. They are mostly above the medium height, and look both intelligent and respectable. The proficiency which they showed yesterday was gratifying in the extreme, and proved that the men had not been idle from the time they entered on a soldier's duty.

After the review in Washington Parade Ground, the regiment was inspected by the Union Defense Committee in Fourteenth Street. The Colonel has issued an order for the members of the regiment to assemble at two o'clock to-morrow, which is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT,
New York, May 26, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 10. }

This regiment will march for Washington on Monday afternoon the 27th inst. Members of the command are hereby directed to assemble at their respective armories (without arms) in full fatigue uniform, with knapsacks packed and overcoats rolled thereon, haversack, canteens, etc., on Monday afternoon, the 27th inst., at two o'clock.

The regimental line will be formed at three o'clock precisely, on Fourteenth Street, right on Broadway. Officers will carry their overcoats slung. The non-commissioned staff and drum corps will report to Adjutant Coppinger on the ground, at ten minutes before three.

All company officers baggage must be delivered at regimental headquarters, No. 71 University Place, corner Thirteenth Street, before twelve M. on Monday.

First sergeants are directed to inspect the kit of every man in their respective commands, and report to the Adjutant on the ground, with their companies, at ten minutes before three P. M.

By order of
COLONEL JOHN W. STILES.
J. B. COPPINGER,
Adjutant.

Mr. Charles K. Herrick, of 75 John Street, notified the regiment that he would supply the members, gratis, with one

thousand havelocks; a most kind and generous act on his part, and which was gratefully acknowledged by the regiment.

The afternoon of the 27th found the men assembled according to orders. Line was formed on Fourteenth Street, the right resting near University Place. As the regiment was about to leave the State without the sanction of the Governor, the men were without arms, those previously used belonging to the State. Eight hundred and fifty men answered to roll call. The officers, on being called to the front and center, were briefly addressed by ex-Colonel Van Beuren, who feelingly expressed the honor and pleasure it gave him to see the regiment before its departure, he wished all an early and safe return. The ranks, meanwhile, had been broken by the relatives and friends of the men. Many mothers and sisters could hardly be induced to part with their dear ones. As for wives, few in the regiment were old enough to possess such connections—for boys they were, the average age being less than twenty-three years. Sweethearts were plenty, however, and they, too, had to say "good-bye, God bless and preserve you," to their favorite soldier lads. Many a silent prayer was offered up for the safety of all.

At last the command "Fall in," was given, and with elastic step and determined carriage, the uniformed citizens marched—at about four o'clock—to the stirring strains of the band and drum corps. The column was formed by platoons, and marched through Fourteenth Street to Broadway, into which it wheeled with much difficulty, owing to the crowd of people which thronged into the thoroughfare. The march was of a very different character from the parade of peaceful times; in many places the street was so densely packed that it was difficult to make any headway, and the shouting and cheering which greeted the regiment at every step was deafening. Loyal lasses actually kissed the boys, while presenting them with more substantial tokens of their affection, in the shape of necessary articles for use in the field—pin-cushions, housewife, and the like.

The great heart of the metropolis beat strongly in

sympatny and in encouragement for the gallant fellows who represented its loyal and vigorous manhood, and the people who lined the streets voiced the popular sentiment by every conceivable demonstration of admiration and affection. The march was continued down Broadway to Cortlandt Street, thence to the Jersey City ferry, which was reached at half-past six o'clock. Here the throng was so dense that great delay was occasioned, and it was not till seven o'clock that the lines were cast off and the boat allowed to proceed to Jersey City. As the men marched on board the boat to the tune of "The Girl I left Behind Me," cheers rent the air, which drowned for a time the music of the band. It was with many sighs of regret that both the girls and the band were left behind.

A sad accident, causing the first loss of life in the regiment in its war history, occurred as the train came to a stop near Bordentown. The careless discharge of a pistol in the hands of a member, almost instantly killed Private Thomas C. Pollock of Company D. He was standing on the canal bank at the moment, and when shot fell into the water. Private Charles H. Gesner, of Company D, plunged in and recovered the body, from which life was already extinct. The corpse, in charge of the gallant Gesner, was returned to sorrowing friends in New York.

After many delays the train reached Camden at five o'clock on the following morning, the regiment crossing the Delaware river to Philadelphia, and, marching through the streets to the Baltimore Station, it was again on the cars at seven o'clock. The loyal city of Wilmington, Delaware, was soon passed, and when the train stopped at Havre-de-Grace, some little excitement was occasioned by the discovery of a rebel flag floating over one of the houses. A few of the members visited the house and compelled the owner to haul down the rag and hoist the stars and stripes. The Susquehanna was crossed, by the ferry-boat Maryland. Baltimore was reached at one o'clock in the afternoon, and as the NINTH were without arms, it was expected that the Eighth, N. Y S. M., would receive and escort them through the city to the Washington Station; but no

escort appeared. The crowd, which soon gathered, was an orderly one, but it was easy to see that the advent of the NINTH was not pleasing to the majority. Some few patriotic and fearless people offered the men ice water and other refreshments, which were gladly accepted, the men being much fatigued by the excitement of the past two or three days. A train was in waiting when the regiment reached the station; the men were soon on board, and the cars rolled out. The Relay House was passed without a halt. Union troops were noticed all along the line performing guard duty. At five o'clock in the afternoon—the 28th—the NINTH reached Washington, the two hundred and twenty-eight miles being covered in twenty-one hours. The men were happy in the thought of having arrived safely at their destination, and were ready to do their part towards the defense of the Capital.

CHAPTER III.

WASHINGTON.—THE ROCKVILLE CAMPAIGN.

The NINTH in Washington.—Armed and Equipped.—Reviewed by the President.—Camp Cameron.—The Seventh N. Y S. M.—"General Orders, No. 12."—Guard and Picket Duty.—A Laughable Adventure.—Beauregard's "Beauty and Booty" Proclamation.—Mustered In.—Register of the Regiment.—Colonel Stone's Command.—The Maiden March.—Rockville.—The First New Hampshire.—The Camp.—On the March Again.—An Alarm.—Darnestown.—Camp Stone.—Camp Sanford.—Detail for Picket.—Poolesville.—The Potomac.—Camp Hall.—Picket Firing.—Muster and Inspection.—Election of a Major.—Point of Rocks.—Detachment sent to Sandy Hook.—Celebration of the Fourth of July.—"Baptism by Fire."—The Loss.—Sharpsburg.—Into Virginia.—Letters.

IT would be difficult to describe the condition of affairs at this time. Loyal men knew not whom to trust. Regular army officers were resigning and casting their lot with the secessionists, and many in the civil service were held in distrust. Almost a majority of the inhabitants of Washington were disloyal; a large number remaining so through the whole war, while a few acted as spies for the Confederates.

The Woodward building, on Pennsylvania Avenue, near Tenth Street, was designated as quarters for the regiment, some of the members, however, found better accommodations at hotels and boarding-houses. Not having as yet been sworn into the service, the men were privileged to go where they pleased.

The following day was spent by most of the regiment in rambling about the city, scanning the bulletin boards for the latest news, and comparing notes with chance acquaintances.

On the 30th, the regiment marched to the Arsenal, at the foot of Four-and-a-half Street, where Harper's Ferry smooth-bore buck and ball muskets, caliber .69 were issued, after which it marched in review at the White House, before President Lincoln, his Cabinet, and General Scott.

On the morning of the 31st, it was announced that the regiment was to occupy Camp Cameron, on Meridian Hill, where the Seventh N. Y S. M., were then quartered, the thirty day's term of that regiment having expired, they had been ordered to New York. A detail for guard duty was at once made, consisting of Captain Allan Rutherford, Officer of the Day; Lieutenant Erastus R. Miller, Officer of the Guard; and Sergeant Angus Cameron, Sergeant of the Guard. They proceeded to Camp Cameron and relieved the Guard of the Seventh.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, line was formed, and the regiment marched to its first camp, two miles distant on the Harper's Ferry road. The Seventh was found drawn up in line, and as the NINTH marched by, it received the compliment of a salute.

The camp was taken possession of at half-past five, the Seventh leaving the NINTH as a legacy their wall-tents, all of which were floored, and many of them containing mattresses, chairs, wash-basins, etc., while some were even supplied with a generous quantity of canned meats and other substantial comforts, all of which were thankfully received, and the extreme generosity of their fellow soldiers fully appreciated.

The following order was issued for the government of the camp:

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT,
Camp Cameron, Washington, D. C.
May 31st, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 12. }

Reveille will be beat at sunrise, under the direction of the officer of the guard, when the men will rise, and sentinels leave off challenging. A commissioned officer will, fifteen minutes thereafter, superintend the roll call of each company, by the first sergeants, upon the company parades, and the captain of each report the names of absentees to the Colonel or commanding officer. Immediately after the reveille roll call, the tents of each company, and the space around them, will be cleaned and put in neat order by the men of the companies, superintended by the chiefs of squads or messes, and the quarters of the guard by the guard or prisoners.

"Peas upon a trencher" will be beat at seven o'clock. "Troop" is to sound or beat at eight o'clock for the purpose of assembling the men for duty and inspection before guard mounting.

Company drills from half-past eight to half-past nine battalion drills from ten to eleven A. M., and dress parade at half-past five P. M.

The morning reports of the companies, signed by the captains and first sergeants, will be handed to the Adjutant before eight o'clock A. M. and be consolidated by the Adjutant within the next hour, for the information of the commanding officer of the regiment.

The guard for each day will be one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant, three corporals, and ninety-six privates, furnished by detail from each company.

Guard mounting at half-past nine, at which time the officer of the day, the officer of the guard and the detail for the day, will assemble on the regimental parade and be formed by the adjutant and the sergeant-major.

The "Surgeon's Call" will be sounded immediately after guard mounting, when the sick, able to go out, will be conducted by the first sergeants to the hospital tents, for the examination of the surgeons. Patients unable to attend the dispensary will be visited by the surgeon.

The camp will be inspected every day at five P. M. by the officer of the day, assisted by the officer of the guard, when every man will be at his post—muskets stacked opposite respective tents—quarters clean and orderly.

Every man is required to give the strictest attention to the care and appearance of his uniform and equipments, and will be held accountable for any loss, damage, or injury thereto, other than reasonable wear.

"Roast Beef" at twelve M.

"Retreat" will be sounded at sun-set, for the purpose of warning officers and men for duty, and reading the orders of the day.

"Tattoo" will be sounded at half-past nine P. M., after which no soldier is to be out of his tent or quarters, unless by special leave; and at ten o'clock, the "Taps" will be given, when all noise must cease in camp, and lights be extinguished.

The body belts will be worn on all occasions when the men are out of camp; and no article of dress, other than the regular uniform, will be permitted to be worn by officer or soldier when on duty, or when out of camp.

Divine service will be held on Sunday at ten A. M. Every officer and soldier, not on duty or the sick list, is expected to be present, in uniform, without arms.

All absentees at roll-call, without leave, will be punished by being deprived of recreation for one week, or otherwise, in the discretion of the commanding officer of the regiment. No compliment by guards or sentinels will be paid between Retreat and Reveille. Strict order and regularity will be maintained by the commandants of companies, and they will be held accountable for a want of disipline in their respective commands, and will take proper measures to enforce it. The Articles of War will be read by the commandants of companies to their respective commands, immediately after Inspection; and they will be governed by the rules and regulations of the United States.

Loaded arms shall not be placed in stack; nor shall any piece, except those of the Guard, and for immediate target practice, or in apprehension of attack or necessity for defense, be kept loaded upon camp-ground.

The "Assembly" is the signal to form by company.

"To the color" is the signal to form by battalion.

"The Long Roll" is the signal for getting under arms in case of alarm, or the sudden appearance of the enemy.

"First Sergeant's Call;" one roll and four taps.

"Sergeant's Call;" one roll and three taps.

"Corporal's Call;" one roll and two taps.
"For Drummers;" the drummers' call.

By order of

Official. J. W. STILES, *Colonel Commanding.*
J. B. COPPINGER, *Adjutant.*

The parade ground at once became the scene of the active school of the soldier, and the men soon showed remarkable proficiency in the manual of arms. Since crossing the borders of the State of New York, the regiment had been merely a body of armed and uniformed citizens, without any military status whatever, and it is greatly to their credit, that amid the many difficulties encountered, from April 19th—the day they volunteered—to June 8th, the date of their muster into the U. S. service, nothing occurred to mar their record. Nearly two months, during a period of actual war, is a very long time to hold a body of patriotic men together, who are anxious to meet the foes of their county. The NINTH'S experience before it left New York cost it quite a number of members, who hastened off to join organizations more fortunate, in that their services were earlier accepted by the government. Night duty for the first week was very exciting, especially from about ten o'clock till dawn, the sentries imagination building an enemy out of anything animate or inanimate that their ever-watchful eye or ear could detect, and causing general alarms almost without number. If the leaves of a tree or bush were agitated, an enemy was supposed to be lurking behind it, and then upon the stillness of the night would ring out the challenge: "Halt! Who goes there?" If a reply was not received, that fact would add to the fear of the already half-frightened green soldier boy.

It was the general belief, which to a certain extent was true, that enemies were hovering about the camp night and day Quite near the camp was situated the buildings of Columbia College, and when it was reported that lights were frequently seen displayed at the windows at night, and that the lights appeared to the observers to be of various colors, it was believed that they were signals to the enemy. The pupils

had all left, most of them for southern homes, and only the janitor and a few officials remained. All the more reason for believing the rumors. In the excited and uncertain condition of affairs at this time, the mere report of such an occurrence was proof positive that treason lurked in the institution. A detachment under the command of proper officers was detailed to visit the college and arrest all guilty or suspicious characters, and to seize all treasonable apparatus. A rollicking Irishman, belonging to a cavalry company stationed near by, hearing of the "secret" expedition, asked permission to join it and, being a general favorite, his request was granted. At low twelve the force started. On approaching the objective point the commanding officer sent a portion of his men around to the rear door, and also placed sentries at the four corners of the building to prevent the escape of any fleeing parties, while with the main body he boldy advanced to the front entrance.

A series of thundering raps upon the door with the hilt of his sword, and which re-echoed through the empty building in an unearthly manner, finally brought some one to an upper window with: "What's wanted there?" uttered in no very gentle tone. "This is a detail of the guard, we wish to enter the building, come down and open the door." With an imprecation which sounded like "Damn you and the guard?" the head disappeared and the window was closed with a bang. After waiting a few moments and hearing nothing further from the inmates, the officer again raised his voice, and said that if the door was not opened in three minutes he would enter by force. After three minutes by the watch had expired, an order to break open the door was given, and several men, with the butts of their muskets, soon punched off the fastenings, when the party entered the main hall. Leaving a guard at the door the others made their way upstairs, encountering no one until they entered a room on the top floor. Noise enough to awaken the "Seven Sleepers" had been made, and yet, there, upon a bed, and apparently sound asleep, lay two men. The night was a hot one, the occupants of the room evidently

had not expected company before being awakened, and as they lay upon the bed, clothed with little else than a deep sleep, their photographs, if exposed for sale, would doubtless have been suppressed by a Comstock. One of the occupants lay on his side with his back to the door, and as soon as the Irish cavalryman grasped the situation, he, with a "whisht boys!" approached the sleeper. On coming up through the halls the rollicking O'Mally had picked up an old rusty broad-bladed saber, this he now raised, poised it a moment to be sure of his aim, and then brought the flat of it down with a whack upon the unprotected buttocks of the sleeper. With a yell like a Comanche Indian, the victim sprang from the bed.

"Oh! Oh! Murder! Help!" he shouted, trying at the same time to cover the sore spot with his hand and arm. The boys were convulsed with laughter, some of whom—the executioner among them—fairly rolling on the floor in their efforts to do justice to the ludicrous scene.

The poor victim finally found words to demand what was meant by the outrage. It was some time though before he could be pacified, and assured that the assault upon his person was merely a practical joke, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the "official" visit of the guard. Finally the man himself joined in the laugh—which was still kept up—but with a somewhat gruesome countenance. He wasn't able to sit down comfortably for a good while after his misadventure.

But what of the treasonable signal lights? A couple of lanterns, such as are used in the higher educational institutions for the purpose of illustrating studies in natural philosophy, were found, but there was nothing treasonable or unusual in that.

But there was also discovered quite a number of hazel sticks, six inches long and about three eighths of an inch in diameter, which, it was said, had been used to form letters or characters, and by being held up in front of the strong light of the lanterns, could be read by the initiated at a great distance. These little sticks, then, were the only substantial trophies of the midnight visit, they were distributed among

the men, and one of the party had his still preserved as late as 1880.

The following lines, written by a member of the regiment while at this camp, shows that the poetic spirit was present, and that thoughts of Home and Mother helped to while away the tedious night hours:

ON GUARD.

At midnight, on my lonely beat,
When shadows wrap the wood and lea,
A vision seems my view to greet
Of one at home that prays for me.

No roses bloom upon her cheek—
Her form is not a lover's dream—
But on her face so fair and meek
A host of holier beauties gleam.

For softly shines her silver hair,
A patient smile is on her face,
And the mild, lustrous light of prayer
Around her sheds a moon-like grace

She prays for one that's far away—
The soldier in his holy fight—
And begs that Heaven, in mercy may
Protect her boy and bless the right.

Till, though the leagues lie far between,
This silent incense of her heart
Steals o'er my soul with breath serene,
And we no longer are apart.

So, guarding thus my lonely beat,
By shadowy wood and haunted lea,
That vision seems my view to greet
Of her, at home, who prays for me.

A few days after reaching Camp Cameron, New York papers were received containing an address to the people of Northern Virginia, issued by General G. T Beauregard, then in command of the rebel forces at Manassas. This document was afterwards familiarly known as the "Beauty and Booty" proclamation; and is here given in order to show the feelings

which animated one of the leaders of the Southern army at that time :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ALEXANDRIA,

Camp Pickens, June 5, 1861.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THE COUNTIES OF LOUDOUN, FAIRFAX AND PRINCE WILLIAM :

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal, and constitutional restraints, has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated. All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is, "Beauty and Booty." All that is dear to man, your honor, and that of your wives and daughters, your fortunes, and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.

In the name therefore of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States, in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self government, for which we are contending in behalf of civilization, and humanity itself, I, G. T Beauregard, brigadier general of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation, and invite and enjoin you by every consideration dear to the hearts of free men and patriots, by the name and memory of your revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanctity of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power compatible with honorable warfare to drive back and expel the invaders from your land. I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authorities, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information to these headquarters, or to the officers under my command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be extended to you all.

G. T BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier General, Commanding

One day a detachment from the regiment, under command of Captain Tuthill, left camp on some special duty, and as it was not to return till after dark, the countersign was imparted to the commanding officer.

On returning, and when within a mile or so of camp, Joseph T Hallock and his chum, of Company H, had occasion to "fall out" for a special purpose, and before they could rejoin the command, it had passed beyond the first outpost. By a little eloquent pleading, the two men were able to satisfy some of the pickets of their right to pass, but as they

had several more posts to encounter before reaching camp, Hallock's chum determined to obtain the countersign, and upon approaching the next post, before the man on duty could challenge, he did so, and called out: "Halt! who goes there?" "A friend," was the reply. "Advance friend, and give the countersign," and the sentry obeyed. Thus armed, the boys had no further difficulty in passing the other posts; they reached camp just as roll call was completed and the Captain was wondering what had become of them

On the 8th, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States—to serve *during the war unless sooner discharged.* Captain William D. Whipple of the regular army was the mustering officer, and Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, was present to witness the ceremony. The regiment was formed in a hollow square on the parade ground, when Colonel Stiles made a brief address, explaining the oath which each man was expected to take, and, at the same time, giving those who did not wish to be sworn an opportunity to retire. Eight hundred and thirty-seven men, with uplifted hands, swore fealty, even unto death, in defence of their country's honor and flag. About forty men concluded that they had seen about all they wanted to know of active soldier-life, and refused to be mustered. Senator Henry Wilson subsequently introduced a bill into the Congress, which became a law, defining the term of service of all those regiments who had taken the oath to serve "during the war," to be: "three years unless sooner discharged."

The following is the register of the original war officers, and the number of enlisted men upon the rolls of the regiment, up to September 1st, 1861.

Colonel.
John W. Stiles.

Lieut. Colonel.
William H. Hallick.

Major.
William Atterbury.

Adjutant.
John B. Coppinger.

Quartermaster.
Henry L. Stevens.

Surgeon.
John R. Bigelow.

Asst. Surgeon.
Howard Pinkney.

Chaplain.
Benjamin T. Phillips.

Non-commissioned Staff Officers and the Band, 39.

Company A.
Captain, Joseph J. Morrison.
First Lieut., John Dalrymple. Second Lieut., Ed. H. Andrew. and 102 men.

Company B.
Captain, John Deppeler.
First Lieut., Louis Billon. Second Lieut., Fred Guyer, and 81 men.

Company C.
Captain, Charles E. Prescott.
First Lieut., Erastus R. Miller,* Second Lieut., Wm. H. Draper, and 101 men.

Company D.
Captain, John W Davis.
First Lieut., Edmund R. Greene. Second Lieut., Jas. B. Van Buren, and 104 men.

Company E.
Captain, Henry C. Smith.
First Lieut., Henry S. Brooks. Second Lieut., Wm. T Galbraith, and 103 men.

Company F
Captain, Allan Rutherford.
First Lieut., Charles R. Braine. Second Lieut., Angus Cameron, and 106 men.

Company G.
Captain, William Atterbury †
First Lieut., John Hendrickson. Second Lieut., Joseph D. Wickham, and 103 men.

* Promoted Captain, Company L, September 1, 1861.
† Promoted Major, July 1, 1861.

Company H.
Captain, George Tuthill.
First Lieut., John T. Lockman. Second Lieut., Chas. E. Tuthill, and 98 men.

Company I.
Organized July 17, 1861.
Captain, Peter J. Claassen.
First Lieut., Geo. H. Wheaton. Second Lieut., Eno J. Claassen, and 80 men.

Company K.
Organized June 20, 1861, as a Light Battery.
Captain, Thos. B. Bunting.
First Lieut., Walter M. Bramhall. Second Lieut., Jos. W. Martin, and 122 men.

Company L.
Organized August 31, 1861.
Captain, Erastus R. Miller.
First Lieut., A. Martin Burtis. Second Lieut., Andrew B. Stiles, and 97 men.

Total, 1175.

Movements were now on foot to secure the line of the Upper Potomac. General Robert Patterson, in command of a force of Pennsylvania Militia, had advanced toward the river by way of Hagerstown and Williamsport, and Colonel Charles P Stone, of the Fourteenth U. S. infantry, had been placed in command of a force, of which the NINTH formed a part—the other organizations being the First New Hampshire, First and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth battalions District of Columbia Vols.; Griffin's Battery D, Fifth U. S. light artillery; and Captain Owen's and Magruder's troops of cavalry—for the purpose of co-operating in the movement. Colonel Stone's orders directed him to seize Edward's Ferry, and, if practicable, cross and take possession of Leesburg and effect a junction with General Patterson, he was to intercept supplies sent from Baltimore

to the enemy in Virginia, and was enjoined "to proceed with caution, and by no means to hazard the safety of (the) expedition."

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, the regiment was ordered to make ready to march, and, inasmuch as it was expected that the men would only be absent from camp for a week or two, all extra baggage was ordered to be left behind in charge of acting Lieutenant David W Anderson and a camp guard. Reveille sounded at daybreak of the 10th, and after roll-call the men set about getting breakfast and finishing their packing. The sun shone brightly, and by the time the Maiden March began, the heat was very oppressive. The knapsacks were carried in wagons, thus relieving the men of burdens that would have caused many to drop out by the way or abandon their loads.

The direction of the march was towards Rockville. The roads were bad, full of stones and very dusty; still the men tramped gaily along, exerting themselves to the utmost, happy in the belief that the end would bring them nearer the enemy, whose prowess they had not then learned either to fear or respect.

Late in the afternoon the First New Hampshire was met, the sight gladdening the hearts of the men in both regiments, who lustily cheered each other, for were not both organizations enlisted in the same cause—"Uncle Sam's defense?" A blue coat or a black skin was the only sure token of friendship for the Union that its soldiers met with, when once they crossed Mason and Dixon's line, not but that there were some loyal white people within its belt, but they seldom dared to express their sentiments; some of those in Virginia that were bold enough to do so, paid the penalty in the destruction of their property when the Union forces were withdrawn from their neighborhood. To the men of the NINTH, at this time, danger appeared everywhere, still it was a fact that little was to be met with, north of the Potomac.

Foot-sore and weary, the march was continued until about seven o'clock in the evening, when the regiment arrived in the

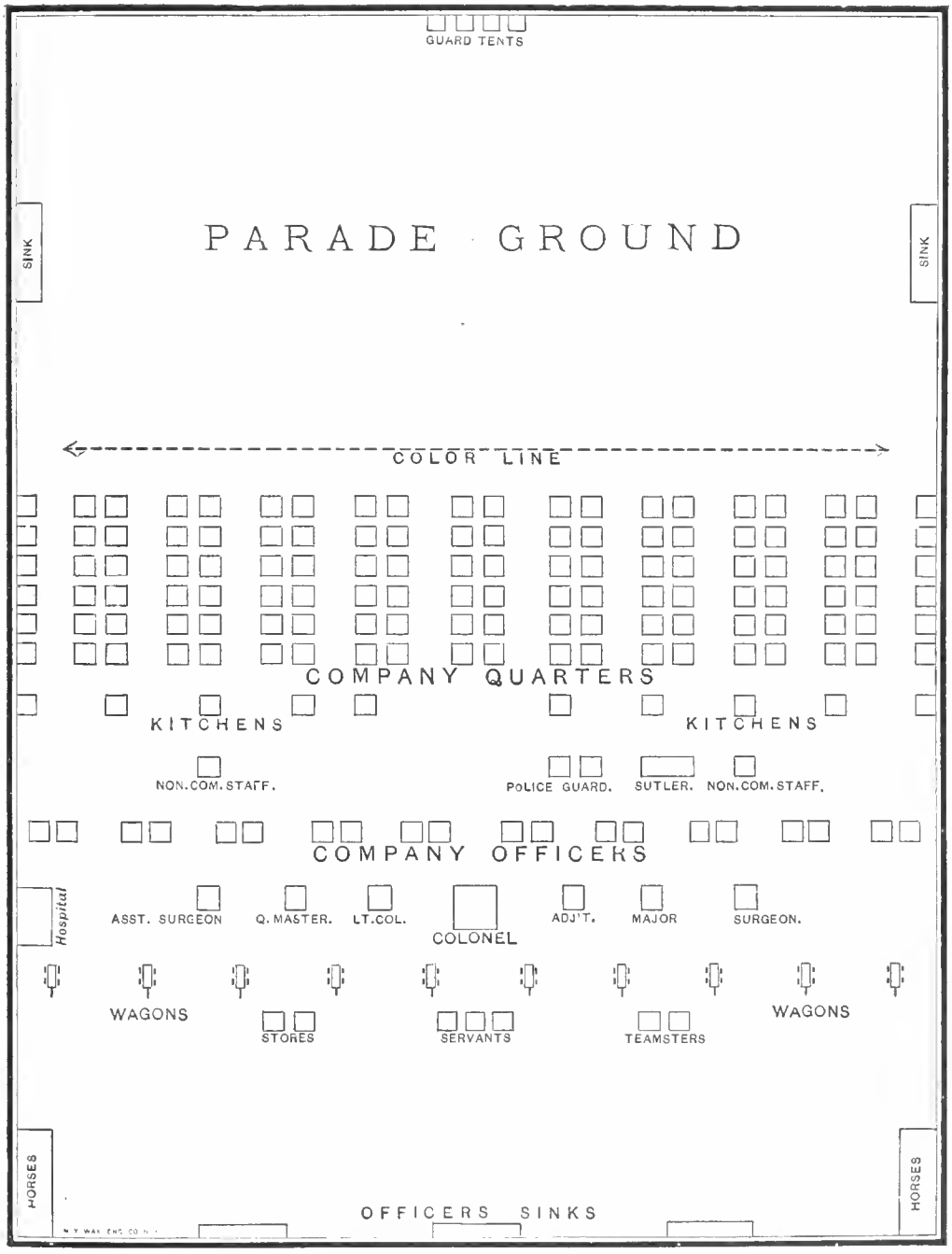
vicinity of Rockville, eighteen miles distant from Camp Cameron. Details for camp guard were at once made, and supper was eaten. Many of the men were so tired, that without any further delay they rolled their blankets about them, threw themselves upon the ground, and in a twinkling were sound asleep. The minor realities of war were being gradually realized by the gallant youths.

On the following morning the tents were taken from the wagons and pitched, After several attempts they were pronounced correctly placed, according to the regulations—a work requiring no little skill and experience, as the accompanying diagram of a model camp will show.

The location of the camp was at the Fair Grounds, on the outskirts of the town of Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland. In the eyes of the men Rockville was a very small place, though its inhabitants were not small people in any sense, for they showed many courtesies to the members of the regiment during the brief encampment. At dress parade nearly all the townspeople, white and black, were present to witness the movements of the soldier boys, for few of the people had ever before seen a whole regiment in line, and all appeared highly gratified at the sight. After the parade had been dismissed the camp was stormed by the members of the First New Hampshire, who rushed with enthusiasm to fraternize with their fellow volunteers. Hand-shaking, cheering, singing and dancing were indulged in, the recollections of which can only die with the participants. One organization was from the granite hills of the East, the other from the sea shore of the Empire State. A return visit was made to the camp of the New Hampshire boys, situated just across the road from that of the NINTH, where an exceedingly pleasant hour was spent, much in the same manner as boys usually play together. The band of the First treated the NINTH to several fine selections, adding greatly to the festivities, which were kept up till tattoo warned guests and hosts that it was time to separate. Half an hour afterwards, when "taps" were sounded, lights were

A MODEL CAMP

LENGTH, 481 PACES WIDTH, 400 PACES



extinguished, and the men sought repose from the labors and amusements of the day.

During the jollifications of the evening, the men of the NINTH determined to have a brass band, the soul inspiring strains heard during the evening prompting them to that decision. A committee was afterwards appointed, the necessary subscriptions secured, and at a later period, the arrival and incorporation with the regiment of an excellent corps of musicians, under the leadership of George Neyer, gave the men great satisfaction.

The "Reveille" was sounded early on Wednesday morning, the 12th, and the men ordered to strike tents, pack up, and be ready for the march. At eight o'clock line was formed, and the regiment left its second encampment. The weather was warm, though not as sultry as on the previous march, the roads were somewhat worse. During the day the first scare occurred, through a report coming from the rear that the wagon train had been attacked. Colonel Stiles immediately countermarched the regiment on the double quick, and after retracing about a quarter of a mile, word came that the teamsters had only been frightened by a stampede of some horses in an adjacent field. The march was then resumed, and at two o'clock in the afternoon the column passed through Darnestown, on the outskirts of which a site was chosen for camp. Guards were soon posted and tents pitched. The extent of the march was ten miles. Darnestown, an ancient-looking village, is situated in Montgomery County, near Seneca Creek, the houses were much scattered, the people displayed considerable Union feeling—sentiments which even in many parts of Maryland it was dangerous to express. Several citizens invited members of the regiment to dine with them, which unexpected courtesy was gladly accepted by a score or more of the men.

Camp Stone—so named in honor of the commander of the expedition—had been judiciously selected, in a cleared field, bordered partly by woods; water was near at hand, and of good quality. The surroundings were very attractive, in fact

nothing better could be desired, except by the chronic grumblers, a few of whom the NINTH, in common with every other regiment, possessed. On the 13th the district in which Darnestown was situated held an election for congressman, resulting in the choice of the Union candidate, which gave great satisfaction to the Union troops and loyal inhabitants.

Company, battalion and skirmish drills were now of daily occurrence, ending at sundown with the usual dress-parade, which ceremony called together many of the inhabitants for miles around, and to whom it was a novel sight, and much more interesting than their usual market or fair gatherings. The men soon learned that the South contained its share of those willing to earn an honest penny. Peddlers—more properly speaking farmers—their wives, sons and daughters, brought into camp, pies, biscuits, cooked fowls and such like, for which they found ready sale, home-made apple jack was also smuggled within the lines, but woe to the vender who was caught in the act, for his—or her—stock was unceremoniously confiscated.

After a pleasant stay of five days, tents were struck on the 17th, and at eight o'clock, under a bright and beautiful moon, another march was begun. The route led through the small village of Dawsonville, and at ten o'clock a halt was ordered and the regiment went into bivouac near Seneca Creek.

Early the next morning camp was established, and named in honor of Major-General Charles W Sanford, of the First Division N Y S. M. As soon as the tents were pitched the usual routine of camp duties were resumed. The thrifty inhabitants—white and black—soon made their appearance, loaded with creature comforts for the soldiers. These people appreciated the old saw: "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," for the opportunity was now afforded them of exchanging supplies for cash—money being a scarce article thereabouts at that time. During the day, Companies B, Captain Deppeler; and D, Captain Davis, under Captain Davis, the senior, were ordered to Sugar Land Bottom, near the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in order to perform picket duty. The detach-

ment found a comfortable site in an orchard near the Potomac, and called it Camp Van Beuren. It was about ten miles distant from regimental headquarters.

It was not expected that the regiment would remain long at any one place, consequently, at eight o'clock in the evening of the 20th, when orders were given to pack up, no one was surprised. The men were anxious to go ahead, and felt happy when in the advance. The night proved to be a most beautiful one, a bright moon contributing to make the trip very enjoyable. After a five mile march, near the town of Poolesville, a halt was ordered and bivouac established for the night. Reveille turned the NINTH out, and "Peas upon a Trencher" called them to an early breakfast the next morning; but it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon that the march was resumed. The day was very warm, and many of the men soon showed signs of weariness, but not to that extent exhibited on their first day out from Camp Cameron. The roads were in better condition than those previously marched over, and the men were becoming more inured to the hardships of a soldier.

It was only the constitutionally weak who suffered much at that time.

The sight that a thousand times amply repaid the men for the fatigue of the march, was the first view of the Potomac, and which caused shouts of delight that must have been heard by the enemy on the Virginia shore. Could it have been known at what cost of life and treasure, the full and undisputed possession of that historic river was to be gained, the exclamations would have been those of rage against its so-called defenders, who were posted not more than a mile distant from the opposite bank. A halt was soon made, and camp located on quite a high hill, over-looking both the Potomac and Monocacy Rivers. Guards were posted, tents pitched, and the place named Camp Hall, in honor of General William Hall, in whose brigade the NINTH served when in New York.

In the morning, the 22nd, the usual round of camp duties and pleasures were renewed. Clothing, arms and accoutrements

were cleaned, while reading, writing, ball-playing and like amusements, served to fill up the time not devoted to drill. Taken altogether, it can be readily seen that a soldier's life has less of idleness than is generally supposed, this, too, at a time when battles were not engaging their attention. Quite a stir was made during the day by a report from Company E, which was on picket duty at Nolan's Ferry on the Potomac, to the effect that some of their men had been fired on while bathing in the river, fortunately no one was injured, still it was a reminder that serious business might be expected should an attempt be made to cross the border.

On leaving camp for picket duty it was customary for the men to carry with them one day's rations, and their overcoats and blankets; in other words, to go in "light marching order." On the 27th, Company F, Captain Rutherford, relieved Company A, Captain Morrison; the duty was light, with just enough of danger to make it interesting, and the men enjoyed the respite from daily drills and dress-parade.

On the 29th, regimental general orders directed that the regular muster and inspection should take place at four o'clock on the following Sunday afternoon; the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff at the flag-staff at regimental headquarters, and the several companies at whatever point they happened to be stationed.

On the 1st of July, and in accordance with the laws governing the militia of the State of New York, an election for Major was held, resulting in the choice of Captain William Atterbury, of Company G. The same day, also, John E Bigelow, M. D., reported to the regiment as its surgeon, by appointment, under date of June 25th. He was not mustered however, and returned to New York a month or two afterwards.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon, orders were received, directing the companies remaining at headquarters, to march to Point of Rocks, the camp to be left in charge of the Guard. By the time the march began, the rain came down in torrents, and continued without intermission through-

out the night. The route was by way of the canal tow-path, which hardly allowed four men to walk abreast. Owing to the rain and darkness, it was nearly midnight before the six miles were marched.

A stone house stood near by where the regiment halted, and was soon filled with wet and hungry soldiers, while those unable to obtain shelter were obliged to stand round till daylight. No fires were allowed, and those who did obtain cover had to lie down in their wet clothing.

At daylight on the 2nd, the rain ceased. At eleven o'clock companies B and D reported at regimental headquarters, they had been absent from the regiment since the 18th of June, and in their endeavor to join the regiment, had first gone to Camp Hall. When the tents arrived and had been pitched, Camp Stiles—so named in honor of the Colonel—was established. At Point of Rocks, the Potomac is about three-quarters of a mile wide; the bridge had been destroyed by the rebels, the abutment on the Virginia shore bearing a flag-staff from which floated the stars and bars, the first emblem of secession seen by the NINTH on hostile territory. The men were eager to organize an expedition to attempt its capture, but the frowning guns of the enemy's battery commanding the position admonished them that they had better wait for orders before running any serious risks.

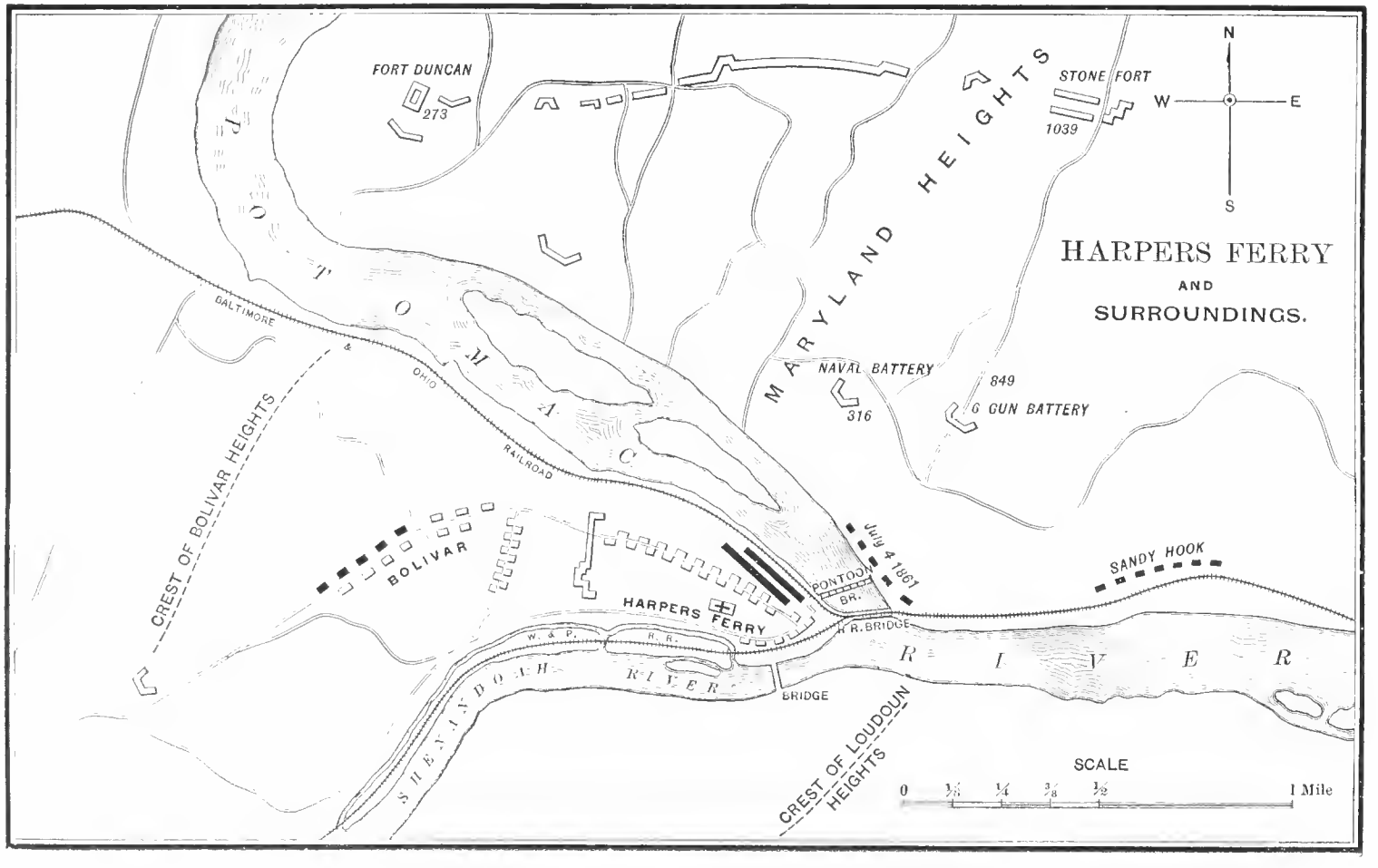
On the 3rd, Colonel Stone ordered Colonel Stiles to detail two companies for special service; Company A, Captain Morrison, and Company C, Captain Prescott, were so assigned, under command of Major Atterbury, who, upon reporting to Colonel Stone, received instructions, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to proceed to Sandy Hook, eight miles up the river, opposite Harper's Ferry. Boarding a train, that point was reached about six o'clock.

The morning of the Fourth, the eighty-fifth natal day of the country, was ushered in by the firing of salutes, and with the limited means at command, the men endeavored to get up a celebration worthy of the occasion. At noon the men were formed into a hollow square and addressed by Colonel Stiles,

in the afternoon they marched to Colonel Stone's headquarters and cheered him, the Colonel responding in a complimentary and patriotic speech. Then the men sang several national songs and were about to disperse when the loud and continued whistling of a locomotive was heard. The men hurried to the station, when the exciting but sad news was imparted that the detachment sent to Sandy Hook, the day before, had been fired upon by the enemy—W S. H. Baylor's dismounted cavalry—from their position on the south side of the river; the result being that one or two were killed and several wounded. Inasmuch as this was the NINTH'S "Baptism by Fire," and the first occasion of loss in battle, the excitement was intense. The regiment hurriedly boarded the train, but reached the scene of action too late to be of any assistance, or to avenge the injury done their comrades.

It was learned that a few men of the detachment had that morning crossed the river in a skiff for the purpose of capturing a "Confederate" States flag, which could be plainly seen flying from the flag-staff in the arsenal grounds at Harper's Ferry. The men reached the southern shore in safety, and going at once to the staff, hoped to be able to haul down the flag and make their escape before being discovered by the enemy. It was found, however, that as the halyards were knotted it would be necessary to climb the pole. This occupied considerable time, but Edward W Butler, of Company C, finally cut down the emblem of Secession, tore it in pieces, which he divided among his companions, reserving one piece for Colonel Stiles. The daring adventurers hurried back to the river and were nearly across before the enemy reached the bank. The rebels at once opened fire, but the bold Yankees reached the Maryland shore in safety.

The rebels now directed their fire at the pickets stationed along the river bank, wounding one or two. The men had been ordered never to be the first to commence picket firing, and even now they did not return it—inasmuch as the enemy's fire had been drawn by an unauthorized movement on their part. Meanwhile Captain Morrison, hearing that some of the



THE FORTS ON THIS MAP WERE BUILT AFTER JULY 4, 1861.

detachment were wounded, started on the double-quick with the rest for the scene of action. Arriving at the river the best possible position was obtained, and the captain ordered the enemy's fire to be returned. Little injury was done to the foe, but owing to the exposed position of the men of the NINTH, a number of casualities occurred. When the firing ceased, it was found that one man was killed and three wounded. John E. Banks, of Company G, a volunteer with the detachment, was shot through the heart. The body was afterwards tenderly placed in a coffin, the head resting upon a pillow of daisies gathered in a field near by, and the remains sent by express to his relatives in New York. Ernest Geidecke, of Company A, after passing safely through eight battles, fought in defence of his native land, received a fatal wound in this his first engagement with the enemies of his adopted country The ball lodged in his abdomen, causing great pain and suffering, during which Sergeant William F Scott, of Company A, and Harvey B. Denison, of Company G, did all in their power to alleviate his condition, but the poor fellow died at half-past ten in the evening. The wounded were Henry V Williamson, of Company G, also a volunteer, and Fredk. R. Warner, of Company C. Thus the NINTH honored the Fourth of July, which was begun in the harmless manner described, to be followed by the more serious action of the afternoon. That night and the following day the regiment remained in bivouac near Sandy Hook, on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

At two o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 6th, the men were notified to prepare for the march, but it was not until seven o'clock that the column moved. Sharpsburg, in Washington County, was reached at noon. This was found to be a thoroughly loyal town, and the first the NINTH had entered, whose people boldly flung to the breeze the American flag. Cheering and shouts of delight were heard on every side as the regiment gallantly marched through the main street. A halt was made on the outskirts in order to cook pork and coffee; but when several of the citizens who had followed, saw

the bill of fare, they invited many of the men to return home with them and be their guests at dinner. The wives and daughters of these patriotic citizens, as a sign of their loyalty, hurriedly sewed together strips of red, white and blue into flags, which, accompanied with kind words of cheer, were given as souvenirs to the lucky boys on their leaving to rejoin the regiment. Colonel Miller, a veteran of the war of 1812, was especially enthusiastic in entertaining his guests, and presented company G with a small Union flag. At six o'clock the beat of the drum called the men into line, and with renewed courage and strength the march was resumed. The road was rough and hilly and it was not until ten in the evening that Bakersville was reached, and the regiment went into bivouac in the woods near by.

Immediately after breakfast on the 7th, line was formed and the head of column pointed northwest. The regiment passed through Williamsport, on the Potomac, at eleven o'clock, and upon arriving at the river, near Falling Waters, the men were ordered to prepare to ford the stream. Some took off nearly all their clothing, others only their shoes and stockings, then with muskets at a right shoulder, and with bundles of clothing hanging from the bayonets, the NINTH entered the water, which was about knee deep, and in this most unfashionable attire entered upon the "Sacred Soil" of Virginia. Arriving on the southern side, fires were built with which to cook coffee and dry wet clothing. While thus engaged the approach of the other portions of the command, among them the First New Hampshire, was noticed. The First, after disrobing, marched into the river, and when about half way across halted, while the band played "John Brown's Body," after which they completed the passage of the river, marching past the NINTH who cheered them lustily. A junction with General Patterson's forces had been established.

For the purpose of showing just how the men felt and acted "behind the scenes" in their every-day life, and how little the private soldier knew of what was going on about him—outside of his own personal experience—to show the motives which

governed his actions, the hopes and fears which possessed his mind while in camp, on the march and in battle, the Editor proposes, as the record progresses, to give extracts from letters, written during the first fifteen months of service, by members of the NINTH to relatives and friends.

June 2nd. * * * To-day was my turn to cook. I did it up in fine style, and while dishing the vegetables, spilled them on the ground; but I washed them off again, and the boys eat them without noticing the sand. * * * Had an alarm last night; we were out and ready in short order; it proved to be a false alarm, and after being ordered to sleep on our arms, we turned in. Fancy a loaded rifle for a bed-fellow. I turned over once, and ran the bayonet in my arm. I was on picket guard from 1:30 Friday till noon Saturday, with four hours off, and only two crackers and one red herring to eat. Came in faint and sleepy. * * * The Garibaldi Guards are near us, also the Fourteenth Brooklyn. * * * John can give you a better description of our camp than I can. (The names of some of the tents had been changed) for instance: my residence is "Excelsior," No. 14 Rutherford Place; next door is "Dyass Hotel;" across the street is the "Golding House," where Hen Cushing resides; Ed Barnes is above me on the same side. He is too full of the "Old Nick" to think of a name. * * * Strawberries are plenty; boys sell them in camp for eight cents a quart—cheaper than picking. Must stop and prepare for inspection. Heavy guns have been firing all day. Saw seventy-four prisoners in the Navy Yard yesterday; they looked downcast.

Darnestown, Md., June 13th.

Just got your letter. Left Washington, Monday, eight A. M. Marched all day through the hottest sun I ever felt. At midnight reached Rockville. I was in the rear guard for the protection of the baggage-train, which consisted of twenty-one four-horse wagons. There were about sixty of us—our position was a dangerous one, as we were in the rear, liable to be picked up by the enemy lying in ambush. Had to build roads for the wagons on several occasions; one time took down several rods of rail fence, as the horses could not move the wagons through the mud. We were tired, hungry and sleepy, and anxious to reach a place of rest, as we did not like the idea of sleeping on our post and being shot the next day. Nothing would save a man in that case; it seems hard, but is just, as many lives might be lost by one man's fault. * * * We only get two mails a week, and we send a guard to Washington for them. * * * We leave soon for Harper's Ferry. The NINTH has the post of honor—that is the advance of the division. * * * Saw an old woman yesterday ploughing corn and smoking a pipe. We suffer for water on our marches, as we dare not drink from wells for fear of poison, so drink and fill our canteens from brooks. Sometimes we can't wait for a stream, then we call out some of the family and make them drink; if it don't kill them we help ourselves. I am feeling very sore to-day from our march.

CHAPTER IV

FIRST VALLEY CAMPAIGN—TO WINTER QUARTERS.

The Ravages of War.—Camp Hallick.—Battery, Company K.—Martinsburg.—Foraging.—Bunker Hill and Charlestown.—The NINTH'S First Capture.—Arrival of the Band.—March to the Rear.—Bolivar Heights.—Camp Atterbury.—John Brown's Cave.—General Patterson Relieved by General Banks.—The Department of the Shenandoah.—Maryland Heights.—Camp Davis.—The First N. H. Volunteers leave for Home.—Camp Deppeler.—Carrolton.—Buckeystown.—Camp Rutherford.—Arrival of Company I.—The Second N. Y S. M.—Camp Smith.—Anniversary of Company D.—Adjutant "Coppinger Murray."—Camp Sports.—The Thirteenth Mass. Volunteers.—Ball's Bluff.—Camp Tuthill.—Muddy Branch.—First Camp Prescott.—General Scott is Retired, and McClellan Appointed General-in-Chief.—Malaria.—Darnestown.—Third Camp Prescott.—On the March.—Gainesville.—Letters.

THE morning of the 8th of July opened clear and pleasant. At noon, the march was resumed, and it was then very warm. The route led over roads that were deep with dust, having been traversed by the men of both armies, as was evidenced by the absence of fences and the presence of smouldering fires, dead horses and deserted houses. Later on, while marching parallel with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, it was noticed that the track had been destroyed for miles, the rails and ties piled together and burned by the retreating enemy, reported to be eleven thousand strong, under General Joseph E. Johnston. At three o'clock Martinsburg was reached, near which a portion of General Robert Patterson's troops were passed, they having crossed the river on the 2nd and driven the enemy from the town. The NINTH marched about a mile beyond, going into bivouac upon a hill-side, which was named Camp Hallick, in honor of the Lieutenant-Colonel. During the night the men were thoroughly drenched by a rain-storm, but minded it little.

Company K, Capt. Thomas B. Bunting, Lieutenants W. M.

Bramhall and Joseph W Martin, reported to the regiment on the 9th. This command had been recruited mainly in Rahway, N. J. It was organized as a light battery and was composed of a very intelligent body of men.

In several of the militia regiments—previous to the war—Company K was known as the artillery company, but few of them were supplied with guns. When Company K of the NINTH was being recruited for artillery service, the members expected that their battery would be part and parcel of the regiment in the field, and the organization was known as the "Ninth New York Battery." In order, however, to secure greater efficiency in that arm of the service, the military authorities decided to place all the light artillery under some competent officer, as chief of that branch, or to assign the batteries to brigade or division commanders. Company K had been mustered into the service for "the War," at New York, on June 20th, but the officers were not commissioned until in January, 1862.

Upon arriving at Washington the company was sent to Camp Cameron, there to await equipment. Field guns were scarce at that time, and when ordered to the front, but two small pieces, both old and almost unserviceable, were all that had been furnished.

When ordered to report to the NINTH, the company put their two pieces, horses, ammunition and baggage upon the cars, and proceeded via Baltimore and Harrisburg to Hagerstown, Md., where they hitched up and thence marched to the Potomac, crossing the river near Williamsport. The water was deep and the ford difficult to cross at the time, and the green artillerymen had some rough experience in getting their guns on to the Virginia shore.

Inasmuch as the question has been raised since the war whether or not the battery ever was attached to the regiment, the following letter, written by Captain Bunting on June 29th, 1887, is given

Upon going to Washington, the Battery went into camp, at Camp Cameron, on Fourteenth Street, where Lieut. Anderson was in command of a detachment of the

NINTH, and whom I succeeded as Camp Commander. We remained there until some time in July, then joined the regiment at Martinsburg, Va., arriving late in the day, reporting to Colonel Stiles, making a parade next day with the regiment, and being ordered soon after to report to General Negley, who was in command of a Pennsylvania Brigade. With him we marched to Harper's Ferry, from there to Darnestown, Md., from this point we were ordered to Poolesville, Md., reporting to General Chas. P. Stone, then in command of the "Army of Observation."

From camp in Poolesville I wrote to the Governor of the State of New York, asking that commissions should be sent for the officers of the Battery, "Light Co. K, 9th N. Y S. M.," and calling his attention to the fact that we left New York *with his permission* and were entitled to the commissions. (I think up to that date the commissions had been refused to the officers of the regiment on the ground that the regiment left the State without the Governor's order or permission.)

There was little delay in receiving the commissions, but they changed the name of the organization to "Sixth New York Independent Battery," and the commissions were so issued.

Until these commissions were so received, we did beyond question belong to the NINTH New York, and every one in the command so understood it.

Very truly yours,

T B. BUNTING.

Martinsburg, the county seat of Berkeley County, previous to the war, was a town of considerable importance, the repair shops of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were located there, and gave employment to a large number of men. A strong Union feeling existed at the beginning of hostilities. As the Union and Confederate troops alternately occupied the place, the result was a great destruction of property, and most of the inhabitants were compelled to leave. The Southern troops, before retreating, had burned the railroad buildings and rendered useless much valuable machinery, including about thirty-five locomotives; they also burned some three hundred cars and many more were "ditched" into a creek.

Major-General Charles W Sanford, commanding the First Division of New York State Militia, was in command of the troops in the vicinity, with headquarters in the late residence of Robert J. Faulkner (formerly U S. minister to Russia), who having joined the cause of the rebels had retired within their lines. A review of all the New York regiments thereabouts was held one day, General Sanford being the reviewing officer. While here the NINTH took its first lesson in foraging, and judging from the quantity of fowls, honey,

vegetables and tobacco brought into camp, the men proved apt scholars. This seeming robbery was, to a certain extent, due to the inefficiency of the army commissary and the actual wants of the men.

Rations were scarce and irregularly issued, while much that was provided was unfit to eat. Being without tents, the men were obliged to improvise shelters of brush, the few who succeeded in procuring boards with which to roof their huts, being looked upon with envy by their less fortunate comrades. While the heat during the day was intense, the nights were cool and chilly.

Owing to the variety of uniforms worn by the troops of the contending armies, the men of Patterson's command were ordered to wear a strip of white cotton cloth on the left arm above the elbow, this was also to serve as a bandage in case of wounds.

On the 15th, Colonel Stone's brigade was reorganized, and consisted, besides the NINTH, of the First New Hampshire, Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania. At about nine o'clock in the morning the command marched, and at one in the afternoon halted near Bunker Hill, the cavalry advance having encountered the rear guard of the enemy who had evacuated Harper's Ferry in the forenoon. The artillery, till then in rear of the infantry, was sent forward at a gallop, and after a few shells had been fired into the woods which concealed the enemy, the advance was continued towards Winchester. A short distance beyond Bunker Hill the infantry halted and went into bivouac, the troops tired and hungry after their tedious tramp of some ten miles. The men were also glad of the rest which the following day afforded, and so no doubt were the people of the neighborhood, as it gave them an opportunity to trade with the soldiers.

They soon thronged the camp bringing bread, biscuit, milk, etc., which were gladly purchased. Berries, too, were plenty, and the men were not long in satisfying their craving appetites. In order to prevent pillaging, orders were issued to the effect that death would be the penalty for a violation of the

rule. At dress parade, the Colonel, in trying to impress upon the men the importance of strict obedience to this order, got a little mixed, and unwittingly originated a "bull" by solemnly declaring that "*Death without punishment*" would be the fate of the transgressors.

The troops resumed their forward movement on the morning of the 17th. When near Middleway the cavalry again encountered the enemy, and the artillery was ordered to the front, but the guns were not used. The NINTH was sent forward to support the cavalry and repel any attack that might be made. After remaining in line for half an hour or so in a newly-mown field, and no enemy appearing, the march was continued. After passing through Middleway the direct road to Charlestown was taken, the troops arriving there at eight o'clock. Although only thirteen miles had been covered, the march was a severe one, owing to the rough roads and hot sun.

The next morning a few citizens timidly ventured within the camp, and informed the men that their bivouac was in the very field in which John Brown had been hung, whereupon many of the men scoured the neighborhood for relics of the gallows upon which the unfortunate hero had paid the penalty of his rashness. There was no mistaking the sympathies of the people living in the vicinity—they were all "Secesh" to the core. Public opinion—where there had been any laggards—had sent every young man of any respectability into the Confederate army, and none but the aged or physically disabled remained at home. This did not surprise the Union soldiers, they expected such would be the case, if there was any class of people the men detested—next to a Northern Copperhead—it was the sneaking individuals met with in the South, who were Unionists or Confederates according to their surroundings for the time being.

During the day, companies B and E, Captains Deppeler and Smith, were ordered to march about three miles in the direction of Winchester, where it was learned that a number of cars, loaded with corn, were standing upon a track of the

Shenandoah railroad. The cars were found, a rope hitched to the train, and company E acting as the motive power, they were hauled back to Charlestown, Company B bringing up and protecting the rear. The arrival of this first capture of the enemy's stores by the NINTH was hailed with shouts of joy, especially as no casualties had occurred to the force engaged.

On the 19th, as a result of the efforts made at Camp Stone on the 11th of June, the regimental band of eighteen pieces, under the leadership of George Neyer, arrived. In the evening the regiment was treated—much to its delight—to a choice selection of patriotic music. The usual routine of the camp was now resumed, the officers and men when off duty either visiting the town or rambling about the vicinity. Quite unexpectedly a movement to the rear was begun on the morning of the 21st. This caused great disappointment. With the single exception of the skirmish—the river dividing the hostile forces—at Harper's Ferry, on the 4th, no opportunity had been afforded the NINTH of engaging the enemy, and now, just when it seemed that an action was pending, a retreat was ordered. It was not known then that the "Army of Northeastern Virginia," under General Irvin McDowell, was at that moment fighting the battle of Bull Run, nor that the bulk of Johnston's army had left the Valley two days before, for the purpose of making possible a defeat of the Union army on the plains of Manassas, and that the only force in front of Patterson's twenty thousand men, was a mere rear-guard, left there for the purpose of deceiving the Union general.

The march in retreat was a leisurely one, over a good macadamized road, and when Bolivar Heights was reached, the regiment bivouacked for the night. The Heights are about a mile south of Harper's Ferry, and near by was the little hamlet of Bolivar, the former home of most of the employees in the U. S. Arsenal. After it was found that the regiment was to remain awhile, the bivouac was named Camp Atterbury, the location being changed once in order to secure a better drill and parade ground. Company drills alone were

practiced, and this gave the men considerable spare time, which they utilized in exploring the surroundings. The cave where John Brown had secreted his "army" of twenty-five men, and with which he purposed doing battle against the people of Virginia and freeing their slaves, was discovered and visited, and the spring of ice cold water found there was appreciated, fully as much, perhaps, as the romance attending the movements of old "Ossawatomie."

The following orders explain themselves:

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 33. }

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harper's Ferry, Va., July 25th, 1861.

The term for which the troops from Pennsylvania were called into service having expired, and nearly all of them having returned to their homes, the commanding general, by direction of the War Department, relinquishes the command of this department on the expiration of his term of service.

The commanding general regrets to leave you. It is with satisfaction that he recalls to you that you have steadily advanced in the face of the enemy, greatly superior in numbers and artillery, and offered battle, which they refused until protected by their strong intrenchments at Winchester.

You have done all that was possible and more than could have been expected or demanded, and if advantage has not been taken of your sacrifices, and if the fruits of your campaign have been lost, the fault cannot be imputed to you.

* * * * * * * *

R. PATTERSON,
Major-General Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 34. }

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Harper's Ferry, Va., July 25th, 1861.

By virtue of orders received from the War Department, Major-General N. P. Banks hereby assumes command of this department.

By order of
GENERAL BANKS.

ROBERT WILLIAMS,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl.

Reports of the enemy's advance towards Harper's Ferry induced General Banks to practically evacuate the place, and on the 28th the NINTH, with the bulk of the little army—now about six thousand strong—recrossed the Potomac. The march to the ford, although short, was a very dusty one, and on emerging from the water the men presented a rather dirty and bedraggled appearance. The march was continued

to the summit of Maryland Heights, where, on the following day, after the tents, which had been forwarded from Point of Rocks, were pitched, Camp Davis, in honor of the captain of Company D, was established. The distances marched up to this time aggregated one hundred and thirty-two miles.

The men were thoroughly disgusted at the result of their first campaign in the enemy's territory, and from which they had retreated without firing a shot or suffering a single casualty. The fatigues of the march and the discomforts of the bivouac, during the three weeks of "active" service, did not seem to have injured the men, but had rather served to "season" them. No serious cases of sickness had occurred, and the NINTH was in condition to respond to any demands that might be made upon it.

Such was the importance of the commanding position on the heights, which overlooked both Loudoun Heights and Harper's Ferry, that it was decided to fortify the place; the only objection to its permanent occupancy being the lack of water, that necessary fluid having to be brought from Sandy Hook at the foot of the mountain. The men were called upon to perform a variety of work, to cut wood, work on the fortifications, and guard trains, besides their regular guard and picket duty. Company drills were also performed, the limited extent of clear or level ground precluding battalion movements.

On the 28th Captain Morrison resigned to accept promotion in another organization. He first entered the State service as a member of the Seventh regiment in 1855, but soon removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he joined the St. Louis City Guard and became its commander. His great popularity was evidenced by a rival organization, the "Independent Guards," presenting him with some silver plate, in July, 1860. In April, 1861, he enrolled forty of the City Guard for special U. S. service, but Governor Claiborne F. Jackson, a strong Secessionist, refused to arm them, when Captain Morrison returned to New York, and on the 26th of that month was elected Captain of Company A, of the NINTH.

Early in August Surgeon Bigelow retired to civil life. This was much regretted, for, during the short time he had been with the regiment, such had been his attention to the sick, though few in number, that he had gained the respect and esteem of every member of the command. Only two deaths by disease had occurred, both from typhoid fever; the bodies were buried in the vicinity with military honors, and shortly afterwards one of them was disinterred and forwarded to New York for final burial.

In the absence of more stirring events, the expiration of the three months' term of service, and its departure for home, of the First New Hampshire regiment, was a matter of much interest to the NINTH. The Granite State men—many of them—were loath to leave the field without having met the enemy. A close friendship had for some time existed between the two regiments, and the final parting could not but produce feelings of regret. Those of the NINTH off duty went down to Sandy Hook to see the First off on the cars and, as souvenirs of mutual comradeship, an exchange of caps and jackets was freely made. When the train moved off cheer upon cheer rent the air with such force that the enemy—if within hearing—must have wondered what was up.

On the 6th a U. S. Paymaster arrived in camp and paid (in specie) each member of the regiment for twenty-three days services. The men had been hard up for some time, and had it not been for the liberality of the sutler, who gave almost unlimited credit, many would have fared badly. On the 7th the rank and file of the regiment were taxed fifty cents each towards the expense of organizing the band, which amount was cheerfully paid, and believed to be a good investment. "Prepare to march," was almost a daily order, only to be countermanded before night; but the long rest of eighteen days was well improved, and the drill and discipline gained was of great service in all subsequent operations.

While the NINTH was on the summit of Maryland Heights "observing" the enemy on the opposite side of the river, General Stone's division was located near Poolesville. On the

13th General Scott ordered Banks to withdraw his troops from Maryland Heights, and form a new defensive line along the Monocacy River, between Frederick City and the Potomac. General Stone's pickets were to watch the fords and ferries between Great Falls and Point of Rocks, while General Banks was to look after the Upper Potomac as far as Williamsport.

About the middle of the month scouts informed General Stone that the enemy, located in force near Leesburg, Va., contemplated a crossing in his front. Stone's force was weak, and what few guns he had were small and of short range, and on the 16th he wrote McClellan asking for guns of longer range and two additional regiments—"the Fifteenth Massachusetts, now at Washington, and the Ninth New York State Militia, now with General Banks." General Stone evidently entertained a high opinion of the NINTH, formed from what he had seen of the regiment while under his command. General Banks, perhaps, had equally good reasons for refusing to loan the NINTH, and the transfer was not made.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 17th Camp Davis was abandoned, the NINTH taking its place in brigade line of march, with the Third Wisconsin, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania. These regiments replaced the New Hampshire and Pennsylvania troops, whose three months' term of service had expired. Brigadier-General Charles S. Hamilton was in command. The route of march was northeast, over rough roads frequently crossed by small watercourses, up hill, down dale, and cross lots. While passing through the villages of Knoxville and Jeffersonville, the hearts of the men were cheered by the display of Union flags, in recognition of which the band treated the citizens to its best music. The strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" brought forth cheers and "God bless you" from the patriotic people. Shortly after passing through Jeffersonville a halt for an hour was made to allow the men to prepare coffee, after which the march was continued till near nightfall, when a bivouac was formed upon ground owned by the the descendents of Charles Carroll, a signer of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

Carrollton, except from a historical point of view, was a mean place and totally unfit for a camp ground, it was low, wet and marshy, and the water obtainable for drinking and cooking purposes, very poor. Captain Deppeler, in whose honor the bivouac was named, was not much elated.

On this day General Scott issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, August 17th, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 15. }

The Departments of Washington and Northeastern Virginia will be united into one, to which will be annexed the Valley of the Shenandoah, the whole of Maryland and of Delaware, to be denominated the Department of the Potomac, under Major-General McClellan * * * who will proceed to organize the troops under him into divisions and independent brigades.

At half-past six on the morning of the 18th, the men were in line again, and soon passed through the village of Buckeystown, thence over the Monocacy River, and camped about noon two miles beyond. Captain Rutherford was honored by the name of this camp, which was pitched upon a hill in an opening in the woods, and but a short distance from the river which, at this point, was a narrow and shallow stream, but admirably adapted for washing and bathing purposes. Good spring water was also plenty and near at hand. Dress-parade was numerously attended by the people of the neighborhood, who showed great interest in all the movements. The thrifty visitors did not come empty-handed, and as soon as the parade was dismissed, displayed a tempting assortment of luxuries, which were eagerly purchased by the men. Lager beer and lemonade were also offered outside the line of guards, and it was said that a wink of the eye and the display of the proper collateral produced whiskey too. Wherever the latter was discovered in the hands of the men, or of the peddlers, by the officers on duty, the contraband article was confiscated, ostensibly for hospital use, but those who were despoiled, were uncharitable enough to say—and believe—that the captured article seldom got as far as the hospital tent. Tobacco and cigars were sold by nearly all the huck-

sters, and this caused no little dissatisfaction to the regimental sutler, who, when the men were out of money, had given them liberal credit. Patronizing outsiders, and "Rebs"—so he styled them—at that, he thought a poor requital of his favors.

On this day a member of Company B, who had been sick and partially deranged for some time, committed suicide, the Chaplain of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania officiating at the funeral.

Just about dusk on the 21st, Company I reported for duty with the regiment, from Camp Cameron, where it had been stationed the past month, and was cordially received by the men at the entrance to camp, they having turned out to see the "well drilled" company, as such a reputation had preceded it.

To the words of command Hep! Hep! Hep! to keep the step, the company entered and became a part of the household of the NINTH.

The officers were, Captain Peter J. Claassen, and Lieutenants George H. Wheaton and Eno J Claassen.

The company had been enrolled in the militia service of the State for the usual period of seven years, and on the 17th of July was mustered into the United States service for "three years or during the war," by Captain S. B. Hayman, 7th U S. Infantry.

On the 20th of July, the company had left New York, and the next day reached Washington. No little excitement was occasioned among the members when the news of the defeat at Bull Run was received. The company was put under arms and the men expected to participate in the defence of the city. Drilling was vigorously prosecuted during the sojourn at Camp Cameron, and the men passed through the same experience all new soldiers encounter. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders, N Y S. M., from the city of New York, and veterans of the Bull Run campaign, were encamped near by during the early part of August, and the new company witnessed an instance of the execution of military law, that was

doubtless of benefit to them. For reasons which appeared good to them, eight companies of the Seventy-ninth refused to obey certain orders, and during the day much excitement was occasioned among the members of the regiment. Towards evening their camp was surrounded by regular troops, under command of the Provost Marshal, Brig.-General Andrew Porter, and under penalty of being blown out of existence by artillery, for further refusal to obey orders, were commanded to "fall in." They fell in, and were marched off under heavy guard. The regimental colors were taken from them, not to be restored until they had re-won them upon the field of battle, and a number of the members were sent as prisoners to the Dry Tortugas, Gulf of Mexico, where they were kept at hard labor until the following Spring. Trouble had arisen in other regiments about this time, and General McClellan found that heroic measures were necessary to quell these incipient mutinies.

On the morning of the 21st, Captain Claassen started with his company to join the regiment, proceeding by railway *via* Relay House and Frederick Junction, arriving, as has been stated, at the close of the day.

After a week's stay at Camp Rutherford orders were again received to move, and at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th, line was formed, the column marching an hour later. The regiment left camp to the inspiring strains of "Dixie." The direction was south, over rough and muddy roads, and after dark the marching became very tiresome. Shortly after ten o'clock a halt was made near the town of Urbana. Soon after breakfast the next morning the march was resumed, the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania leading the brigade. The roads were bad, and much delay was caused by the men being obliged to stop and remove their shoes and stockings, before wading through the brooks, bridges were few and crossed only the larger streams. The column halted a short distance beyond Barnesville, and bivouacked in a field amid stacks of grain, which the men were forbidden to touch, the rules being strictly obeyed while daylight lasted. During

the day Lieutenants Charles R. Braine and William S. Stryker, and Privates Michael T Burke and Michael Dumphrey of Company I, and others, were detailed for duty with the Signal Corps.

At half-past seven on the morning of the 28th the men were again on the march, the rain falling in torrents soon rendered the roads almost impassable, and swelled the streams to such an extent that they were difficult to ford. When near Poolesville a halt was ordered and the men went into a wet bivouac. During the day the Second N. Y S. M. (Eighty-second N. Y Vols.) from New York city was met. The sight of each was a treat to both regiments, and notwithstanding the wet condition of all, the discomfort was forgotten for the moment, as familiar faces were recognized here and there in the two regiments. The First Minnesota and Fifteenth Massachusetts were also met and kindly greetings exchanged. At eight o'clock the next morning the column was again in motion. After passing through Poolesville and Dawsonville, the route led towards Darnestown, and when within a mile of the place the regiment went into camp.

Camp Smith, in compliment to the captain of company E, was regularly laid out, the location was a most desirable one, ground level, good water and plenty of it, and trees enough near by to afford a grateful shade during the heat of the day to those off duty. The whole of Banks' division, consisting of the brigades of Generals Abercrombie, Hamilton and Williams, besides the artillery and a small detachment of cavalry, was camped in the vicinity. The neighboring people soon thronged the camps and a lively trade in eatables and drinkables was established.

On the 4th of September marching orders—afterwards countermanded—were issued. A game of baseball, between companies C and G, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of eighteen to twelve. On the 13th the regiment was inspected by General Banks, and on the following day Company I, was detailed for guard duty at his headquarters, where it remained until October 29th.

Monday the 16th was the second anniversary of the organization of Company D, and its members assembled in front of the tent of Captain Green,—who had succeeded Captain Davis, resigned—for the purpose of celebrating the event. The company street had been profusely decorated with flags, and in the evening a display of Chinese lanterns gave the quarters a gay and picturesque appearance. Refreshments, though of a somewhat primitive character, were not wanting, and full justice was done the bill of fare. Songs, recitations and one or two speeches constituted the literary portion of the programme, which were a credit to the participants and most enjoyable to the audience, consisting of nearly the entire regiment.

At this time the Legislature of Maryland was nearly equally divided between Unionists and Secessionists, an adjourned meeting was to convene at Frederick on the 17th, and it was hoped by the "Secesh" wing that an ordinance of secession would be passed. The Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, ordered General Banks to arrest the secession members, and nine or more of the House of Delegates were placed in durance vile. The Senate failed to convene.

Moving orders were received on the 21st, but the command to "fall in" failed to materialize. On the 22nd, Company L, Captain Erastus R. Miller with Lieutenants A. Martin Burtis and Andrew B. Stiles, reported for duty, and was gladly welcomed.

The company had been recruited during the month of August through the efforts of Messrs. E. R. Miller, A. M. Burtis, S. S. J. Briggs and H. V Williamson, all of whom were elected to office in it, the uniforms were furnished by Messrs. Brooks Bros., and mostly paid for by the members.

On August 31st, at the Elm Street arsenal, the services were accepted by the U. S. Government for the term of "the war" by Major Frederick Townsend, 18th Infantry, Captain F S. Larned, 12th Infantry, Captain S. B. Hayman, 7th Infantry, mustering officers.

Camp Cameron was the station of the company from about September 4th, until leaving to report to the regiment.

The NINTH now had ten companies present for duty.

On the following day, Surgeon Charles J. Nordquist reported for duty, having been appointed to succeed Surgeon Bigelow.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Tuthill was promoted Adjutant, vice Coppinger resigned. The latter had been Adjutant since 1860, and was a gentlemen respected by every member of the regiment. He had joined the renowned "City Guard" in the fifties, bringing with him a ripe experience of active service in the British army, acquired in India under General Havelock. In 1859, he was elected First Lieutenant of Company E, and shortly afterwards was made Adjutant. His resignation bore date September 1st, and was caused by his being summoned to England to take possession of the paternal estate.

Camp Smith was one of the places where the men had abundant opportunity to amuse themselves when off duty. During the day, ball-playing, pitching quoits and even marble-playing were indulged in. Singing and serenading were of nightly occurrence, the serenade generally bestowed upon some popular officer, and when that list was exhausted many of the rank and file were complimented. The old fire laddies, too, would frequently rush through camp yelling and whooping, as they dragged an old cart or wagon in imitation of running "wid der machine."

The private soldier never felt like bestowing upon the inventor of knapsack drill the thanks Sancho Panza gave the author of sleep. To carry a knapsack filled with bricks or stones was sometimes imposed in the sentence of a regimental court-martial, but when a regiment was ordered out on drill in heavy marching order, it also savored of punishment, and annoyed and tried the men as much as if intended for that purpose. Those who ordered such drills doubtless followed the book of "tactics," and, of course, blundered in that as well as in other matters when common sense should have been the

guide. The tacticians seem to have lost sight of the fact that soldiers hardly ever carry their knapsacks within the range of shot and shell, for, if they were not left at some convenient point under orders, they were very unceremoniously cast aside as soon as the men entered the battle-field. But it was laid down in the "tactics" that such drills were necessary—therefore they must be practiced. The NINTH endured the affliction for the first time on the 25th.

Thursday the 26th was designated by the President as a day of Thanksgiving, and was honored by the NINTH and the rest of the division by parading at Darnestown and being reviewed by General Banks. A large concourse of visitors graced the occasion, and the review passed off with great *éclat.*

While the NINTH was formed for battalion drill, one day, an incident occurred which served to bind still more closely the ties of friendship that had existed for some time between the regiment and the Thirteenth Massachusetts. The latter had been ordered to Williamsport, and wishing to pay their comrades a parting visit, marched in line up to within a few paces of the NINTH. Halting, they gave "Three cheers for the New York NINTH." The NINTH returned the compliment, upon which the Thirteenth resumed its march. These two regiments—one from Boston, the other from New York—never ceased to be firm friends, and it was their good fortune to be closely associated for nearly two years afterwards, sharing the fatigues of the march, the pleasures of the camp, and the perils and dangers of the battle-field.

On the last day of September, the sound of heavy guns in the direction of the Chain Bridge, indicated that the army of the Potomac was feeling the enemy. Early in the month, under the personal direction of General McClellan, an advance had been made from the defenses along Arlington Heights, from the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, and the enemy driven back at every point. Frequent rumors of a move on the part of Banks' army, too, kept the men of the NINTH in constant expectation of an active campaign, an event desired

by both officers and men, for as yet they had realized none of the "glory" resulting from active service.

The month of October, a most delightful season of the year, opened with a review of the division at Camp Stone, the NINTH marching to that place in the morning and returning during the afternoon.

Service at Camp Smith was by no means light, for, in addition to the routine, details were made to perform picket duty at Seneca Falls, five miles distant, and also for patrol guard at the village of Darnestown. The eight weeks passed here were of great benefit, in the matter of drill, both officers and men becoming very proficient in the tactics frequently of so much importance on the field of battle. The four months' wear and tear showed its effects on the tents, many of which were in a leaky condition and unfit for service. Diseases were contracted here from which many of the men dated the beginning of their disability.

While the regiment was engaged in drill on the 21st, orders came to dismiss the men and prepare to march immediately. Shortly after knapsacks had been packed and tents struck it grew dark, when the litter of the camp was gathered into piles and burned, the men sitting around the fires and speculating upon the cause of the sudden movement. Stories were retold and old lies swapped over again, until eight o'clock, when Lieutenant-Colonel Hallick gave the order, "Forward, March!" and the column moved to the tune, "Oh, carry me back to old Virginny." The evening was clear, the weather mild, and the roads in good condition. The route led through Dawsonville, a short distance beyond which the road was crossed by a creek, there was no bridge other than a log spanning the stream, and as few cared to walk that in the dark, most of the men waded across. Shortly after midnight the regiment passed through Poolesville, and upon inquiring of a guard, who was pacing back and forth in front of a house, it was learned that the body of Colonel E. D. Baker, of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania, but better known as the First California regiment, lay within, and that he had been killed during the day

at Ball's Bluff. The cause of the hurried night march was now revealed. Instinctively the men quickened their steps, anxious to reach the scene of the battle, and render assistance and succor ere it should be too late. It was gathered from passi g stragglers of Stone's command—many of whom were half naked, having thrown off part of their clothing in their frantic endeavors to swim across the river on their retreat from the disastrous battle—that unless help was at hand by daylight, all yet remaining on the Virginia shore, or on Harrison's Island in the river, would be either killed or captured.

Rain began to fall shortly after the column passed through Poolesville, but the rapid march was continued. As the river was approached, the stragglers from the defeated command increased in number, men by twos, tens and twenties, many of them wounded, were streaming towards the rear, and all telling the same sad story of disaster and defeat. For lack of proper conveyances many of the wounded were being transported in the common baggage wagons, and as the heavy cumberous vehicles jolted over the rough places in the road, the cries and groans of the unfortunate occupants were a sad accompaniment to the distressing scene.

On arriving at Conrad's Ferry, the canal was crossed, when the regiment halted and the men were ordered to load their muskets; the march was continued down the towpath, until about four o'clock, when the column halted after a fatiguing march of sixteen miles. With nothing more than a blanket to keep the rain from above or the dampness from below, the men tried to snatch a few minutes' repose. At nine o'clock they were aroused. All were hungry, no rations had been carried by the men, and the wagons had not arrived. Fortunately a few boxes of abandoned crackers were found and divided, at noon the commissary wagons brought a full supply.

From those who had been engaged in the unfortunate affair of the day before, it was learned that Colonel Baker, under orders from General Stone, had crossed with his own regiment,—the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, and the

Forty-second "Tammany" New York Regiment, and two or three pieces of artillery, in all about twenty-one hundred men; for the purpose of driving the enemy, supposed to be in small force, from Leesburg, and holding the ground so taken if practicable. General Stone, meanwhile, was to make a demonstration at Edward's Ferry, a short distance below, with another brigade, and cut off the enemy's retreat in that direction. About one o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st the battle began. For a while the Union troops were successful in holding the enemy, who appeared in large force, in check, but they were finally compelled to fall back, which they did, at first, slowly and in good order. The death of Colonel Baker at this juncture precipitated matters, and the command devolving upon Colonel Milton Cogswell, of the Tammany Regiment, he ordered a retreat to the river. The retreat became a rout. Many brave men formed on the bluffs near the river, and for a short time held the enemy at bay, but they, too, were finally obliged to abandon the hopeless task and seek safety in flight. The bluffs were steep, and as the Union soldiers jumped, slipped, or fell over, they plunged into the water, hoping at least to gain Harrison's Island. The two or three boats that had been used in ferrying them over had been upset or otherwise rendered useless. It was a terrible struggle for life. Many were shot while in the water, and the wounded drowned in the swift current. The killed, wounded and prisoners amounted to the appalling number, compared with the force engaged, of one thousand and fifty.

On high ground, half a mile back from the river, on the Maryland shore, a few pieces of artillery had been posted, commanding Harrison's Island and the Virginia shore beyond. Upon the Island were still many of the men, some severely wounded, and the work of transferring these to the Maryland shore was slowly progressing. Somebody had blundered, for there was an utter lack of the proper means of transportation. A couple of scows only, capable of carrying perhaps thirty persons each, were all that had been provided. All the dead—save the bodies of Colonel Baker and one or two other

officers—and many of the wounded had been left in the hands of the enemy, who retired, during the night, near to their intrenchments in the vicinity of Leesburg.

General Banks had accompanied his men, and on his arrival assumed command. General McClellan had telegraphed that the position on the Virginia shore and Harrison's Island should be maintained at all hazards. About four thousand men, including cavalry and artillery, were sent over during the forenoon of the 22nd. The NINTH, with the rest of the brigade, remained on the Maryland shore, and occupied the river bank, sheltered by the trees and shrubbery. About two o'clock in the afternoon the order to fall-in was given, and in the midst of a heavy rain-storm the brigade started, halting, after a march of four miles, in bivouac for the night.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, the drums beat the reveille and after the men had swallowed their coffee, line was formed and the column headed for Edwards Ferry, near which a halt was ordered and Camp Tuthill, in honor of the Captain of Company H, was established. The land belonged to an officer in the Confederate service, and as there was a good supply of the necessary article in the fields, the men liberally supplied their wants and enjoyed the luxury of repose upon beds of clean, sweet straw. From a hill close by the camp, the Virginia shore was plainly seen, and when the sound of artillery and musketry was heard during the forenoon, the men went to that point and witnessed a portion of Stone's division driving the enemy back into the country. Night closed without the NINTH being called into line.

Nothing of importance occurred on the 24th until just before "taps," when the long roll was beaten and the men hurried into line. Colonel Stiles, who had been absent from the regiment during the march to Conrad's Ferry, addressed the regiment, expressing his regret at not being present at that time; he also cautioned the men to keep cool and not get excited, in case they were called into action, and enjoined upon both officers and men to strictly obey such orders as might be given them. The regiment remained in line for

some time and was finally dismissed, but the men were cautioned to sleep on their arms, and be ready to jump at a moment's notice.

Daylight of the 25th revealed the fact that the Union troops which had been operating on the Virginian shore had all returned to Maryland.

On this day, too, the detail which had remained at Camp Cameron, as a guard, when the regiment left there in June, reported at headquarters, Camp Cameron having been abandoned as a military post.

The reverse at Ball's Bluff, although an insignificant affair of the war, was productive of serious consequences to the plans of General McClellan. The movement had been originally ordered in connection with the advance of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, a portion of which had occupied Fairfax Court House, but the unexpected defeat, and the strength and ability displayed by the enemy, caused him to countermand it. Several of the advanced posts were abandoned, while all the troops that had crossed the river above the Chain Bridge were withdrawn to the Maryland side.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 26th, the NINTH bade farewell to Camp Tuthill and marched in the direction of Poolesville, thence towards Seneca Creek, going into bivouac near the stream at half-past two in the afternoon, after a march of eleven miles. Rabbits were found to be plenty , during the afternoon many were captured and formed a pleasing variety to the bill of fare.

The next day was Sunday. At eight o'clock the regiment was again in line, and after passing through Dawsonville, marched towards Muddy Branch Creek, upon the banks of which Camp Prescott, in honor of the Captain of Company C, was established. The ground was low and swampy. besides being covered with a thick growth of underbrush ; the men worked hard to render the place habitable, but their labors were in vain. The drinking water was unfit for use—was even said to be poisonous—and it was hoped a move would at once be made to a more eligible site.

On the 29th, Company I, that had been on duty at General Banks' headquarters since September 14th, returned to the command.

At dress-parade, in the evening, a stand of colors, sent to the regiment by the Common Council of the City of New York, were formally presented and were received by Colonel Stiles, who responded on behalf of the NINTH. The flags had been brought from New York by Lieutenant Wickham, who reached the regiment on the 24th, accompanied also by about one hundred recruits.

At his own request, General Scott was retired late in the month of October, and on the 1st of November, President Lincoln appointed McClellan General-in-Chief. From McClellan's *Own Story*, page 200, we quote:

On Nov. 1, 1861, the following letter was received from the President.

Private. EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Nov. 1st, 1861.

Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN:

My Dear Sir: Lieut.-Gen. Scott having been, upon his own application, placed on the list of retired officers, with his advice, and the concurrence of the entire Cabinet, I have designated you to command the whole army. You will, therefore, assume this enlarged duty at once, conferring with me so far as necessary.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN.

P. S.—For the present let Gen. Wool's command be excepted.

A. L.

McClellan decided to suspend further operations in the field, until the troops, through drill and discipline, were better fitted to perform the important work in store for them.

Notwithstanding the oft-repeated reports to headquarters respecting the unhealthy location of the camp, which were daily corroborated by the increased list of sick, the beginning of November found the NINTH still in that miserable place. A grave mistake had been made in its selection, and the disorders suffered by the men were plainly traceable to the impure water and the malarial condition of the locality. The name of the stream, Muddy Branch, was enough to condemn it, and it did not belie the term. Unless, because of some pressing military

necessity no troops should have been kept there, even over night, but to such bad judgment many a veteran now owes the aches and pains, and broken constitution, which he will carry to his grave. Murmurs of discontent were heard among the men. Had the regiment been composed of mercenary soldiers no doubt a mutiny would have broken out, and the performance of further military duty refused until a change of camp had been effected. Finally, Surgeon Nordquist appealed directly to General Branks, when authority was given to move, the change being made on the 5th.

The regiment moved less than a mile away from Muddy Branch, and re-established Camp Prescott in a clear open field, near which there was an abundance of good water. The change was productive of great good to the men, most of the sick rapidly recovering, although a few no doubt were permanently disabled. By the 20th the weather had changed, much rain had fallen, the roads were bad, it began to look as though there would be no more active campaigning that season, and that the army would likely go into winter quarters. During the day, however, the regiment moved, marching about four miles in the direction of Darnestown, where the third Camp Prescott was established.

Shortly after the tents had been pitched, and while he was lying down to rest, Private Emile S. Ferrero, of Company A, was severely wounded in the leg by the accidental discharge of a musket in the hands of a careless comrade. A wound received in this manner was peculiarly aggravating, a good soldier is always ready, if not willing, to run his chances of being wounded in battle with the enemy, but when disabled through the carelessness of a comrade, the attending pain and suffering seems increased. In this case the wound resulted in the permanent disability of the unfortunate man, and after partial recovery he was discharged from the service.

On the 23rd General McClellan, in special orders, No. 154, ordered the "Sixth New York Independent Battery" to report to Brigadier-General Joseph Hooker, at Camp Baker, Lower Potomac. Up to this time the battery had been serving

either under General Banks or Stone, and had taken part in several important movements. On the 16th of October it had accompanied Colonel Geary, of the Twenty-eight Pennsylvania, on a reconnoissance to Harper's Ferry, and was honorably mentioned in his report At the disastrous battle at Ball's Bluff, Lieutenant Bramhall, while unable to get his own guns up the steep bluff, worked one or two smaller pieces belonging to another battery. and (receiving several wounds) that gallant officer rendered such efficient service that he was mentioned in the reports. After doing duty on the Lower Potomac during the winter and following spring, the battery accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, and followed the fortunes of that command until mustered out of the service.

The first snow of the season fell on Sunday, the 24th. The event, though productive of much discomfort, caused some little satisfaction, because it was something new to talk about; the men were growing restless and uneasy by reason of their very mild kind of soldier life, and anything new or out of the usual order served to while away the time. Though the men of the NINTH had all cheerfully taken the oath to serve during the war, none at that time believed that their services would be required longer than from six to twelve months. The result of the battle of Bull Run, however, dispelled that illusion. Still, it seemed strange that the summer and fall should pass without their engaging in a battle , that all the "active" service they were to perform should consist of marching and countermarching. Little does the rank and file of an army know how much a brief waiting may sometimes accomplish, in the complicated strategy of a campaign.

Thursday, the 28th, was the first regular Thanksgiving season that the members of the NINTH had spent away from their homes. Pork and beans, crackers and coffee, repeated every day, had made that bill of fare somewhat monotonous, but as the men seldom eat these government rations without plenty of seasoning in the form of hungry stomachs, this fare always tasted good. So it did on this Thanksgiving, and although

the men all hankered after "a good square meal" of something better, the "rations," were disposed of without much grumbling.

Captain Henry C. Smith, of Company E, resigned on the 30th. He began his military career as a member of the Second regiment, July 4th, 1848, was made First Lieutenant of Company D in 1849, and Adjutant of the regiment in 1850. On May 11th, 1852, he was commissioned Captain of Company F, Seventy-First regiment, and on April 27th, 1861, Captain in the NINTH.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of December Camp Prescott was abandoned, and the NINTH marched to join the division, then being distributed in winter quarters in the vicinity of Frederick City. A pioneer force went in advance to put the bridges in a passable condition. The roads were partly frozen, and as men, horses and wagons broke through the crust, the march was a very tiresome one. Towards evening the regiment bivouacked in a field by the roadside near the village of Barnesville. The march was resumed at eight o'clock the following morning, and soon after passing Barnesville, Sugar Loaf Mountain was observed, upon the summit of which the Signal Corps had been established. The march was continued through Buckeystown, and to within two miles of Frederick City, when, late in the afternoon, after the day's march of about sixteen miles, a halt was ordered and the tents pitched in a piece of woods. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th line was again formed, the Monocacy River crossed, and, marching to within a couple of miles of Ijamsville, camp was located in the woods on Hoffman's farm, about five miles distant from Frederick City.

LETTERS:

Darnestown, Md., Sept. 22nd, 1861.

This is Sunday, and as cold as winter. Received yours yesterday. The ——— gave me the new shirt. I'm very proud of it. We think we will be ordered into winter quarters soon, and hope it will be in Baltimore. We are expecting a fight every day, and are both ready and anxious for it. * * * As our rations are bacon and biscuit, we spend all our money for extras on the march. If we get a loaf of bread it's twenty-five cents, and everything in proportion. * * * The Twenty-ninth

Pennsylvania are in the next field and are a little jealous that we receive the most attention (at dress-parade). We expect a new company to-day—L. * * * I am nearly well of my rheumatism and quite fleshy, but a few days since, while practicing, loading and firing by companies, the man on my right slammed his gun down on my foot, smashing two of my toes, so I am quite lame. * * * Doctor says I'll have my head knocked off yet. * * * The rebel troops are supposed to amount to near 300,000, while we have about 400,000, and when we meet there will be fierce work. * * * There is no liquor to be got here except ordered by surgeon. Just had dinner—beef soup, not like you make—mere slops. Good-bye now. Write soon.

Oct. 19th, 1861.

Being rainy am excused from drill, and as our company is on duty to-morrow, I will write what I can to-day, and thank you all for the box I received. I think, from the variety it contained, you must all have had a hand in it. Everything acceptable, as you'd have thought if you had seen our mess pitch into the good things. E. B. has got a commission in some other regiment as lieutenant. We are very tired of doing nothing, and would be glad for an order to march into Virginia.

Camp Prescott, Muddy Branch, Oct. 30th, 1861.

* * * Was on guard last night, and it was the worst I ever saw; very dark, and the brush so thick you could not see a man till close to him. The water is very bad. We drink from same brook the horses do, and wash ourselves and clothes in it too. The drums are beating for dinner—we call it "roast beef." I don't know what we are to have, but am willing to bet my commission against the St. Nicholas (I expect the one as soon as you get the other) that it is bean soup and, as I'm awful hungry, will go see. It was bean soup and hard-tack. * * * I had to throw away part of my clothes to lighten my knapsack, on our last march to Edward's Ferry, but saved enough for the present.

Muddy Branch, Nov. 6th, 1861.

Yours just received. Very happy to get it. It has rained two days, and is very cold. We have moved camp out of the woods to an open field close by, to save the few that were well. We are a little more comfortable, as the sun reaches the tents now, and dries them a little. Our tents are two inches deep with mud; we gather cedar boughs and spread on the floor, but still the dampness strikes through. Over 400 men of our regiment reported sick yesterday and to-day, from the damp and bad water. We can't blame General Banks; we hold a very responsible position, and must stay until the rebels vacate opposite, where they are in large numbers. They seem well contented over there, and I imagine are laughing at us. If they move, we move, as we must not let them cross (the Potomac), but if we get a chance, over we go. I hope if we are ordered over they won't send a few at a time, to be shot off as in Colonel Baker's case, but send the whole division, then we will stand a chance. * * * We received McClellan's appointment as Commander (General) in Chief of our army with delight, and made the country ring with cheers, believing him to be the man for the times. We've had enough of old fogyism, and don't believe in trying to starve them out; we want them whipped, and came for that purpose, and won't be satisfied until they—or we—are whipped.

* * * I will tell you about our mess; it may interest you. We are fourteen in family—not the happy family—but a lively set of fellows. We have just finished supper, and lighted candles. No. 1 is handsome Johnny B——, the pet of the mess,

evidently thinking of home, as he says nothing ; No. 2 needs no description, as it is your loving brother ; No. 3 is N. L. W——, reading a magazine ; No. 4 is Sam F——, who called to see you for me ; No. 5, Sergeant G——. out promenading in the mud ; No. 6, Archy P——, teasing W—— ; No. 7, R. S——, reading ; No. 8, Matt. S——, repairing his wardrobe ; No. 9, is my old friend George T——. reading your last letter ; we are like brothers, and keep together on all marches and in camp. No. 10 is William S——, he is eighteen years old, is six feet two inches tall, and weighs 110 pounds. You can imagine his style. No. 11, Sam B——, whom we call noisy ; No. 12 is Joshua H——. who is getting ready to retire, by scraping the mud from his place on to some other person's place—very accommodating. Nos. 13 and 14 are away sick. Ask K—— which of the men she prefers. I'll see she gets him, *if the rebels don't*.

CHAPTER V

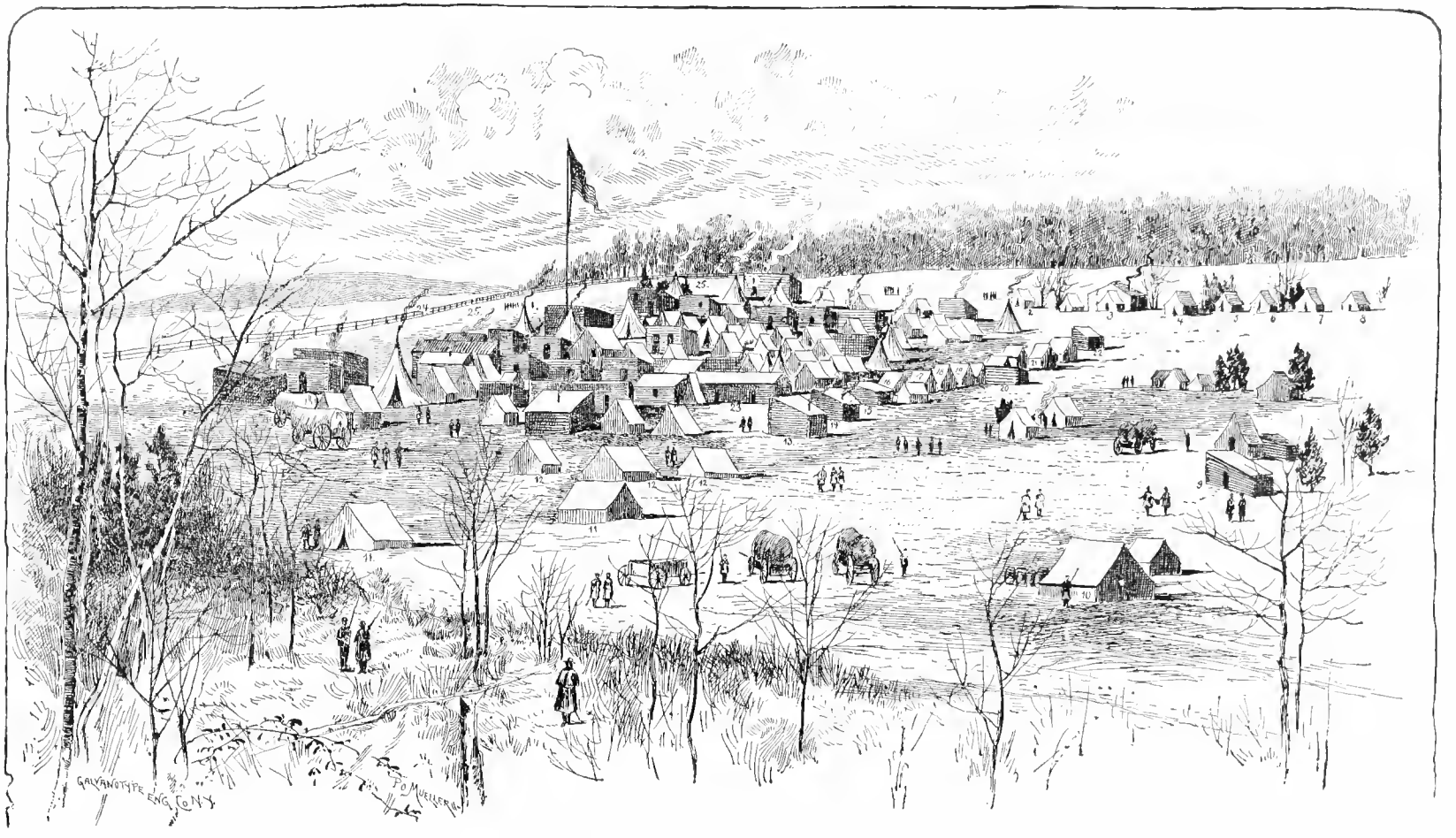
CAMP CLAASSEN, WINTER QUARTERS.

Frederick City, Md.—"French Leave."—Court-Martial.—Log Huts.—Deaths in Camp.—Resolutions of Sympathy.—Brigade Reviewed.—A Military Execution.—Christmas Festivities.—Bright Muskets.—New Year's Day, 1862,—Officers visit Frederick.—Visit of ex-Adjutant Coppinger.—Death of Lieutenant Colonel Hallick.—Mud and Slush.—Field Officers Appointed by the Governor.—The "Eighty-third New York Volunteers."—Dissatisfaction.—The Lament of the Involuntary Volunteer.—Western Gun-Boat Service.—A Challenge to Mortal Combat Declined.—Petition for Transfer to the Heavy Artillery.—Washington's Birthday.—Orders to Move.—Letters.

FREDERICK CITY the capital of Frederick County. was selected as the headquarters of the Department of the Shenandoah, General Banks occupying the residence of General Bradley T Johnson, who was then in the Confederate Army

Frederick wore the appearance of having been a very prosperous city, but at this time many of the business places and some of the finer private residences were closed, while some were occupied for military purposes. The majority of the inhabitants were loyal, many of them testifying in frequent visits to the army hospitals, and by care for the sick, their hearty sympathy for the Union Cause.

The camp, which was named in honor of the Captain of Company I, was situated on the gentle slope of a hillside on what was known as Hoffman's farm , the field was surrounded on three sides by woods, principally of pine, while the fourth was open , water was abundant and of good quality. On the very day the regiment arrived many of the men took—in camp parlance—"French Leave," *i. e.*, absented themselves without permission, in consequence of which, on the 5th, orders were issued to the effect that all such delinquents would be court-martialed. By the following day a sufficient number had been apprehended, and the court proceeded to make an example of



See Key, Next Page.

CAMP CLAASSEN—WINTER QUARTERS—1861-1862.

KEY.

1. Guard-House.
2. Chaplain.
3. Adjutant.
4. Colonel.
5. Quartermaster.
6. Lieut.-Colonel.
7. Major.
8. Surgeon.
9. Stables.
10. Commissary.
11. Ordnance Tents.
12. Band Tents.
13. Captain Prescott, Co. C.
14. Captain Miller, Co. L.
15. Captain Greene Co. D.
16. Captain Shanly, Co. E.
17. Captain Moesch, Co. B.
18. Captain Chassen, Co. I.
19. Captain Lockman, Co. H.
20. Captain Dalrymple, Co. A.
21. Captain Hendrickson, Co. G.
22. Captain Cameron, Co. F
23. Lower End of Co. L Street.
24. Road to Frederick City.
25. Drill and Parade Ground.

them, non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, while the privates were sentenced to perform from two weeks' to a month's fatigue duty.

The day after the arrival in camp the men began to build log huts, some completing them with roofs of shingles, while others merely built the walls of logs and stretched the tents on top for a covering. The spaces between the logs were daubed with clay, boards formed a flooring, and sheet-iron stoves, purchased at Frederick, were used to heat the huts, altogether the quarters were very comfortable indeed. The style of architecture was almost as varied as the number of shanties, giving to the whole a somewhat odd appearance. Daily, three men from each company were allowed passes to leave camp, and as the majority preferred to visit Frederick, a citizen of that place established a line of stages making two round trips every day, and did a thriving business. A Mr. Beatty, a Union refugee from Virginia, received permission to compete with the sutler in the sale of luxuries, using for that purpose a large covered wagon, which, from its supposed resemblance to that ancient harbor of refuge, was called "The Ark." A photographer soon opened a "gallery" near the camp; an oyster peddler, too, made regular visits, and between these enterprising venders the men's cash was divided, which, after exhausting, they would give sutler Edward Ralph a call and purchase articles on credit. A camp hospital was established in the house of a colored family near by, who gratuitously gave up for that purpose the second story of their dwelling.

On the 9th, Sergeant Francis G. Aims of Company D died, and on the following day the remains were escorted to Frederick Junction, where they were placed on the cars in charge of Sergeant Ralph A. Lanning, who accompanied them to New York.

The company, to show their appreciation of his merits as a soldier and comrade, and their sympathy with, and for the family of Sergeant Aims, at a subsequent meeting adopted the following resolutions:

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT, N Y S. MILITIA,
Near Frederick Junction, Md., Dec. 16th, 1861.

The committee appointed at a special meeting held this day of Co. D., NINTH Regiment N. Y S. M., to draft suitable resolutions, on the death of their late comrade, Francis G. Aims, report as follows :

Whereas, Death has suddenly removed from our midst our beloved friend and comrade, Sergeant Francis G. Aims; and,

Whereas, We deem some expression of our feelings of sorrow and regret to be befitting the sad and sorrowful occasion ; therefore be it

Resolved, That while deeply lamenting the loss of our brother in arms, struck down upon the very threshold of manhood, with all the joyous aspirations of youth to a long and glorious career, we yet see in this sad dispensation the hand of God, that doeth all things well, and in our blindness and ignorance of His higher purpose, bow in silence before the decree of Him, that seeth not with our eyes and judgeth not with our understanding.

Resolved, That we tender expressions of our heartiest sympathy and condolence, to the afflicted family and friends of the deceased, grieving with them in their bereavement of one who had borne us cheerful company through many months of hardships and privations, and who, from his unvarying gentleness and kindness, had endeared himself to all by every tie of friendship and affection. We would comfort them with the thought that he died nobly in the defense of his country, unflinching in the discharge of his duty, and faithful to the last; that he laid himself down to rest with the halo of the patriot shining round his youthful brow, free from every selfish and debasing thought, and uncontaminated by the vices of the world.

Resolved, That in this sad dispensation, we see, each and all, much to improve our own welfare, taking his example who has gone from us, to tread more steadfastly in the path of rectitude and honor, to uphold more manfully the standard of fealty and

truth against rebellion and wrong, finally, when the hour of trial shall come, to be found like him ready and prepared to render a faithful account of the trust committed to our charge.

Sergeant WILLIAM A. RICE,
Corporal WILLIAM CHAVE,
Private EDWARD T FISHER, } *Committee.*

IN CAMP NEAR FREDERICK JUNCTION, MD.
Company D, NINTH Regiment, N. Y S. M.

At an adjourned meeting of Company D, held this day, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased, and also that the same be published in the "Christian Advocate," "Sunday Mercury" and "N. Y Leader."

E. R. GREENE, *Captain Comd'g.*,
Company D, 9th. Regt., N Y S. M.
Corporal ASA W TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

On the 10th, also, Isaac Howell of Company E died; his remains were sent home, and on the 23d interred in New York Bay Cemetery, Hudson County, N. J.

On the morning of the 12th the NINTH, with the Second Brigade of the division of General Banks, marched to grounds near Frederick, where it was inspected and reviewed. The trip was a pleasant one, the people along the line of march greeting the men kindly. The brigade returned at seven o'clock in the evening, well pleased with the day's outing. On the 17th a flag-staff, about forty feet in height, was raised, upon which a garrison flag was displayed and the quarters officially designated Camp Claassen.

On the 23d occurred the first military execution witnessed by the NINTH. A soldier of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania was hung for the assassination of Major Lewis of that regiment, and about three thousand troops witnessed the solemn scene at a place two miles from camp.

The night before Christmas snow had fallen, but as the day advanced the sun shone brightly, and the usual discipline being

somewhat relaxed, the men found various ways in which to pass the time agreeably. Among the amusements was a horse race between Assistant Surgeon Pinkney's and Sutler "Ralph's" steeds, ridden by Andrew F Tallman and John Brigham of Company F, the former crossing the line first, a sack race, William Wilson of Company F being the winner, and a foot race in which Lester Lewis of Company I was the victor. Many of the messes had their dinners prepared by the neighboring farmers, and though the *menu* was not elaborate, there was plenty to eat and the modest banquets were heartily enjoyed.

As a damper on the festivities, the members of Company D were again called upon to mourn the loss by death of another of their number, Private Leonard Rodgers. The next day the company formed upon the drill ground, where Chaplain Phillips delivered the funeral address, after which an ambulance, containing the remains, accompanied by a sister of the deceased, proceeded to the Junction, from there Private Samuel McNally of Company D continued as an escort to New York. The garrison flag was for the day placed at half mast. On the 28th William Miller of Company H died at Frederick City Hospital, a detail from his company being sent to escort his remains to the railroad station, and from thence William O'Brien of the company accompanied them to New York. Sergeant James Denin, of Company H, also left camp for Alexandria, Va., to escort home the remains of John Caffrey, who had died at the general hospital there.

At dress-parade, on the 30th, it was announced that Major Atterbury would give three prizes, of ten, five, and three dollars, to the three men of the regiment showing the cleanest muskets at inspection on the following day. The men went to work at once to compete for the honors. When the time came it showed a brighter looking and cleaner lot of muskets and accoutrements than were ever seen in the regiment before. Never, either, had there been an inspection so thorough. Colonel Stiles and Captain Claassen were the judges, and awarded the first prize to—Privates—David P Smith, the second to

Andrew Mercer, and the third to Silas J. Beckwith. The ceremony was a fitting an l pleasing close to the old year

The January thaw had set in early, for on New Year's Day of 1862 the weather was warm and the camp very muddy; the sun, however, shone brightly, the men were in a cheerful mood and endeavored to forget, in the enjoyments of the day, their absence from home—some nearly succeeded. Boxes containing delicacies had been sent many of the men by their friends in New York, and fortunately arriving in time, the contents were displayed upon extemporized tables placed in the company streets; "calls" were made, and despite the absence of the smiling faces of lady attendants—which were sadly missed—the men seemed to get a good deal of enjoyment. Games of ball, quoits, and other amusements were indulged in. Dress-parade was held at the usual hour, but many of the officers and men were conspicuous by their absence, and, it was said, Frederick City reaped whatever advantage their presence gave, while they were away from camp.

On the 3d the officers, accompanied by the band, went to Frederick to pay their respects to Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, General William S. Rosecrans and others, in whose behalf an entertainment had been prepared. When the delegation from the NINTH returned to camp late at night, they looked and acted as though they had had a jolly good time, and were still keeping it up.

On Sunday, the 5th, orders, afterwards countermanded, were received directing the regiment to prepare two days' cooked rations, and be ready to move at a moment's notice. Rumor had it that the destination was the northern boundary of the State of New York, in the anticipation of trouble with Great Britain, in consequence of the Trent-Mason-Slidell affair, and which would naturally call for troops to be sent upon the Canada line.

On the 6th, ex-Adjutant John B. Coppinger, who, as has been stated, was a general favorite in the regiment, visited the camp. After dress-parade had been dismissed, Sergeant Charles S. Strong of Company F, on behalf of the regiment, presented

him with a handsome sword and sash, as a testimonial of his worth, and the esteem in which he was held by the members. Sir John "Coppinger-Murray" responded in appropriate terms, and during his short speech was almost overcome by his feelings. He then passed through the several company streets, where he was heartily cheered. On retiring to the Colonel's quarters he was besieged with calls for "Coppinger! Coppinger!" when he reappeared and again thanked the men for their kind remembrances. The band of course was conspicuous in the tributes paid, and the honored guest left camp to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," amid the cheers of the whole regiment.

On the 7th the garrison flag was again placed at half-mast, as a tribute of respect to the memory of one for whom, when living, all the members of the regiment had the utmost respect, both for his character as an officer and a kind-hearted gentleman. Information had been received of the death at New York City, on the 6th, of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Hallick. He had gone home only a short time before hoping to recover his health and return again to the field of duty. His death was not unexpected by his comrades, for in the stillness of the night, those nearest his tent had often heard his painful cough as he battled with that fell destroyer—consumption. Knowing his condition he feared that he would have to surrender to its call before an opportunity was offered to meet a less dreaded enemy in the field. The officers passed resolutions of sympathy and condolence, which were sent to his family as a token of the regard in which he was held by every one who had been favored with his acquaintance. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The date of Colonel Hallick's entrance upon a military life is not known, it was about the year 1850 when he joined Company B, "City Guard," in which he filled various non-commissioned offices until 1857, when he was made First Lieutenant. Before the close of that year he was made Captain, and on June 25th, 1859, was elected Major of the NINTH regiment. He became Lieutenant-Colonel —, 1860, but declined further advancement in favor of Colonel Stiles.

On the 8th General Banks and staff visited the regiment, and thoroughly inspected the camp before leaving. On the 10th Sergeant Ralph A. Lanning of Company D was elected First Lieutenant, after which he was presented with a sword and sash on behalf of his company by Sergeant Henry P Clare, the Lieutenant responding in a neat speech. Sergeant Felix Hirt of Company B,—afterwards killed at the battle of Fredericksburg,—was also on this day promoted First Lieutenant.

On the 13th snow fell to the depth of three inches, and as the weather soon after became warmer, the quarters were so muddy as to necessitate corduroying the company streets. On the 22nd the camp was "taken" by a photographer from Frederick. The weather for the following week was very changeable, snowing and raining alternately. The roofs of many of the huts were leaky, the men neglecting to repair them during pleasant days,—for then they didn't leak,—and being deterred from doing so when it stormed. Drills, perforce, were dispensed with, and this general inactivity, and a service of over seven months without having met the enemy in a general engagement, tended to make the men dissatisfied.

On the 27th the first drill of the year was ordered, but as the ground was soft and spongy little could be done and the men were soon dismissed. At dress-parade orders were read to the effect that Major William Atterbury had been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Allan Rutherford of Company F, Major, of the *Eighty-third Regiment, New York Volunteers.* Rumors of this change of regimental number had been circulating about camp for some time. The State authorities had issued such an order on the 7th of December, but this was the first time that the news had been officially promulgated in the camp.

The announcement caused as much excitement as though a bomb-shell had exploded. Another cause of grievance, lay in the fact that the Governor of New York assumed the right to appoint and commission officers, without their being elected and thus recommended by the members of the regiment, as

had been customary in the Militia service. Still another annoyance was produced by the U. S. Government refusing to maintain the distinctive uniform of the regiment, and which had been adopted before the outbreak of the war.

Upon enlisting in the regiment, all the members had been mustered into the service of the State of New York, for the usual period of seven years.

The oath which was taken upon entering the United States service was as MEMBERS of the NINTH MILITIA, which, at the time of this change of name, had already earned a valuable reputation in active service under that designation, and why the *esprit de corps* should be endangered or sacrificed was a mystery then.

That the officers and enlisted men were of true soldier material, is shown from the fact that this great disappointment to their feelings of right and justice was not rebelled against, but merely found vent in groans and sighs of disapprobation, and the writing of articles against the great injustice practiced upon them. Whenever anything troubled or puzzled the rhymers of the regiment, they generally gave vent to their feelings by dropping into poetry, hence :

THE LAMENT OF THE INVOLUNTARY VOLUNTEER.

BY ONE OF COMPANY L, NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. MILITIA.

Unless you wish to wake my tears,
  Speak not again that horrid word,
I am not of the volunteers;
  I hate the mongrel *Eighty-third.*

My country's call I did regard,
  And on my armor I did gird;
I joined the NINTH—the City Guard,
  And now they call us *Eighty-third.*

My parents said a fond good-bye,
  While sighs and tears their bosoms stirred,
I left them with the "NINTH" to die
  'Tis dead, and I'm an *Eighty-third.*

The lovely lady of my heart,
Said I "looked pretty as a bird,"
When with the NINTH I did depart:
She'd scorn me as an *Eighty-third.*

A scented 'kerchief wiped my brow,
Damp with an agony unheard;
That 'kerchief Flora held—and now
I'm but a vulgar *Eighty-third.*

I wring my hands in deep distress,
From suicide I'm scarce deterred
When'er I look upon the dress
Was sent us for the *Eighty-third.*

My hat of felt looped up at side,
And in it stuck the tail of bird,
Reminds me sheep and fowl have died
To tile the new-fledged *Eighty-third.*

Coats of dark blue, and pants of light,
Are "regular," but look absurd;
Of them I cannot bear the sight—
We wear them in the *Eighty-third.*

An angry scowl is on my brow
And dire thoughts within are stirred;
Whene er I meet a comrade now,
And on his hat see *Eighty-third.*

E'en in my sleep I loudly talk,
Until throughout the camp I'm heard;
I dream we are the "NINTH New York,"
And wake to find us *Eighty-third.*

Upstarting like one from a swoon,
I find my eyes with tear-drops blurred,
I dash them off—lie down—and soon
"I don't, won't see" the *Eighty-third.*

Camp Claassen, January, 1862.

On the 6th of February Surgeon CHARLES S. TRIPLER, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, made a report of the condition of the army. The NINTH had ten hundred and sixteen men present, of whom only twenty-nine were sick—less than three per cent. Among some regiments there were as many as twenty per cent. in the hospital or under medical care.

The middle of the month found the weather still very disagreeable; the camp ground was one mass of mud, rendering all duty other than guard and picket, almost out of the question. Orders having been received from Washington permitting the transfer of enlisted men to the gun-boat service on the western rivers, the following members of the NINTH started on the 17th for the naval rendezvous at Cairo, Ill.: Privates John A. Gray, Company C, John W Jacques, Company D, David Sands, Company E, Nelson Pinard, Company H, Harvey Boker, Company I; and Samuel S. Watson of Company L. It is to be regretted that no record of the services of these men in their new field of duty is at hand.

The news that had been received during the past two or three weeks of the various victories, all in the South and West—Mill Springs, Ky., Forts Henry and Donelson, Tenn., and Roanoke Island in North Carolina,—caused great joy and served as an antidote to the *ennui* of the camp. Jaundice had now broken out among the men and many were sick; even Surgeon Nordquist was not able to keep himself proof against disease, and was obliged to obtain leave of absence in order to recuperate, Assistant-Surgeon Pinkney returning from duty in the hospital at Frederick City to minister to the needs of the patients.

A slight ripple of excitement, and which served for a day or two's talk, was occasioned by Private Charles Ross, of Company C, challenging a comrade to mortal combat. To the honor of the challenged party the duel was declined. It was easy to see that some of the men were spoiling for a fight, but it was not against each other that the members of the NINTH enlisted to do battle.

On the 20th a petition, signed bv the officers, was forwarded to the Secretary of War requesting the Government to transfer the regiment from infantry to the heavy artillery.

There was an odd character in Company H, whom we will call O'Sullivan, because that was "not" his name. "The Hams," however, will readily recall their comrade. O'Sullivan was an Irishman, had served in the English army, and when on duty

was one of the neatest soldiers in the regiment. Unfortunately he was a great stutterer, and when excited or angry at some of the practical jokes played upon him, his efforts to express himself caused no end of amusement. New ways and means were being constantly devised by the men to secure more than the regulation number of passes to leave camp, and O'Sullivan hit upon a good one. Approaching Captain John T Lockman, one Sunday morning, he asked for a pass to visit the camp of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment, for the purpose of attending Mass, celebrated there by the Catholic clergyman, the chaplain of the regiment. The Captain, willing to encourage all religious observances, readily granted the requisite permission. This particular "religious" service was always a very long one, for O'Sullivan never returned to his quarters till after dark, and his comrades noticed that he was generally full of more *spiritual* comfort than it was supposed even the good father could impart. Captain Lockman did not—or would not—notice this, the "Hams" wouldn't "peach," and O'Sullivan continued his attendance on "mass" for a number of weeks.

After his first visit he had procured a white shirt—"biled shirt," he called it—which he always wore when going to church, and he seemed to prize that article more than anything else in his kit. Where it was kept during the week no one knew, and yet search was often made for it when the owner was out on duty. One Sunday a member of the company whom, from his Spanish extraction, we will call "Felix," a tall, awkward, ungainly individual, and apparently somewhat simple-minded, thought that he, too, would like to attend mass. He obtained a pass, but wanted, also, O'Sullivan's white shirt, and the owner being on guard duty that day and therefore unable to leave camp, Felix made the request. O'Sullivan was staggered by the audacity of Felix, but when the latter, with tears in his eyes, told how he had been brought up a strict Catholic, and how delighted his poor old mother would be to hear of his attending mass, the soft spot in O'Sullivan's heart was touched, and he, with weeping eyes, handed over the

precious garment, with particular instructions as to its care, and the solemn injunction to return it before sundown.

O'Sullivan watched Felix till he left the camp and then went on duty. but it was noticed that he was silent and low-spirited all day. He feared that some accident would happen the "biled shirt." Long before sundown he was straining his eyes for the return of Felix—who came not at the appointed time, neither did he put in an appearance that night. The next day O'Sullivan was almost wild. He cursed and swore as well as his stuttering proclivities admitted, but neither Felix nor the shirt were ever again seen in camp. Felix was not so "simple" as he wished his comrades to believe, for it was afterwards discovered that the fellow had for some time secreted in the neighborhood a suit of citizen's clothes, and was only waiting for a "biled shirt" to complete the outfit before deserting. O'Sullivan's desire to attend mass vanished with the shirt.

Whenever the boys wanted to "raise Cain" with O'Sullivan, it was only necessary to inquire what had become of his "biled shirt."

Regimental chaplains were unknown in the regular army, Post chaplains being all that the regulations called for, neither were the duties of militia chaplains very clearly defined, and when Chaplain Phillips received his appointment from Colonel Van Beuren, the new appointee asked what his duties were, and what uniform he should wear. "You are to be pastor of the regiment, and your uniform what would be suitable for a minister of the gospel," was the reply.

The chaplain says that he never questioned the wisdom of that answer, and that he found it amply justified in all his subsequent experience, "relieving me from many embarrassments which other chaplains had, but which I happily escaped." The chaplain soon became the repository of many little secrets, the men opened their hearts to him, respecting their officers, while officers frequently consulted him respecting their men; in all cases the chaplain acted the part of a peace-maker—the "Pastor of the Regiment."

The chaplain recalls, with feelings of great pleasure, his experience with the regiment, and especially of the life at Camp Claassen. He says that on one occasion he was waited upon by Corporal Dabney W Diggs, of Company C, whose squad had just completed their log hut, with the request that he would hold a "Dedication Service," the corporal being unwilling to have the men indulge in the usual "house-warming"—somewhat common at the time. The service was held, and such was the influence exerted, that in a day or two afterwards another squad requested a repetition of the ceremony on the completion of their hut. The sergeant who waited upon the chaplain "was very emphatic in his desire that they should have as good a send-off as the other fellows." The chaplain prepared his best sermon, and the exercises, which were attended by nearly the entire regiment, were a pronounced success.

Early in the month the chaplain had been invited by the pastor of the Lutheran Church in Frederick, to preach for him, and, of course, gave his hearers a good loyal sermon, taking for his subject the division between Jacob and Esau, "applying it to National affairs, but counseling fraternity, and as carefully as possible trying to avoid any cause of offence." To the surprise of the chaplain, many of his hearers took umbrage at what he said, but the loyal portion were well pleased. A good deal of interest was taken in the matter by citizens generally, and by officers, and the chaplain was invited to deliver a lecture on the subject in some public hall, in order that many who did not hear the sermon might listen to the lecture. When the matter was referred to General Banks, however, he disapproved, fearing that more bitter feelings might be engendered. It was therefore determined to take up the subject in camp on Washington's birthday, and many of the loyal people honored the occasion with their presence. The lecture was entitled "Six Months in Dixie," and as a preliminary, the chaplain gave some account of a winter spent in Louisiana, then he went on to relate his experience of army life during the six months the NINTH had been in "Dixie."

Later in the day several games of ball, besides other sports,

were indulged in, and when night came, the men were ready for a sound sleep, to which they betook themselves immediately after roll-call at tattoo.

Rumors of a move were now circulating freely about camp. A number of men who had been absent from their companies, detailed as clerks, etc., were returned to the ranks. One of these, Private Patrick Burns, of Company H (afterwards killed at Gettysburg), had been in the commissary department for some time, and when he came to put on his uniform jacket, found that he could not button it. A certain lieutenant, whose nose was a little "out of true," was officer of the guard, one day, and, as he passed down the line at guard mounting, noticed Burns' unbuttoned jacket. As he passed, he said, sharply: "Burns, button that jacket." Upon returning he noticed that his order had not been obeyed. Stopping in front of the offender he, in a more formal manner, said: "Private Burns, button your jacket." Burns struggled for a moment or two in a vain attempt to make buttons and button-holes meet, and then, in as dignified a tone as he could assume, but which was rendered somewhat comical by his rich Irish brogue, replied, as he looked the officer squarely in the face: "Lieutenant ———, I can no more button that jacket than you can straighten that nose on your face."

The officer was not a martinet, and, accepting the "explanation," he turned on his heels and passed on, realizing that a further discussion of the question with such a ready-witted subordinate would not be conducive either to good order or military discipline.

On the evening of the 24th, it was announced that the regiment would move on the following morning. At this the men were well pleased, for, while they had enjoyed their winter quarters, all were anxious for a more vigorous prosecution of the war in Virginia, hoping thereby to bring about the end of the war, and then be allowed to return to their homes.

LETTERS:

Camp Rutherford, near Frederick City,
Dec. 7th, 1861.

* * * Have been on the march ever since Monday morning till late Wednesday night, and sick ever since. * * * Our company, being on guard the second day, were the rear guard of the regiment, and after marching all day had to guard the camp at night. I was fortunate to be one to guard a farm house where our colonel and some other officers slept. The farmer told us he would leave the back door open and a good fire, and that we might sleep in the kitchen our four hours off. * * * The floor was covered with darkies asleep. I took my blanket and made my bed in front of the fire, laid my rifle beside me, put my cartridge box under my head, and was just ready for a good sleep when my comrade made a misstep and waked up the whole lot, and such a time I never saw. The darkies screamed, my friend tried to explain, I laughed. Finally some one got a light and we made them understand things. * * * The farmer made us stop for breakfast, and such a breakfast, I seem to taste it yet, and will never forget it. We had hot coffee, hot corn bread, biscuit, sausages, cold meat, stewed pears, etc. They laid a clean table-cloth and we ate off plates and used knives and forks.

Dec. 13, '61.

* * * I have my rubber blanket yet, also my spoon, but lost knife and fork long ago; as we say in camp, somebody "won" them. Have not received the mittens yet. * * * We would be glad to get an order to advance, if it would bring the war to a close, but if waiting longer would insure a complete victory, I for one won't complain. But you know this is not a desirable life to lead. We are but little better than savages. I wish you would sometimes send a Sunday paper; we get the dailies, but others are scarce; but when we do get them they help to pass away the slow hours of camp life.

Jan. 6, 1862,

Have been too busy to write for several days. I wrote acknowledging the receipt of my Christmas box. The pies did not break. * * * I lent one of the Twenty-sixth N. Y my pocket knife the other day, to cut his brother's name on a head-board; he begged so hard that I told him if he would give it to the doctor at the hospital when he was through with it that I'd lend it; and that's the last of it. I expect to lose my head one of these days. * * *

Jan, 8, '62.

* * * Tell L—— the band plays the "Lazy Dance" very often, but I'm too lazy to dance. * * * If we move it will make no difference in our address. * * * I hardly think we'll cross yet, as the ice (in the Potomac) is too thin, the river too deep to ford, and the rebels too thick on the other shore. I had sealed this when a man brought me the looked-for box containing mittens and all the rest.

Jan. 12, '62.

Were paid yesterday—two months. * * * Last night one of Company L s men came in and said Sam B—— wanted to see me at his tent; round I went without fixing up, and I looked like distress; put my head indoor and there were Mr. and Mrs. B. How they laughed; Sam looked worse than I did. They brought me a package of good things. I find the mittens with one finger very comfortable on guard, * * * There is a very high wind blowing; while on dress-parade our flag-staff fell, but fortunately no one was hurt. I expect every minute to see our tent fly away and leave us out of doors.

Jan. 15, '62.

We are getting the benefit of one of the worst storms I ever saw. Our tents are leaking so, we think of going outside. I imagine how you would open your eyes to see me now. But you would not know me till I washed my face. A baker from 8th Avenue, New York, has a large bakery in Frederick, he takes our flour and gives us 140 loaves for each barrel. It is a pleasant change after seven months of hard tack. Our mess are having their pictures taken to give each other. I send them to you as fast as I get them; take good care of them, please, as I prize them highly. First I send enclosed is the pet of our mess, John B——; we call him "Handsome Johnny."

Jan. 26, '62

We are all ready for an advance. The news from Kentucky is glorious, and puts new life in the Potomac army, and if we get a chance will send you more of the same sort, or better. * * * One of our mess, W——, got a box from home with a huge turkey and duck nicely stuffed and roasted. We made Mr. Turkey & Co. leave these parts in a hurry. I find it rather hard to write, as the boys in next tent are having a prayer meeting, and across the way a dance.

Feb. 3, '62.

It is snowing furiously. We have put a rubber blanket in front of the door, and every little while we all rush up and hold on to the tent to keep it from blowing away. * * * We are anxious to get a look at Manassas and Bull Run, and no doubt we will get all we want of it. We have some men with us who were there, and two dogs—one a big brindle we call Jeff. Davis. He knows as much as some men. He goes the round of the guard every night, staying a few minutes with each man. * * * Must be brief, as it is near dark. We were kept after inspection to hear the articles of war read for the 1100th time. * * * I weigh 145 pounds, pretty good, considering my long sickness last summer. * * * News from West cheering. Wait awhile and we'll send you some as good from the Potomac.

Feb. 13, '62.

We have battalion drills every morning now, on a side-hill near the camp. Snow up to our knees. It's awful hard work. * * * You'd laugh to see the boys on a double quick fall. They can't get up till all the boys have passed over them. Just received news of Burnside's victory. The boys are cheering throughout the camp. Please notice this—to one unacquainted, the Potomac forces seem to be doing nothing, but we saved Maryland, and hold it yet, besides we keep in cheek 175,000 rebels who are in Virginia, almost half of which are opposite our two divisions, Banks' and Stone's * * * No loyal Union person can find fault with General McClellan, unless he be awfully ignorant of warfare.

Feb 19, '62.

* * * Our regiment is in excellent fighting condition, but few sick. We think in case of a battle we will be used as a flanking regiment, being one of the best drilled in the division, and composed of young, active, men; therefore quickly moved from one point to another, and with less loss of life than a poorer drilled one would incur. I will tell you what flanking means—for instance: In an engagement *we* are held in reserve, and if our forces wish to change the front, by relieving the regiments that have been fighting, and put fresh men in front, we must open fire from some other quarter, and face the music till the change is made, when we retire till wanted again. It is a very responsible position, and only well-drilled men will do.

Feb. 23, '62

Yesterday being Washington's birthday, the Colonel gave the hardest and longest battalion drill we ever had. Had a sham battle, and supposed ourselves beaten, and had to retreat across a bridge. Our company and two others covered the retreat of the rest. If it ever takes us so long to retreat in a *battle*, good-bye to the companies that cover it. * * * Our officers have put in a petition to have this regiment formed into an artillery one, and put it in one of the forts near Washington. It is against the wishes of the men, the men are bitterly opposed to this.

Feb. 24, '62.

* * * Had our full complement of cartridges given us this morning. The whole division go *en masse*. Watch the papers for news. If anything happens to me, I will be cared for by our mess, and my things sent to you. I shall do my duty, and won't be shot in the back. Don't believe first reports of killed and wounded.

CHAPTER VI.

AGAIN INTO THE VALLEY AND OUT.

Sandy Hook.—Camp Davis Revisited.—Bolivar.—A Foraging Party.—Charlestown.—Sibley Tents.—"Spoon!"—Picket Duty.—A General Advance.—Middleway.—Bunker Hill.—Winchester.—First Prisoner Lost to the NINTH.—The NINTH to the Front.—Shields Division.—Abercrombie's Light Brigade.—Berryville.—The Blue Ridge Mountains.—Aldie.—Back to Reënforce Shields.—Over the Mountains again.—Goose Creek.—Centreville.—The Battle Field of Bull Run, 1861.—Manassas Plains.—Weaverville.—Warrenton Junction.—Reconnoissance to the Rappahannock.—U. S. Uniforms.—Stormy weather.—The Capture of New Orleans.—"Ye Ballade of Mans. Lovell."—"The New Ballad of Lord Lovell."—Letters.

THE opening of the Campaign in 1862, found McClellan still Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. Since Bull Run there had been no great battle fought, the General occupying the time in drilling and disciplining the inexperienced troops; in other words, making soldiers of the raw recruits. The people at large did not appreciate the difficulties under which a body of armed citizens are moulded into the form of an army, and, prompted by officials, both in the army and civil service, the public had for some time been clamoring for another "On to Richmond" movement. Notwithstanding the accusations of timidity and unnecessary delay McClellan kept his own counsel and was silent, but steadily pushed forward his work of organization.

The Army of the Potomac, toward which, for obvious reasons, the eyes of the people were turned, was stationed to cover Washington, while its opponent, the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under General Joseph E. Johnston, was at Manassas and Centreville, with its flanks extending from the Potomac on the east to the Shenandoah Valley on the west, and its outposts within sight of the Capital. General Stone's division of the Union army was near Poolesville, his pickets along the Potomac, while Banks' troops were scattered

along the line of the Monocacy. General Frederick W Lander's division was on the line of the Upper Potomac.

On January 27th the President, under pressure of "public opinion," issued his first "General War Order," directing a forward movement of all the land and naval forces of the Union to be made on the 22nd of February. From a military point of view this was a strange proceeding. It advised the enemy, nearly a month in advance, that they were to be attacked, and had better make ready to receive an assault. Unfortunately General McClellan and the President were not in accord respecting this forward movement. Interviews and correspondence have revealed the fact that they held opposite views respecting the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and McClellan was obliged to divulge his plans to a few of the higher officers of the Government. For strategic reasons the General wished to move the army by water, down the Chesapeake Bay and up the Rappahannock River to Urbana, thence across the Peninsula to the terminus of the Richmond railroad at West Point on the York River, thus flanking Yorktown and reaching a point within forty miles of Richmond. The President wanted the army to move directly against Johnston at Manassas. McClellan's plan was promptly communicated to the Confederate authorities, and although that officer finally succeeded in convincing the President that his plan was the best, he was only permitted to make the change of base in a somewhat modified form, and found the Confederate Army ready to meet him when he landed—not *above* Yorktown on the Rappahannock, but *below* that stronghold on the York River.

In accordance with the President's order General McClellan had directed Banks to march into the Shenandoah Valley, the General-in-Chief accompanying the advance which crossed the river at Harper's Ferry on the 24th of February

Reveille was beaten in the camp of the NINTH at four o'clock on the morning of the 25th. Much that had accumulated during the winter, in the way of camp comforts and conveniences, could not be carried by the men and was given to the flames. At eight o'clock the regiment formed upon the

familiar parade ground and marched to the railroad station at Ijamsville, one and a half miles distant, where the men boarded a train of freight cars. All were in high spirits, and pleased at the move towards the enemy. While the people of the neighborhood, too, were glad to see the forward movement, doubtless many regretted the departure of the troops, for the soldier's trade had been a source of profit to them, while the men had been guilty of few of the faults that so frequently render the presence of large bodies of soldiers a nuisance to the inhabitants. After a most enjoyable ride of some twenty-three miles the regiment reached Sandy Hook at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded to the site of Camp Davis. Tents were soon pitched and the men retired for the night. On the following morning many of them ascended Maryland Heights where a fine view was obtained of all the surrounding country, and to make the sight particularly interesting, the Union troops could be seen on the opposite side of the river driving the enemy before them. At two in the afternoon the NINTH broke camp and soon after crossed the river on a pontoon bridge. As the men climbed the Virginia shore General McClellan and staff, as well as General Banks, were observed, this, it was thought, indicated a speedy and aggressive movement. General Thomas J. Jackson, since the battle of Bull Run, more familiarly known as "Stonewall," was in command of the enemy, and hard knocks were to be expected whenever the hostile forces should come in contact. Bolivar was reached at half-past five in the afternoon, and shelter was found in the deserted houses.

No rations were issued on the morning of the 27th, and those brought from Camp Claassen being exhausted, the men were obliged to forage, and, considering the scarcity of all kinds of food, they succeeded remarkably well. Confederate prisoners were constantly passing through Bolivar to the rear, indicating that the advance Union troops had met the enemy. The men of the NINTH felt encouraged at the thought of soon being able to take a hand in the business that had brought them from their desks, counters and work-shops.

Large numbers of troops were still crossing into Virginia on the 28th. In the afternoon a small party, among whom were Walter Scott and Matthew L. Tabele of Company I, eluding the camp guard, started out on a "reconnoissance." A barn in the distance became the objective, which upon approaching a flock of geese was observed, and the force deployed in order to surround the prize. The geese, becoming alarmed, retreated through a hole into the barn, the last one disappearing just as the party of foragers reached the spot. The barn door was locked, the goose hole, a very small one, but it was thought that the smallest man in the party might enter. The lot fell upon Scott, who immediately essayed the task, it was a tight squeeze, but by the aid of his comrades who pushed from behind, he at length entered. The geese were disposed to resent the intrusion and hissed their objections, but Scott attended strictly to business until the whole flock, thirteen in number, had been seized, killed, and passed through the hole. As each man received a bird he made off towards camp with it. When the last one was disposed of, Scott tried to follow, but the hole seemed to have grown smaller, or Scott had become inflated with success, for he found it impossible to make his exit. There were no friendly hands behind to push, and Scott could see the farmer hurrying towards the barn. The imprisoned forager redoubled his efforts and "scratched gravel" till his fingers were sore. Just about as the farmer came up Scott came through, his comrades were nearly all out of sight by this time; the farmer was the bigger man of the two, but Scott was the better runner and reached camp in time to conceal himself before the enraged granger could report to the commanding officer the rape of the geese. A strict search, by a detail of the guard, failed to reveal the presence of a single goose or goose-feather in camp, and the disappointed and disgusted farmer retired. Half an hour afterwards a number of individuals might have been seen scraping away the earth from fresh-looking spots inside their tents, and from holes in the ground pulling out the bodies of dead geese. Stripped of their feathers and deprived of their "innards," they were soon simmering in the mess ket-

tles, and when, at half-past nine, the order was given to fall in for the night march to Charlestown, those who partook of the toothsome repast were better fitted than their comrades to cover the eight miles in an hour and forty minutes.

The regiment was in heavy marching order and the tramp was a fatiguing one. When ordered to halt the men were in a profuse perspiration, and for some unaccountable reason were kept standing in the ranks for nearly two hours, by which time they were throughly chilled. A countermarch was then ordered, of some half a mile, and a bivouac made in a piece of woods.

On Saturday, March 1st, a camp was laid out near the bivouac. The change from Wall to Sibley tents consolidated the messes, a feature not at all agreeable, twenty men were expected to occupy each tent, and this necessitated too much crowding for comfort. So close were the men obliged to lie at night that "spoon" soon became a familiar cry whenever any one wished to turn over. Another inconvenience was the difficulty in finding so large a number of congenial spirits to mess and sleep together, one sore-head would make trouble and annoyance enough to keep the whole tent in an uproar. The officers' mess was broken up too, but as they had their servants to wait upon them they fared quite well.

Companies D and E, Captains Green and Shanly, accompanied by a squadron of the First Michigan Cavalry, were ordered on special duty at a point near Leetown, six miles distant.

On the 2nd, Company F, under Captain Angus Cameron, was sent to the Shenandoah River on picket duty. Contrabands flocked into the Union lines by the hundreds and were not returned to their masters—as had been the case at Camp Claassen in Maryland. The few remaining inhabitants in the neighborhood freely declared themselves secessionists, and this necessitated the posting of guards and pickets in all directions to prevent their leaving the lines with information for the enemy On the 3d, Company G, Captain Hendrickson, was sent out on picket, and on the 5th Company C, with a detail

from other companies, under Captain Prescott, relieved Company F at the river

On the morning of the 6th a general advance of the troops took place, and the NINTH, with the rest of the division, passed through Charlestown, then turning to the west and halting near Middleway, eight miles from the starting place. The inhabitants were clearly hostile in their sentiments and actions. The country seemed rich and fertile, the road was good, the day pleasant and the march an easy one. The regiment remained at Middleway until the 10th, during which time rations were scarce and sutlers' goods held at such a high figure that the men were obliged to do a little foraging.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the troops again moved forward, in a pouring rain, and over roads soon rendered difficult by the storm. When near the village of Bunker Hill, the column halted for the night. During the evening, Companies D and E, relieved from duty at Leetown, joined the regiment. Roving bands of the enemy were frequently seen hovering about the flanks of the moving troops, who picked up a number of stragglers, and shot a few who tried to escape. Occasionally a dash would be made upon an outpost, and the pickets were obliged to exercise a degree of vigilance, seldom before required, in order to prevent their being "gobbled up." At eleven o'clock the next day, the column passed through Bunker Hill. The Winchester—or Valley—pike was a fine level road, the best the troops had yet traversed, the artillery and baggage wagons moved over it with ease. When it became necessary to double or triple the column, the infantry took to the fields, leaving the road for the teams. When within five miles of Winchester the infantry were halted. Several skirmishes between the cavalry advance and the rear guard of the retreating Confederates occurred during the day, resulting in a few casualties on both sides.

Johnston's army had evacuated Manassas during the first week of the month, and on this day—the 10th—the Army of Potomac advanced to that point. This movement on the part of Johnston's main army necessitated the evacuation of Lees-

burg, and a corresponding retreat also, on the part of Jackson, who, however, did not fall back until pressed by the Union troops.

On the 11th, McClellan was relieved of the duties of General-in-Chief, the President, and Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, assuming the general direction of all the armies. McClellan was now pushing his arrangements for the transfer of his army to the Peninsula.

On the morning of the 12th, the men were awakened early, but it was not until seven o'clock that the forward movement was resumed. The column moved slowly, with frequent halts, towards Winchester, where it was expected Jackson would make a stand, but according to orders, that General continued his retreat to New Market, away up the Valley, and within supporting distance of the main Confederate army, hoping, no doubt, that the Union troops would follow. Winchester was entered without opposition, and some little satisfaction was experienced when it was discovered that the enemy had left behind them a number of heavy guns, mounted in the fortifications, for want of time or means to remove. As the column marched through the town the few inhabitants who showed themselves wore a rather sullen appearance, few men were to be seen, and those who were encountered terribly scared, at first; but upon being assured that no harm was intended against non-combatants, they soon became bold and communicative. They declared themselves to be good Southerners—which meant that they were thorough rebels at heart—and that they detested the Yankee soldiers. These people rendered good service to the Confederate army during the various movements in the Valley, by furnishing information obtained while within the Union lines.

The NINTH went into bivouac on the Strasburg pike, a short distance south of the town. Details were made for picket, and Company H was sent into town to perform provost guard duty. Winchester is the county seat of Frederick County, and, at the beginning of the war, had a population of about eight thousand. On the 13th, James J. Keenan, a drum-

mer boy of Company I, while straying outside the lines, was captured by the enemy. He was the first prisoner lost to the regiment. On the same day the camp was visited by the Thirteenth Massachusetts, and the two regiments fraternized for a brief season. On the 14th, heavy firing was heard towards the front, the long roll was beaten, the men hurried into line, and a moment or two afterwards were going on the double-quick to the sound of the battle. Upon reaching a point about two miles distant, it was learned that the Third Wisconsin and the Michigan Cavalry had been attacked by a party of Turner Ashby's mounted men, but had repulsed the assault and captured a few prisoners, whereupon the NINTH returned leisurely to camp.

On Sunday, the 16th, the sound of heavy guns and the rattle of musketry was heard, but the regiment was not called out. The weather was pleasant, the heavy rains of the previous day, while leaving a few muddy spots about the parade ground, did not prevent a battalion drill, and the usual dress parade in the evening. On the 18th General James Shields, who, on the death of General Lander a short time before, had assumed command of his division at Romney, and who found that the enemy had also left his front, passed through Winchester going towards the front. Banks' army now consisted of two divisions, under Shields and General Alpheus S. Williams. Shields was a brave, aggressive and intelligent commander, and no mean opponent for Jackson, as "Stonewall" found to his cost a short time afterwards.

When the news of the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, fought on the 7th, was received, the men were quite elated and expressed the hope that something like a battle might take place in the East—win or lose. On the 21st the brigade was again reorganized, and consisted, besides the NINTH, of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana, four companies of the First Virginia cavalry and two batteries of 10 pdr. Parrott guns. The organization was to be known as the "Light Brigade," and Brigadier-General J J. Abercrombie, Colonel of the Seventh U S. infantry,

was placed in command. The brigade was detached from the division and ordered to march across the mountains towards Manassas, for the purpose of taking the place of a portion of the Army of the Potomac, then preparing to leave for the Peninsula. At two o'clock in the afternoon the brigade left camp, together with other portions of Banks' old division, leaving principally the troops of General Shields to look after Jackson in the valley. Berryville was reached at eight in the evening. It was a rough march of eleven miles, and soon after halting the men lay down to rest and sleep.

At eight o'clock the following morning the march was resumed, the Shenandoah crossed on a pontoon bridge, and shortly after the ascent of the Blue Ridge begun by way of Snicker's Gap. When the summit of the road was reached the command halted for the night. The march had been a pleasant one, the weather was cool and clear, and the beautiful and picturesque scenery much enjoyed. The next morning—Sunday, the 23rd—tents were struck at half-past six, and at eight o'clock the column was in motion on the Aldie Pike. The route led through Snickersville and Philemont and across Goose Creek. The weather continued pleasant and, although many of the men were nearly shoeless, that hardship was almost forgotten in the contemplation of the romantic scenery. After a march of seventeen miles, and when near Aldie, camp was pitched for the night. The men rested until four o'clock the next afternoon, when they were hurriedly called into line and soon the column was countermarching towards the west. Shields had been attacked the previous afternoon by the cavalry of Jackson's command and, finding his force too small to successfully cope with the Confederates in the open field, had fallen back to Kernstown, about four miles south of Winchester. During the skirmish, Shields was wounded in the arm, but managed to post his troops in an advantageous position for the battle he expected to fight on the following day. Jackson attacked at noon, meanwhile a courier had been sent to bring back Abercrombie's brigade.

The Light Brigade hurried along to the support of Shields,

and the march was kept up until three o'clock the next morning—the 25th—when the troops halted on the mountain for a few hours' rest. When the Shenandoah was reached it was found that the pontoon bridge was broken, and it was not till three o'clock in the afternoon that a crossing was effected. The brigade marched directly for Winchester, cutting across the fields and hurrying along, hoping to be in time to aid the gallant Shields. When about two miles from the river an estafet was met, who brought the cheering intelligence that the enemy had been routed with great loss, and that the services of the Light Brigade were not needed. Leaving a portion of William's division behind to swell Shields' force, the brigade turned about once more, and, amid shouts of delight, wended its way back, crossed the river, and began again the ascent at Snicker's Gap. A short rest was enjoyed near the bivouac of the night before.

Nine o'clock on the morning of the 26th found the line in motion again, and towards evening the advance halted near Goose Creek. Upon approaching the bridge to reconnoitre, the cavalry discovered a party of the enemy in the act of unscrewing the nuts and drawing out bolts from some of the timbers, hoping, no doubt, to kill two birds with one stone—destroy the bridge and precipitate a lot of Union soldiers into the stream, as soon as a sufficient weight of men or animals was upon it. The infantry column had stacked arms and the men were preparing their supper, when an alarm was raised by the beating of the long roll, this caused some excitement among the troops in the rear, the cavalry galloped forward to the support of their advance guard, and the enemy at once beat a hasty retreat. The bridge was saved. The NINTH remained in camp all the next day, while two regiments of the brigade were sent out on a reconnoissance, they returned during the day without having met the enemy

The march was resumed on the morning of the 28th at eight oclock. After passing through Aldie, the column continued on the Little River pike—a road as straight as an arrow—for several miles, then broke to the right, and early in the evening halted within four miles of Centreville. The eighteen-

mile march had been a dusty one, and the men embraced the opportunity to bathe and wash in the clear waters of Cub Run, near which they halted. At nine the next morning the brigade moved, passing through the abandoned earthworks and camps of the enemy, and viewing with some degree of interest and disgust the numerous carcasses of horses and mules that lay scattered about. The men were curious to see the formidable works and obstructions, which—it was said—had kept the Army of the Potomac at bay so long. The several forts and lines of rifle pits were critically examined, while the camp sites were explored for relics. After about an hour's halt at Centreville the column moved on, and the men soon found themselves on the battle-field of Bull Run, 1861. That historic stream was crossed by means of a temporary bridge, and the regiment soon after stacked arms in the late camp of the Third South Carolina Volunteers. Again a hunt for relics was made, but little save buttons were found to repay the search. The Stone bridge was visited and viewed with great interest, as was also the Henry house, and the Stone house—used as a hospital during the battle—at the intersection of the Warrenton and Sudley roads. Many other points made famous by the first great battle of the war were also visited. It was here that the members of the NINTH first had an opportunity of seeing the great wastefulness occasioned by the exigencies of war. A large amount of quartermaster and commissary stores, tents, clothing and camp utensils, lay scattered about, barrels of flour, bacon, molasses and such like, lay exposed to the elements. Had the Union troops been driven from their camps there could hardly have been a greater abandonment of valuable property. While the brigade remained here a violent storm of rain, snow and hail burst over the neighborhood, and all that could sought shelter in the huts built by the enemy for winter quarters.

Late in the afternoon the column marched about two miles towards Manassas Junction, and then halted for the night in a low, wet, muddy field, where nothing could be found with which to kindle a fire. The trees had all been cut down, there

wasn't a fence rail within sight, and nothing but a little light brush wood and brambles could be obtained with which to cover the wet ground. Many of the men woke next morning to find their clothing saturated with mud and water.

At ten o'clock—Monday, the 30th—the brigade pursued its way, and towards evening halted near Manassas Junction. The neighborhood was so thoroughly cut up with earthworks and lines of rifle-pits, the cleared spaces so covered with the carcasses of animals, and the almost equally odorous abandoned huts of the enemy, that it was with great difficulty a suitable place was found for a bivouac. Some of the Confederate regiments had enjoyed better winter quarters than the NINTH. On examining a number of the more pretentious huts, several interesting relics were found, among them a playing card on which was written, "S. C. 3d Vols. We leave this house thinking that a good man in a bad cause may rest his weary limbs beneath its roof." On another: "We leave to return again, look out for the Mississippi Tigers!" In the morning the men busied themselves in cleaning their clothing and equipments, preparatory to an afternoon inspection, but instead of that ceremony, they were ordered to pack up, and at four o'clock the regiment crossed Broad Run—upon a prostrate tree—and went into bivouac a short distance beyond the stream.

The next morning, April 1st, at eight o'clock, the brigade moved forward, following the line of the railroad, crossing several streams on temporary bridges, passing through Catlett's Station, then turning south, and when near Weaversville halted for the night. All along the route the eye was greeted with the desolation of war—burned bridges, destroyed road-bed, burned and twisted rails, engines and cars partly burned, or otherwise rendered useless—it was a suggestive sight. The Confederates had suffered greatly from measles during the winter. The burying-ground of the Eleventh Alabama Volunteers, containing at least one hundred graves, was also noticed. Verily, disease is a more deadly enemy to the soldier than the bullet.

At three o'clock the next afternoon, the brigade moved in a westerly direction, and after a march of about four miles, halted and went into camp near Warrenton Junction. General Blenker's division, of the Army of the Potomac, was camped at the Junction, but under orders, expecting soon to leave for the Peninsular On the 3rd the ground was hardly dry enough for company or battalion drill, but small squads were formed and instructed in the bayonet exercise. On the 4th, Saturday, regular drills were resumed.

On the morning of Monday, the 6th, Company L, together with a company from each of the other regiments in the brigade, a squadron of cavalry and a section of artillery, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas J. Lucas, of the Sixteenth Indiana, made a reconnoissance to the Rappahannock River, at the railroad crossing, reaching there about eleven o'clock. The Confederate earthworks, on the opposite side of the river, were shelled, causing the enemy to retreat in great haste. After remaining an hour or more, and obtaining all the information possible, the command returned to camp without suffering any loss.

A driving rain-storm now set in, which continued with scarcely an intermission until Thursday evening. Many of the tents were leaky and the occupants rendered very uncomfortable. The whole camp was soon a sea of mud and slush, and as the storm continued, the ground inside the tents became saturated. Fires could scarcely be maintained, and the men were in a pitiable condition. But amid the gloom and desolation of their surroundings a ray of light appeared in the news of the capture of Island Number Ten by General John Pope. On the 11th the storm abated somewhat, and details were sent out to repair the damage done the railroad. Towards evening the news of Grant's victory at Shiloh—or Pittsburg Landing—was received, and from that time till "taps," the camp resounded with the rejoicings of the men. The sun came out bright and clear on the 12th, and during the day the regiment moved to a new camp ground, half a mile distant, where a much better location was obtained.

Monday, the 13th, was spent in placing things to rights in the tents, in cleaning and drying wet clothing, and putting arms and equipments in order. Provisions being scarce, a foraging party under proper officers, was sent out, and returned during the day with half a dozen wagon loads of food and forage, while individuals of the party were well supplied with poultry "and sich," which they had purchased or borrowed during the trip. On the 14th a brigade review took place and it was rumored that Abercrombie was to be succeeded by General George L. Hartsuff. During the night musketry firing was heard on the picket line, but the camp was not alarmed, when the pickets returned in the morning, they brought with them a few prisoners, the result of a slight skirmish at the outposts. By the 16th the bridges on the railroad had all been repaired, and trains were running regularly to and from Alexandria. McDowell's corps of the Army of the Potomac still remained on the line of the Rappahannock, and the General was in command of all the troops in the vicinity.

On the night of the 17th, five companies of the NINTH, under Lieutenant-Colonel Atterbury, with detachments from other regiments of the brigade, four companies of cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, in all about eighteen hundred men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy M. Bryan of the Twelfth Massachusetts, were assembled at the camp of the Twelfth, and an hour or two after midnight proceeded on a reconnoissance towards Rappahannock Station. The late storm had rendered the roads almost impassable for artillery, the caissons frequently cutting in hub deep, and the march was thereby much impeded. Upon reaching, at about seven o'clock, a cross road near the river, which it was thought led to fords both above and below the station, detachments of cavalry were sent out towards the river to guard the flanks and prevent the enemy from getting into the rear of the reconnoitering party.

Approaching nearer the river by the main road, Colonel Bryan halted his command below the bluff or ridge which overlooked the stream, and with two or three officers ascended the hill in order to obtain a view of the opposite bank. The

bluff was a steep one, about seventy feet high. The enemy were plainly seen on the opposite side, strongly fortified, on a bluff some twenty feet higher than the one occupied by Colonel Bryan. Concealed by the bushes, the Colonel noted that extensive earthworks had been erected, while others were in course of construction. Owing to a bend in the river the enemy could easily enfilade any line on the Union side, but Colonel Bryan disposed his force to the best advantage, and with such secrecy, that his line was established without the knowledge of the enemy. Part of the artillery was drawn up by hand to the crest overlooking the river, and masked by the shrubbery , a section was sent to a hill about three-quarters of a mile to the right, and the guns well supported by infantry. The detachment of the NINTH, with a section of artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Atterbury formed the reserve.

The following extracts describing the action are taken from Colonel Bryan's report:

As the last echo of the rebel band at guard mounting died away I gave them as a chorus the right piece. * * * This was a splendid shot. The shell struck nearly the center of the large fort opposite and, bursting, scattered the men on all sides. * * * This work was being completed and the parapet was covered with men at work. The next shot went a little to the right, and the next also. This giving them some encouragement they returned and opened fire with two brass six-pounder smooth-bores, their shot and shell falling short about thirty yards. The fifth shot * * * blew up the magazine in that work and silenced the guns. * * * Suddenly two masked batteries enfiladed us. I made a slight change in our position and replied. * * * Two masked batteries opened on Lieutenant Charles B. Brockway, (who had charge of the artillery on the extreme right) one a twenty-four or thirty-two pounder, which enfiladed the line of skirmishers. * * * I ordered the battery to take another position and try the earthworks on their extreme left. Hardly had they taken position and opened fire when a masked battery in front, and not over one thousand yards distant, replied. * * * Lieutenant Brockway directed one of his pieces upon it with such effect, that at the second fire one of the enemy's guns was knocked over, and the horses of the battery were seen galloping away over the fields. * * * The force of the enemy I estimated at between five and seven thousand infantry, at least one regiment of cavalry, three full batteries of six-pounder smooth-bores and two siege guns, twenty-four pounders. * * * In conclusion, allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for placing me in command of the picked men of your brigade, who, notwithstanding the fatiguing march, without any sleep, they, both officers and men, were ready to undergo any amount of hardship, and all seemed anxious to acquit themselves as heroes.

It had been intended that the expedition should reach the river in time to throw up a line of rifle pits before daylight, for the protection of the infantry, and then send a mounted force across at daybreak for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of a force under General Christopher C. Augur, who had that morning driven the enemy from Frederickburg and occupied the town. The object of the expedition was fully accomplished, however, and that without a single casualty in Colonel Bryan's command.

On the 19th the regulation light blue trousers were issued to the men, to replace the dark blue worn on leaving New York, and which had always distinguished the NINTH Militia from the other volunteer regiments in the field. Much indignation was manifested at losing the cherished color and trimmings. Overcoats had been changed at Camp Claassen, and now only the jacket and cap remained of the original uniform, and to these the men clung during their whole term of service, wearing them when off duty.

The next three days proved rainy, and those compelled to be out on guard or picket duty were made thoroughly miserable. Quite a number were compelled to register their names on the sick list. On the 23rd the weather was clear and pleasant, and the day was mainly spent in drying clothing and repairing the wear and tear to arms and equipments. General Abercrombie was present at dress-parade and was kind enough to compliment the men on their fine soldierly appearance.

The next day proved that the storm had only been taking a rest, for again the rain came down and continued, with scarcely an intermission, till the morning of the 26th, when the sun again shone upon an array of wet and muddy blankets and clothing, rusty guns and water-soaked accoutrements. In the afternoon, the regiment was exercised in bayonet drill. Monday, the 27th, was pleasant and the respite from drill gave the men an opportunity to visit the neighboring camps, among which was General George A. McCall's division of Pennsyl-

vania Reserves. Reading and letter-writing was a regular Sunday employment, much practiced by the NINTH, and the day was well spent until the usual time for the evening dress-parade.

On Tuesday, the capture of New Orleans was officially announced to the troops. This event was of particular interest to the NINTH, inasmuch as General Lovell, the Commander at New Orleans, had been Captain of Company C at the outbreak of the war, a position he had resigned to cast his lot with the Confederates.

From Moore's *Rebellion Record*, vol. V., the following verses are copied :

YE BALLADE OF MANS. LOVELL

Mans. Lovell he mounted his General's steed,
All on the New Orleans levee ;
And he heard the guns of old Cockee But—ler,
A-sounding all over the sea—sea—sea—
A-sounding all over the sea !

"Oh ! what shall I do ?" Mans. Lovell, he said—
"Oh ! what shall I do ?" said he ;
"For this Butler's an old Massachusetts man,
And he'll hang up a traitor like me—me—me—
He'll hang up a traitor like me !"

Mans. Lovell he called for a brandy cock-tail,
And galloped from off the levee ;
And he vamoosed New Orleans, betwixt two days,
As fast as his steed could flee—flee—flee—
As fast as his steed could flee !

O Mansfield Lovell ! you left New York,
A rebel and traitor to be ;
But, if ever you re caught by Cockee But—ler,
Look out for your precious bod—ee—dee—dee
Look out for your precious bod—ee !

THE NEW BALLAD OF LORD LOVELL.

Lord Lovell he sat in St. Charles' hotel,
In St. Charles' hotel sat he,
As fine a case of a Southern swell
As ever you'd wish to see--see--see—
As ever you'd wish to see.

Lord Lovell the town had vowed to defend;
A-waving his sword on high,
He swore that his last ounce of powder he'd spend,
And in the last ditch he'd die.

He swore by black and he swore by blue,
He swore by the stars and bars,
That never he'd fly from a Yankee crew
While he was a son of Mars.

He had fifty thousand gallant men,
Fifty thousand men had he,
Who had sworn with him that they'd never surren-
Der to any tarnation Yankee.

He had forts that no Yankee alive could take;
He had iron-clad boats a score,
And batteries all around the lake
And along the river shore.

Sir Farragut came with a mighty fleet,
With a mighty fleet came he,
And Lord Lovell instanter began to retreat
Before the first boat he could see.

His fifty thousand gallant men
Dwindled down to thousands six;
They heard a distant cannon and, then,
Commenced a-cutting their sticks.

"Oh! tarry, Lord Lovell!" Sir Farragut cried—
"Oh! tarry, Lord Lovell!" said he;
"I rather think not," Lord Lovell replied,
"For I'm in a great hurry."

"I like the drinks at St. Charles' hotel,
But I never could bear strong *Porter*,
Especially when its served on the shell,
Or mixed in an iron mortar."

"I reckon you're right," Sir Farragut said,
"I reckon you're right," said he,
"For if my Porter should fly to your head,
A terrible smash there'd be."

Oh! a wonder it was to see them run,
A wonderful thing to see,
And the Yankees sailed up without shooting a gun,
And captured their great citie.

Lord Lovell kept running all day and night,
Lord Lovell a-running kept he,
For he swore he couldn't abide the sight
Of the gun of a live Yankee.

LETTERS:

Bolivar Heights, Feb. 28, 1862.

* * * Our troops are nearly all across. We built a good bridge on 40 boats, and a plank walk built on them (pontoon bridge). Found Harper's Ferry nearly deserted; the people were panic-stricken and left, taking all they could with them. We occupy the houses as we have no tents with us. Our company have a good brick one; 40 men sleep in my room. Bolivar is nearly as large as Hoboken, nearly all the houses are brick. Harper's Ferry is built on a hill-side, and looks very ancient. The country is hilly about "yere." We expect to move towards Winchester this P M. Our wagons have not arrived and we are half starved. Coffee without sugar and bread without salt is all we have so far. Some obliging person helped himself to my haversack, with two days' food, and my tin cup. You can have some idea whether I am hungry. I could eat an ox, every bit of it. There are 30,000 men here to-night, and it is reported that McClellan will send 60,000 more in a few days.

Charlestown, Va., Mch. 4, 1862.

I write to let you know where we are, but fear it will not reach you very soon, as correspondence is not forwarded. Our duty is severe. We are right among the enemy and capture some every day. Night before last General Banks sent to our Colonel for his largest and best company to go eight miles out and do picket duty. Our company went, and such a time! We were to be the very outpost, and the posts 200 yards apart. The Second Massachusetts had been on the outposts before; when we passed them (they) were surprised to see us put ours beyond them, and said we'd every one be taken by the rebel cavalry, as three of their men had been taken already, but our Captain said he was ordered to put his first (post), next to the Second Massachusetts, and the last on the Shenandoah River, and he'd do it, or send us all to Richmond. We searched every house and barn on the way. It was very cold, and we passed through woods, fields and swamps, and over fords, till morning came, and I was very glad to see it. Were not allowed to build a fire, or sleep; indeed, did not feel like sleeping. The rebs. had felled trees across the road, every little way, to prevent our artillery from passing. Just after we left in the morning, a large body of rebel cavalry came up the road behind us, with a flag of truce, telling General Banks if he did not

retreat to the other side of the river in ten hours, Jackson and his men would drive us out, but we are still here, and when we *do* move Jackson won't have to run *after* us.

We got into Charlestown at midnight; there were but a few old men in town; they would not let our troops into houses, hotels, barns, or any other buildings, so we helped ourselves. Our company took possession of a printing office, and slept in a large room at the top of the house. Some of the women were awful "sassy," and said we'd get whipped out of the place in the morning; that we were only loafers, and dared not fight men, only women. The Colonel allowed us to forage, and I must tell you of my first effort in that line: Eight of us started; went to a house two miles from camp. We were armed with revolvers and clubs. They saw us coming, and the old man, woman, and three girls came out. I said, we are Union soldiers and want food, but will not be unreasonable; will take a few chickens and a turkey, as you have plenty. The old man said he must submit, but Jackson would pay us in the morning. He had two sons in the Rebel Army. One of the girls spoke and said: "I thought you came here to fight, not to steal." We got three ducks, two geese, one turkey, nine chickens, and a sheep; enough to last several days. They would have given us a pair of chickens for a handful of salt. Salt is worth $40 a sack, coffee $1, and tea $3 a pound; calico, the poorest I ever saw, 37 cents per yard, and very scarce at that. * * * I only weigh 145 pounds, but if foraging keeps good, think I'll get in good condition. Just saw N——, is awfully disappointed, for he got no letters, so I lent him your's to console him.

Winchester, Mch. 19, 1862.

Have just come off picket * * * There were ten men on a post, and we were gone two days. * * * Their pickets came close to us during the night, but seeing (?) there were so many, left. We don't fire unless they show fight, for, if we do, we will have all our men up without cause, and we need all the sleep we can get. I must tell you of the alarm we had last night; we stood guard two hours each; I went on at 9.30, came off at 11.30, made my bed by the fire and went to sleep, leaving only the two on guard awake. But I just got into the land of dreams when they waked me and said they heard cavalry in the distance. I played Indian, and putting my ear to the plank road, could plainly hear them riding rapidly. Coming from that direction, we supposed them rebels of course, so waked up all the boys, and made ready to meet them. I went down the road a ways and waited till they were about 200 yards off, when I sang out, Halt! They could not see me, it was so dark, but stopped instantly. I asked, Who comes there? They answered: Friends. I ordered one to dismount, advance, and give the countersign; he did so, and said they were from Western Virginia, under General Lander, and there were 8,000 more coming, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and did not expect a picket, unless rebel, so far out. They warmed at our fire, and went on. During the night two rebs. walked up to our fire and began talking, as much at home as could be, supposing it was their own picket, and felt bad enough when they found out their mistake. They talked freely, said they were tired of war and hoped it would soon end. In the morning one of our boys killed a pig; we skinned it, cut it up, and hung it up to cool, and in the afternoon cooked every blessed bit of that pig, at least 60 pounds, and had a grand dinner, the prisoners eating as if they had seen no meat for five years at least. They said they did not expect to find gentlemen in the Union Army, and would remember the NINTH New York forever.

Our boys have a large flag across the street, and the Massachusetts boys have another just above. Many of the women won't walk under them, but go some distance around, which makes a great deal of fun for the boys. The other day two young

ladies came down the street; one passed under the flag, the other stopped; her friend called her to come on. "No!" said she, "I never will go under that dirty flag," and was about turning back when one of Banks' (Collis) Zouaves, standing by, said: "I'll bet, madam, it's cleaner than your chemise." *She went under.*

Near Warrenton Junction, Apl. 3, '62.

We have had hard times since leaving Winchester. When over thirty miles towards Manassas we got orders to return, as Stonewall Jackson had attacked the forces we left (Shields). * * * It was a hard-fought battle; our boys fought desperately, and suffered dreadfully. We've been on the march ever since we left Winchester. We are nearly barefooted. I picked up a pair of shoes some one had discarded. * * * We are only half fed at present. * * * For dinner to-day had one cracker and half a pint of coffee. The roads are so bad our wagons can't get through. * * * Our wagons went for forage to-day, but the rebs. chased them back inside our pickets.

Apl. 6, '62.

The mail came through last night and I got your letters. * * * McClellan spoke truly when he said he would ask of us "to bear cheerfully long marches and many deprivations." I got a pair of shoes to-day—No. 14's—pretty good-sized soap boxes, but as I have been nearly barefoot for three weeks, I'm very glad to get them. * * * It was kind of you to offer to send money for shoes, but if I had a box full I could not spend it here. * * * While on picket the other night we encountered the rebel cavalry and exchanged shots, but in the darkness they got away. We doubled our posts and waited their return, but they did not come. My post was near a house. I went there in the morning and got breakfast, bread butter and coffee. The women were bitter towards the Yankees. As they were women I did not say much; only when one said, "It is a shame to see a promising young man in so wicked a cause," and that we could "never conquer the South." I said, *We'll try.*

Apl. 18, '62.

We are on picket, and about as lazily situated as you can imagine. Have three posts of sixteen men each. * * * I came off guard at 8:30, A. M. and have been getting breakfast. One of the boys put his ration of coffee with mine; he made the fire, I brought water, and while he made coffee I set the table (!) As he did the most work I made things equal by eating most breakfast. The weather is as hot as July. * * * Five companies of our regiment and two batteries and a cavalry regiment past us last night on a reconnoissance, and we have heard continued firing all the morning from that direction, and think likely they have had sharp work, for between the heavy guns we distinctly hear the volleys of musketry. I hope we may be called out where the rest of the regiment are. Although never in actual battle, have seen death in all shapes since out here, and been in one skirmish, enough to give me an idea of warfare. I am willing to stand my chance, at any time, by the side of my comrades. * * * Our overcoats would make you a stylish basque (?), so look out for box from C—— soon.

On Picket, Apl. 29, '62.

Got our mail last night. I had eight letters, four from you, so to-day I am enjoying them. Two contrabands came in just now. Say they walked all night to reach our lines—they bring no news. We took 17 yesterday; one pretty woman almost white. I offered to escort her to headquarters, but the lieutenant said *no*, and in less than an hour sent me up with an old woman over 80. I call that mean. One of my contra-

bands just asked me if I was "writin' to your girl;" I said Yes; says he, "I 'spect she's mighty feared you'll get killed." Yes, said I. "Den," said he, "dat's right, you ought to write often, for I 'spect, she tinks a heap o' yer." Yes, said I, and told him to keep still, but I know he won't. He is old and one of the pleasantest looking darkies I ever saw

I went a few days ago to see John Randolph's plantation. It's about two miles out of camp. I was much pleased with it. There is no one there but the negroes, and there seemed to be about 200 of them. There were about 40 little houses—quite a village—each family had one. There were Higgins', Carters', Browns', Smiths and all the darky names you can imagine. The mansion is an antique building. I did not stay as long as I wanted to, for as our cavalry came in, the rebels came back and I thought it might be their day to call. My relief has come, so I must take my contraband and travel to headquarters. I just asked the old man if he had any word to send my girl, and he says: "Tell her I'se an old nigger, mos' done gone, but I hopes de Lord will bress her." * * * Just had a little excitement. The Sixteenth Indiana regiment, not knowing we were here on picket, came into the woods to fire off their loaded muskets, and their balls fell around us like hail; we threw ourselves down on the ground, behind the trees; three balls struck my tree, about two feet above my head. It was a wonder some of us were not hurt. You ask if we had plenty of eggs for Easter? Not one—biscuit—pork and coffee.

CHAPTER VII.

MORE MARCHING.

Good News from the West.—General Hartsuff in Command of the Brigade.—Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana Leave for Home.—Camp Stanton, Catlett's Station.—News of McClellan's Victories on the Peninsula.—On the March.—"The Brooklyn Fourteenth," (Eighty-fourth N. Y Vols.)—More Stormy Weather.—Fredericksburg.—Department of the Rappahannock.—Shelter Tents.—Knapsack Drill.—Reviewed by President Lincoln.—March to Acquia Creek.—Up the Potomac to Alexandria.—By Rail to Manassas.—March to Front Royal.—Stonewall Jacskon's Operations in the Valley.—Confederate Money.—General Ricketts in Command of the Division.—"Hartsuff's Plunderers."—Return to Manassas.—McDowell Does not Join McClellan.—Visiting the Battle Field of Bull Run '61.—Enlisted Men must not Carry Pistols or Revolvers.—Drills Resumed.—Letters.

THE 1st of May, although "moving day" to so many New Yorkers, passed with the NINTH stationary in camp. Indeed the weather was very unfavorable for moving, the ground was wet and the roads in bad condition. Towards evening the sky cleared a little, and it was hoped that settled weather would soon replace that of the past few weeks. The news of the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., and its occupation by the Union Army under General Henry W Halleck, on April 30th, was received on the 2nd, but inasmuch as the enemy had quietly moved off everything of value belonging to them, it was looked upon as rather a barren victory. Yet, it was a victory for which all were thankful. The next day General Hartsuff relieved General Abercrombie of the command of the brigade. On the afternoon of the 4th it was officially announced that the enemy had evacuated Yorktown. McClellan had begun his spade movement on the 5th of April, and had been successful in digging the enemy out, who retreated leaving all their heavy guns behind them.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana regiments, who had entered the service for one year, left for home on the 5th. The

NINTH regretted parting with their western comrades, whose companionship had been found most agreeable, and the wish was expressed that they would soon re-enlist and return again to the front, the record shows that most of them did so. Indiana troops were found on nearly every battle-field of the war.

The encampment had been occupied then for nearly a month, and owing to the continued heavy rain had become quite unhealthy, a move, therefore, was ordered, and in the afternoon the regiment marched about a mile nearer Catlett's Station, on the railroad, and pitched tents on as pleasant and healthy a spot as could be desired. In honor of the Secretary of War it was named Camp Stanton. On the afternoon of the 6th the regiment was exercised in battalion drill, movements which, owing to the stormy weather, had been suspended. For the next few days drilling was vigorously prosecuted; the weather was pleasant and the men appeared to be in good physical condition. News of McClellan's victories at Williamsburg and West Point, and which added greatly to the prestige of the commander, were duly received. The NINTH wondered when they would have an opportunity of meeting the enemy.

On the 11th the brigade was reviewed by General Hartsuff, at the conclusion of which orders were issued requiring the regiment to be ready to march early the next morning. General Abram Duryea's brigade arrived from Alexandria during the night, for the purpose of relieving Hartsuff's, and shortly after noon on the 12th, the Light Brigade folded their tents, buckled on their knapsacks, and started on the march. The weather was hot and the road dry and dusty, water was scarce on the route, and the brigade commander had issued orders forbidding the men to leave the ranks even to get water—this order, however, was more honored in the breach than in the observance. After a march of five miles towards the southeast the column halted for the night. At half-past six the next morning the march was resumed, the route leading through a fine-looking country. After a hot and dusty march of sixteen miles the brigade halted for the night near the hamlet of Hartwood, many of the men spread their blan-

kets out in the open air in preference to crowding into the Sibley tents, and slept just as soundly as ever they did on feather beds or hair mattresses at home. Starting at seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th the column soon after passed through Hartwood, thence on towards Falmouth, on nearing which the Fourteenth New York Militia, from Brooklyn, was passed. This regiment also rejoiced in a change of number—they "saw" the NINTH and "went them one better," for they were officially designated as the *Eighty-fourth* New York Volunteers.

The red-legged Fourteenth had been engaged at Bull Run, and no doubt looked upon the NINTH with becoming commiseration, but this did not prevent a very cordial meeting between the two regiments, among which were many mutual friends and acquaintances. Familiar salutations were heard on all sides. The meeting of friends, under such circumstances, is peculiarly interesting, and can only be appreciated by the boys who were there. Sharing a common danger and knowing not at what moment the chances of war might cut them off, their greetings were heartfelt and spontaneous. The column passed through and beyond Falmouth about a mile, finally halting on Stafford Heights opposite Fredericksburg. Before tents could be pitched, a violent thunder-storm, accompanied by a deluge of rain, broke over the shelterless men, and nearly all were drenched to the skin. During the following day the storm continued, and the men were obliged to keep close within their tents, except the poor unfortunates who had to be called out on guard or picket duty; but this enforced absence of some of the men was a great benefit to those who were lucky enough to be in camp as the tents were less crowded. 128

On the 16th, the sky was clear again and the men were enabled to view their new surroundings. To the right, nestling close by the river, lay Falmouth, its inhabitants apparently peaceable and happy, to the left and rear, on ground sloping gently down towards the Rappahannock, were fertile farms with good houses and outbuildings; on the opposite side of

the river, upon a plateau some fifty feet above the level of the stream, lay the city of Fredericksburg, the steeples of its churches and many of the more prominent buildings being easily seen. There were no outward indications of war, save the ruins of the railroad and turnpike bridges, which had been destroyed by the enemy when their troops evacuated the neighborhood, not an armed enemy was in sight, and to a stranger it might have seemed that the Union troops were out on a camping frolic.

The location of the camp having been found inconvenient, a change was made on the 17th, and tents were pitched near several springs of good water. During the day, the Eleventh Pennsylvania joined the brigade.

The forces which remained along the line of the Rappahannock, after the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac, had been placed, as before stated, under the command of General McDowell, and on the 4th of April the Department of the Rappahannock had been created, and that general placed in command, his troops being designated as the First Corps. At the same time, General Banks had been assigned to the new Department of the Shenandoah. While the NINTH was at Falmouth, certain changes took place in the organization of the troops and the "Light Brigade" ceased to exist in name. The division was now under the command of General E. O C. Ord, and consisted of three brigades, under Generals Ricketts, Hartsuff and Duryea.

It had been the intention of the President, that as soon as matters were quiet in front of Washington, and in the Shenandoah Valley, to send General McDowell with the First Corps to join General McClellan, from whose army McDowell had been retained when the balance went to the Peninsula, and on the 17th, McDowell received orders to prepare for the movement that would connect his left with the right of McClellan's army, then under General Fitz-John Porter at Hanover Court House. Had this movement been carried out, perhaps, the Peninsular Campaign might have had a more auspicious ending. In preparation for the movement,

McDowell's troops were stripped for fighting; the number of regimental wagons were reduced to five, and the men ordered to pack up all surplus clothing, retaining only the most necessary articles, and the baggage was sent to the rear. The Sibley tents were also replaced by pieces of cotton cloth, about four feet square, and which were known as D'Aubre or shelter tents. Each man was to carry one-half—one piece—of the tent, so that two men, by buttoning the pieces together and stretching them over a low ridge pole, might find some sort of a shelter.

On the morning of the 20th General McDowell reviewed the brigade, which now consisted, besides the NINTH, of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts and the Eleventh Pennsylvania. In order to accustom the men to rapid movements, and to become expert in striking and pitching their little shelter tents, they were frequently ordered into line in heavy marching order, put through short marches in the vicinity, and then ordered to pitch tents again. With green troops, fresh from home, this, no doubt, would have been a good method to pursue, but men who had been in the field for a year thought it savored of persecution and a desire to grind them down. They were perfectly willing to be led against the enemy, and would have undergone any hardships necessary to that end, but they objected to expending their energy in such—to them—senseless "drill." During the afternoon of the 21st, under a burning hot sun, the brigade was put through a three hours' drill in this heavy marching order. Fortunately none of the men were prostrated by this uncalled-for trial of their endurance. The next day opened with every indication of rain, it came down about nine o'clock, just after company drill. Never was it more gladly hailed by the men, for they knew that it would prevent a repetition of the drill of the day before. They caught it on the 23rd, however, for the "assembly" beat at six o'clock, and a good day's drill was performed before the sun was high. Before the men were dismissed it was announced that in the afternoon McDowell's Corps would be reviewed by the President. This news put all in good

humor, for the men honored and revered Abraham Lincoln. Never was a march to the reviewing ground begun with more willingness—even eagerness—than that in honor of the beloved President, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Each man was proud of the opportunity of testifying to the Head of the Nation that he was with him, heart and soul, in the great undertaking, and as regiment after regiment passed by the reviewing point, three solid cheers rang out from each. It was hoped that this reception might add at least a temporary joy to the sad heart, and serve somewhat to lighten the great burden of care which was carried so manfully to the end of the struggle.

Captain Claassen, who had been serving for some time as Asst. Inspector-General on General Banks' Staff, resigned on the 22nd. In the fall he re-entered the service as Colonel of the 132nd N. Y Vols.

He entered the militia as a member of the New York "Light Guard," in 1857, became Drill-Sergeant in 1858. In 1860, he was elected a member of the City Guard, Company C, of the NINTH. When the regiment left for the seat of war, he was in Europe, and on his return began to organize Company I, of which he was elected Captain.

The 24th opened with indications of rain, and it was hoped the daily drill in heavy marching order would be postponed—not so, however. Two days' rations were issued and extra ammunition distributed, and when the tramp began it was thought that the enemy was the objective, but the march led to Belle Plain on the Potomac, after a short rest there, the column countermarched back to camp in a pouring rain-storm, and, as a further "seasoning," the men received a thorough drenching.

Affairs in the Valley were now in such a critical condition, that President Lincoln suspended the order for McDowell's movement to unite with the Army of the Potomac, and instead of that, ordered a portion of the First Corps to be sent to the help of Banks and Fremont. Shields' division, which had only reached Catlett's Station a day or two before, was hurried back again to the Valley, and on the 25th, Ord's division

followed. The NINTH left camp at four o'clock in the afternoon, loaded with three days' rations, and marched with few halts until two o'clock the following morning, when the Potomac was reached. At daylight, and while waiting the arrival of the rest of the division, many of the men improved the opportunity to bathe in the river. At seven o'clock the NINTH, with the Twelfth Massachusetts, were conveyed by the ferry boat *Eagle* to the steamer *Vanderbilt* which lay in the stream, the other regiments of the brigade embarked on the Hudson River steamboats, *North America* and *South America*. The *Vanderbilt* had only gone as far up the river as Indian Head when she ran aground, and, despite the efforts of tugs to pull her off, she remained fast. An accident—which fortunately was not attended with serious consequences—occurred on board: Private James Pettit, of Company I, while half asleep walked overboard, an alarm was instantly raised and a boat lowered; Pettit, thoroughly awakened by his sudden plunge into the water, managed to paddle about until rescued, and was soon brought on board thoroughly scared by his misadventure, but happy in his safe deliverance.

At eight o'clock the next morning, the 27th, the steamer *Red Jacket* took off the NINTH, while the *Parthenia* received the Twelfth, and the voyage was resumed. The sail up the historic stream was much enjoyed. Mount Vernon was an object of special interest, but, owing to the dense foliage the Home of Washington could barely be seen—a great disappointment to all on board. While passing Fort Washington, the band played and the men shouted and cheered to the garrison. Alexandria was reached at noon, and, eluding the officers, a large number of the men found their way into the city, many of whom soon became oblivious to their duty, so that, at half-past seven in the evening, when the regiment was ordered on board the cars, less than half the men were in line. The train reached Manassas Junction a little after midnight, the men remaining in the cars till daylight, when the regiment was marched about two miles and camped. Most of the stragglers arrived during the day, and the records show that

they were punished for their unsoldierly conduct. In extenuation of this breach of discipline, it must be borne in mind that this was the anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. The men had no battle anniversary to celebrate as yet, and the leaving home was about the most important event in their military history.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 29th, tents were struck, and shortly after the division was on the march. Upon nearing Gainesville cars were found in waiting, upon which the men embarked, but on reaching a stream it was found that the bridge was destroyed, and they were obliged to foot it again. Bivouac for the night was formed within a mile of Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run mountains. Six o'clock the next morning found the column in motion. The villages of White Plains and Salem were passed, and a halt was ordered within two miles of Piedmont Station. The day was one of the hottest the men had ever experienced, but the air was somewhat cooled in the afternoon by a heavy shower. Reveille was beaten at three o'clock in the morning of the 31st, and the march resumed at five. Upon arriving at Piedmont, knapsacks were left behind, and three days' rations issued. The roads were rough and frequently crossed by deep streams, through which the men were obliged to wade—the water often reached as high as the hips. The march was a forced one and was continued until about eight in the evening, when, after a tiresome tramp of twenty-one miles—and for two or three hours in a pouring rain-storm—Front Royal was reached. It was a wet bivouac that night, for the rain continued to pour down incessantly

After a particularly heavy thunder shower in the early morning of Sunday, June 1st, the day broke bright and clear. The picturesque mountain scenery—all nature looking refreshed after the rain—was some recompense for the discomforts of the march and bivouac. To the sound of heavy cannonading the troops fell into line at ten o'clock, marched about a mile beyond the town and formed line of battle, remaining thus about two hours, after which the shelters were pitched for the

night. The division of General Shields—that old hero carrying his arm in a sling, the wound received at Kernstown on March 23rd, still troubling him—passed the NINTH during the afternoon, and the column was most vociferously cheered. During the night it rained hard, the camp was deluged with water which trickled through the thin shelter tents and formed little puddles wherever the men lay down.

Many of the members of the NINTH will recall the wild and picturesque view obtained while crossing one of the streams on a railroad bridge during the march. The water fell over a ledge, a sheer descent of over two hundred feet, forming one of the most romantic waterfalls in the country, while on either side the mountains seemed to tower to the very clouds.

A brief *resumé* of Jackson's operations in the Valley during the past few days will serve to explain matters: On the 24th of May, Banks was driven from the Valley towards the Potomac, which he soon after crossed, leaving a small force at Harper's Ferry under the protection of the batteries on Maryland Heights. By the 25th the Government was thoroughly alarmed, fearing the intrepid Jackson would cross the Potomac and march on Washington from the west and north. Telegraphic messages were sent to the Governors of the Northern States, calling for militia to hurry to the defence of the Capital, and within twenty-four hours nearly half a million men were offered for that purpose. On the 28th Jackson advanced on Harper's Ferry, and, leaving a strong rear guard there under Ewell to hold the Union forces in check, he then turned about with his main force and began a rapid retreat up the Valley. His object had been accomplished. He had thoroughly frightened the Government, and prevented reënforcements being sent to McClellan, and now it was time for him to get out of the way before the troops, hurrying to cut him off, should bar his retreat. On the night of the 31st Jackson was at Strasburg, while Fremont, who was operating on the west side of the Valley, had only reached a point nine miles northwest of that place. Shields had expected General John C. Fremont to be at Strasburg on the 30th, while he (Shields) would reach Front Royal

at the same time, and thereby cut the enemy off. Shields' advance reached Front Royal on time, but as Fremont failed to coöperate, Jackson slipped through. The Union troops pressed on in pursuit, however, but it was a stern chase, and Jackson succeeded in inflicting severe punishment upon his adversaries before leaving them.

The morning of the 2nd was cloudy, and soon a heavy rain began to fall, but at one P M. the NINTH marched towards Strasburg, about three miles, and then bivouacked in the woods. The next morning the march was resumed, and after a five-mile tramp the command pitched their tents on a hill between the north and south forks of the Shenandoah. For the first time in a long while rations of fresh meat were issued, and the men thought they fared sumptuously. Camp speculators had introduced large quantities of counterfeit Confederate currency, which was always cheerfully accepted by the inhabitants —many of whom preferred it to U S. greenbacks, and as the men bought the spurious bills at a very cheap rate—about a hundred for one—they were prodigal in the expenditures among the farmers, and enjoyed many a good square meal at a very small cost. Rail fences and lumber were plenty, and the men made themselves comfortable shelters for the day and night at this place.

On this day, the advance of Shields' division reached Port Republic before Jackson, but the latter forced his way by and continued the retreat. It is not our province to follow Jackson further during this campaign , suffice it to say, that he exhibited as much good generalship in his retreat as during the advance, and, after whipping Fremont at Cross Keys and a portion of Shields' division at Port Republic on the 8th, the pursuit was abandoned. Jackson returned to Lee's army on the Peninsula where he rendered efficient service during the later battles there. We shall see and hear more of him in a little while.

The long-continued rains had raised the rivers and smaller streams to overflowing, and endangered the few bridges that the enemy had not destroyed. On the morning of the 4th,

while it was still raining, the brigade recrossed the Shenandoah and marched to Front Royal, thence to the railroad station to obtain the knapsacks left at Piedmont, and which had been brought forward by rail; they were found thoroughly soaked by the rain, and a number of them rifled of their contents. On the 5th, the bridge at Front Royal was carried off by the flood, and several of the NINTH, who had been left on duty on the western bank, were temporarily cut off. The regiment was destined to remain here for some time. On pleasant days many of the men visited the town, and inasmuch as the inhabitants had the reputation of being well disposed towards Union soldiers, they were kindly treated in return, and their property respected. On the 7th, General James B. Ricketts relieved General Ord of the command of the division.

Although the members of the NINTH were generally healthy, and stood well the hardships and privations of the march, there were a number of serious cases of sickness. On Sunday, the 8th, a board of surgeons made an examination of the worst cases, and a few discharges were granted. The next day the discharged men, together with some officers who had resigned, left for home. In the evening it was discovered that a number of men, among whom were two from the band, had deserted, and it was supposed they had accompanied the discharged men to New York.

Owing to the long rest at this place many of the men were getting quite restless, and the chronic bummers absented themselves so frequently, for the purpose of prowling about the country, that stringent orders against such a breach of military discipline were issued. The troops were supposed to be always under orders to move at a moment's notice, and the absence of any considerable number from camp would have been an unfortunate occurrence, had the regiment been suddenly called upon to move. On the 13th, Duryea's brigade left Front Royal, leaving only the other two and a few of Banks' troops on the opposite side of the river. The water was still very high and several men lost their lives while endeavoring to cross. The NINTH picketed Rattlesnake Mountain, the scene of the

bloody encounter on the 23rd of May, between the two First Maryland regiments—one Union, the other Confederate.

On Sunday, the 15th, the NINTH received a lecture from General Hartsuff, in general orders, read that evening at dress-parade: "* * * That in future there must be less falling out of the men upon the march, and less of individual foraging." The men considered this a poor return for the efficient service they had rendered, and in order to show their disapprobation of the order, a torch-light procession was arranged, and among the transparencies carried was one bearing the inscription, "Hartsuff's Plunderers." On Monday the obnoxious order was the topic of general conversation, and General Hartsuff was severely criticised for his undeserved rebuke.

At six o'clock in the morning of the 17th tents were struck, and at nine the two brigades boarded trains of platform cars and journeyed east, arriving at Manassas Junction late in the afternoon, then, marching a couple of miles from the station, went into camp. The ride over the mountains was a pleasant one, and the change of view, with every turn in the railroad, was much enjoyed. An unfortunate accident, resulting in the death of George L. Fream, of Company C, who had been detailed for special duty at General Hartsuff's headquarters, occurred during the 18th. Fream fell from a moving car, the wheels passing over his legs and necessitating amputation, he did not survive the operation.

When the division left the Valley to the care of Generals Banks and Fremont, it was expected that the long-deferred march to join the Army of the Potomac would be made. On the 10th General McDowell had written General McClellan "* * * For the third time I am ordered to join you. * * * McCall's division goes by water. * * * Hope to be with you in ten days." On the 12th he wrote that the delay of Banks to relieve Ricketts' division in the Valley caused his delay in joining the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula. McCall's division was the only force that left McDowell's corps.

On the 19th, two members of the NINTH had a narrow escape. While upon a train, the cars were precipitated into Bull

Run through a weak bridge. The same day the body of Private Fream was forwarded to New York, accompanied by his father and Joshua C. Hall, of Company C.

Captain Prescott, having resigned, also left by the same train, the members of Company C cheering him roundly as he departed. During the day President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton visited the troops at Manassas.

As opportunity offered, many of the men visited the old battle-field of Bull Run. The bodies of many of the Union soldiers had been so hastily buried that the ghastly remains were, in many cases, exposed to view, as the bones lay bleaching in the sun. The graves of the Confederates were well cared for, and had but recently been decorated with flowers by the people of the vicinity.

As the weather became settled the usual round of company, battalion and brigade drill was resumed.

Sunday, the 22nd, orders read at dress-parade prohibited enlisted men from carrying pistols or revolvers, and they were told that during a battle they must rely wholly upon their muskets and bayonets. For general information the Eighty-third Article of War was also read.

The next day the brigade marched about a mile from camp for the purpose of drill, but a severe rain-storm caused a suspension. The men were hurried back to camp and found that their poor shelters were utterly inadequate for the purpose, that everything within was soaked with water. The storm continued all the next day, the 24th, but on Wednesday it cleared off and a battalion drill was held in the afternoon, and on Thursday the brigade was put through a series of evolutions.

On the 27th, General Shields' division departed by rail for Alexandria.

On the 28th, Lieutenant James H Stevens and First Sergeant Cyrus C. Hubbard, having been appointed Captain and Second Lieutenant, respectively, of Company C, they assumed their new duties, much to the satisfaction of all the members. On the 30th, the brigade was inspected by General Hartsuff.

Quartermaster Henry L. Stevens died in New York on the 21st of consumption, and was buried in Greenwood. He had gone home but a short time before, on sick leave, hoping to recover his health, and his death was unexpected His many good qualities had endeared him to his associates. Lieutenant A. Martin Burtis, of Company L., who had been acting Quartermaster, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

LETTERS:

May 4, '62.

I am sitting back of my tent writing and watching the Twelfth and Sixteenth Indiana regiments, whose time has expired and they are getting ready for home. It will make our picket duty harder; we sent two extra companies to-day, besides one company on duty at brigade hospital, and details for guarding cattle, commissary stores, etc. If we don't get any fighting, we get plenty of hard work. * * * It makes us mad to think we are kept back always. They should put the new regiments at such work and give us some of the fighting to do, and let us win some of the *glory*. I was on camp guard the other night just back of the —— tent; there were several excavations on my post, filled with water. Our countersign was "Falling Waters." My relief came at two o'clock. I halted him, and, as he advanced to give the countersign, he said "Falling," and went in up to his neck. I had to laugh, but when I did the same thing, soon after, I concluded it was no joke..

Camp Stanton, Catlett's Station,
May 6, '62

* * * We get awful drills now that we have a fine ground. This morning we had two hours of bayonet drill, and this P M. the Colonel thought we needed exercise; so gave us a battalion drill that lasted three hours; then gave us fifteen minutes to get ready for dress-parade. Healthy! but I prefer smaller doses. * * * I enclose a picture of our tent which one of the boys made for me; twenty-one of us live there.

May 9, '62,

* * * My post last night was very lonely, besides being the outside one, except a mounted picket, and he gave me more trouble than all the rebs. did. Will give you a little history of to-day's doings. Reveille woke us at five; got up, and could only find one shoe, so I hobbled out, got into line and answered to my name; then went back and found the said shoe laid carefully under my knapsack; then took soap and towel and went to the brook to bathe. I was just going to say combed my hair, but don't possess any, which is a great comfort. Then got breakfast,—coffee and crackers; eat hearty. Then W——, my partner and bedfellow—we are partners in everything—for instance—we have one can to get our food in, and get coffee in same; one double and one single blanket; we lay our rubber blanket down first, then our double blanket, and get inside, then draw our single one over us. You see the firm is in straightened circumstances. Says he to me, "L——, don't let us drill to-day, but take writing material and go in the woods and write." I agreed. He put a rubber blanket under his coat and we took our portfolios and started. We past the guard very easily, as one

of our own company was on that post, he turned his back, so of course did not see us. We found a beautiful place under a huge oak tree, have spread our blankets, taken off our coats, and lay down, writing. I've dug a hole to put the bottle of ink in so it will not get upset. We can see everything going on in camp, and hear the music plainly. Now our regiment are mounting guard; then each company must drill one hour and a half, while we laugh at them; but the laugh will be on the other side when we get back. "W—— and W——," calls out the orderly, "On guard to-morrow. We try to look innocent as sheep while we ask, What for? "Missing drill." We say, All right. I'd be willing to do a week's guard duty for one perfect day of rest like this.

Falmouth, Opposite Fredericksburg

Have just arrived. It has rained since we started. Yesterday had the most fatiguing march we ever had. It was terribly warm, and we were marched 18 miles, so we could report to McDowell to-day. Our men fell all along the road for seven miles, completely exhausted. We started yesterday morning with 800 men, and came into camp with 156. Our company did as well as any, started with 82, and came in with 24. One came in with 5. We suffered greatly for (want of) water. I left the ranks on account of sickness. Could have ridden in the ambulance, but preferred marching with the boys. I fell out twice, and it made my heart ache to see the boys lay along the road, suffering from heat.

May 15, '62

We saw a circle round the moon, (last night) first red, then green, then it turned to the prettiest red, white and blue. First a circle of red, then one of white, then one of blue. The guard waked us up to look at it, and we stayed up nearly all night. I have not been well for a week past, but am better now. We are enjoying starvation again. It's rough going out in the rain, but it's for the Union, so I won't complain. The sun has just put in an appearance.

May 18—*Sunday*—'62

Our company did not go to (divine) service this morning, and had to listen to the reading of Articles of War, as punishment. * * *

Front Royal, June 6, '62.

This is the first time I have had a chance to write for two weeks, and now am on guard, and my relief goes on next. Have suffered terribly since we left Falmouth; marched day and night, with but little rest, and it has rained six days. Nothing but hard-tack to eat, and only half enough of that. Jackson is surrounded, and must fight or surrender. * * * Took cars from Alexandria to Manassas, then commenced marching, and most likely will *march on* to the end of the war. General Shields is with us, Banks above, Fremont to the right, Blenker to the left, and Jackson, the rebel, somewhere among us. * * * Our prisoners say they are not afraid of McDowell, and if they get at him again will whip him worse than at Bull Run '61 We are hoping the great battle will take place soon, and near, for if they *march* us to Richmond this hot weather, we will "done gone, suah."

June 13, '62

Our company has a good thing just now—guarding cattle belonging to our brigade. We are detached from the regiment at present and quartered in a secesh flour mill. In the day-time the cavalry take them out to graze, and we take care of them nights. Fifty-two wagons of wounded were brought here this morning from General Shields division; he ordered one of his colonels to advance behind Jackson and burn a bridge, so as to cut off and capture his wagon train which was on this side. The officer

crossed the bridge and attacked Jackson, whose force was about twelve times as large as his, and of course he got badly whipped. Fremont arrived just in time to save them from being wiped out. These poor fellows have to suffer for the blunders of incompetent officers. * * * We are living good now, having plenty of fresh meat, but somehow I feel better after hard-tack and bacon than if I eat fresh meat. * * * We have not had a mail in some time and no papers, and I think we are the dumbest set in the Union army. One day, it is said, Richmond is taken; the next day it ain't; then Corinth is evacuated, then it ain't; and so it is with the reports we get. You would not know the N. Y 9th. We left home a very decent-looking regiment, nicely uniformed, and looked well; but now it makes me laugh to look around; sunburnt faces, ragged uniforms, big shoes, all sorts of head covering. Some have thrown away their knapsacks and wear their blankets tied round their bodies. You would laugh to see us on the march. One man will have a gridiron strapped on his back, one a pail, another a coffee pot. Each company has to carry four axes, four picks, taking turns to carry them. Some of the boys are discouraged, but I'm getting "mad," and am determined to see this affair out (unless a bullet or sickness interferes), if it takes ten years.

Manassas, June 18, '62

Yesterday at Front Royal. The rebs. are jubliant over what they call Jackson's victory over McDowell, Banks and Shields' combined forces, but only Shields' force was engaged. The remnants of his men were in a miserable condition when they reached us—ragged, dirty, barefoot and hungry. We took in all we could and divided what we had with them. They are heroes! I talked with many of them who were in the fight; they said it was terrible. The Union men were outnumbered 10 to 1, but kept the enemy back more than an hour, and finally, finding it was useless to sacrifice more men, retreated across the bridge, planted two guns, filled them to the muzzles, and when the rebels filled the bridge, discharged them, completely clearing it. This was their parting salute. * * *

CHAPTER VIII.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN TO AUGUST 18TH.

General John Pope Assumes Command of the Army of Virginia.—Failure of the Peninsular Campaign.—Celebrating the Fourth of July.—Marching Orders.—Warrenton.—Provost Duty.—Pope's Address to the Army.—The NINTH in Charge of the "Department of Public Works."—Journalistic Enterprise.—"The New York NINTH."—Amusements.—To the Front.—Sulphur Springs.—Culpeper.—Battle of Cedar Mountain.—The NINTH during the Night.—Burying the Dead.—Arrival of Reënforcements.—"Whisky and Powder."—Departure of the Band.—The Secret Service.

JULY opened with bright prospects for a vigorous, aggressive campaign on the part of the Union forces in Northern Virginia.

The following had been telegraphed to General Halleck :

War Department, June 27, 1862.

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, CORINTH :

The exigencies of the service, in the President's opinion, absolutely require that General Pope should be assigned to a command here. It is hoped that among the number of able generals in your command that you can spare him without inconvenience. * * *

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Major General John Pope, who had won high renown in the West, as an able and successful commander, and having been called to Washington in obedience to above request, was placed in command of the heretofore widely separated corps of Fremont, Banks and McDowell, the new combination being designated "The Army of Virginia." The troops within the defences of Washington, as well as a small force under General Samuel D. Sturgis at Alexandria, were also included in Pope's command. This change was highly gratifying, at least to the members of the NINTH, and they felt confident that the concentration of these commands under one able general, would result in more intelligent and successful movements, instead of

the intermittent and spasmodic attacks which had occupied their time to little apparent advantage. When General Fremont was apprised of the consolidation he asked to be relieved, feeling that it would be a degradation to serve under Pope, whose commission as Major-General had been issued subsequently to his own. In contrast with the conduct of some generals, whose ideas of patriotism and loyalty were measured by the importance of their commands, it is refreshing to read the letter, written April 20th, 1862, to the Secretary of War, by that noble old hero, Brigadier-General Shields, then sixty-three years of age. He was a Brigadier-General in the Mexican war and brevetted Major-General for gallantry just after he had driven Jackson out of the Valley: "* * * * I would respectfully suggest that my division, Blenker's division, and Abercrombie's and Geary's commands be united and consolidated as speedily as possible, to force their way towards Richmond. This movement, if followed up by General Sumner's command and the rest of the disposable troops on the Potomac, will relieve General McClellan and contribute to the destruction of the Rebel Army and the capture of the rebel capital. I am ready to conduct this movement if you can get the Senate to pass at once upon my nomination; but confirmed or not by that body, I am ready to lead or follow which ever you may deem most advisable. * * *" Fremont's command had been designated as the First, Banks' the Second, and McDowell's the Third corps. On being relieved Fremont had turned over his command to Gen. Robert C. Schenck pending the arrival of a new commander. General Rufus King was first appointed, hearing which General Schenck asked to be transferred to another department, but upon General King being assigned to another command and General Sigel appointed Commander of the First Corps, General Schenck withdrew his request and remained under Sigel.

About the 2nd and 3rd of the month the principal topic of conversation in camp was the news from the Army of the Potomac. A series of bloody battles had been fought, McClellan had been driven from the vicinity of Richmond, and

had fallen back to Harrison's Landing on the James River, as a new base of operations. The failure of that campaign made it evident that Pope's army would soon have an opportunity of meeting the enemy, and it was hoped the reverses on the Peninsula might be counteracted, and a new and brighter aspect given to the Union cause.

Anticipating a rest from drill and extra duty, on the 4th, the men of the NINTH had scoured the country for material with which to decorate the camp. Arches were built at the head of each company street, and numerous other decorations devised, by the taste and ingenuity of the regimental artists. A liberal supply of flags decorated each tent. Refreshments —both liquid and solid—had been ordered from Washington, for, as some remarked, "It may be the last Fourth of July many of us will see," and the boys were determined to have a royal good time. The celebration was well under way and all were enjoying themselves, when, at ten o'clock, orders were given to "Pack up at once and be ready to move at a moment's notice!" Never was an order more reluctantly obeyed. Of course the men could see no reason for such an interruption of their festivities, which were being conducted in the most orderly manner, and many were the anathemas hurled at the head of the author of the unwelcome order. The extra supplies that had been procured were hurriedly disposed of, the men eat and drank more than their fill, in order to save the good things, and at noon line was formed.

On approaching the railway station at Manassas Junction a gaily decorated train of cars was seen approaching, filled with people from Washington and Alexandria, who had come to spend the day and see the sights at camp. Taking a wistful look at the happy excursionists, and regretting that circumstances, over which they had no control, would prevent their assisting at the reception of the visitors, the NINTH marched away. Towards evening a tired and disappointed lot of men went into bivouac near Gainesville. At six o'clock the next morning the men were in line again. Broad-Run was forded, soon after which the column passed through New

Baltimore, and early in the evening camp was reached near Warrenton. The day had been very warm and the roads dusty, and although only ten miles had been marched, the men were glad to halt and seek repose.

Warrenton, the county seat of Fauquier County, is at the terminus of the Warrenton branch of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and nine miles from Warrenton Junction. It was a town of considerable importance, and before the war, had a population of about eight thousand. Most of the men had entered the Confederate service, the once celebrated Black Horse Calvary having been principally recruited in the vicinity. The people remaining were intensely secesh, and not at all backwards in proclaiming their views. The town contained a number of fine buildings, both public and private. Several of the churches were occupied for hospital purposes. The streets were bordered with many fine shade trees, which, at that season of the year, gave a desirable cover from the hot rays of the sun. Near by were the palatial residences of ex-Congressman Gustavus W ("Extra Billy") Smith, then a General in the Confederate Army, and "Squire" Scott, a member of the Virginia Convention, and the last member to rise in his place and oppose the ordinance of Secession. This man had unfortunately been killed early in May, in an affray between a body of citizens and soldiers.

Company H, Twelfth Massachusetts, Captain James L. Bates, and Company C, of the NINTH, Captain James H. Stevens, were detailed as Provost Guard of Warrenton, the former acting as Provost-Marshal, with headquarters at the Town Hall on Main Street. The men found comfortable quarters in deserted houses. The regimental camp occupied a very eligible location near a large spring, whose waters gushed forth in such quantities as might have sufficed for a whole division.

On the 11th, General Henry W Halleck, another western officer, was elevated to the position of General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and made his headquarters at the Capital.

General Pope's address to the army under his command is such an extraordinary document that it is here given in full. Had the campaign, which it foreshadowed, proved successful; perhaps none but favorable notice would ever have been made of the address, but because of the failure, General Pope was roundly abused and ridiculed for the tone of this now-famous document.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 14, 1862.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed the command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition, and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. These labors are nearly completed, and I am about to join you in the field.

Let us understand each other. I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies; from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary and to beat him when he was found; whose policy has been attack and not defense. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in defensive attitude. I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily. I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving. That opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. Meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases, which I am sorry to find so much in vogue amongst you. I hear constantly of "taking strong positions and holding them," of "lines of retreat," and of "bases of supplies." Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable lines of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves. Let us look before us, and not behind. Success and glory are in the advance, disaster and shame lurk in the rear. Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

This address was the prelude to a forward movement of the Army of Virginia, and within a few days the division, under command of General Ricketts, moved towards the line of the Rappahannock, and the NINTH, with a small body of cavalry, were all that remained at Warrenton. Colonel Stiles was appointed Post Commander, and Captain Hendrickson, Provost-Marshal. The regiment was moved into town and quartered in the deserted houses, but for sanitary reasons was

soon removed to a camp on the outskirts. The men performed a variety of duties, such as guards and pickets, handling quartermaster and commissary stores, and, with the aid of the darkies, cleaned the streets of the town. Dress-parade and guard-mounting usually took place upon Main Street, and, as the band furnished excellent music, many of the white, and nearly all the colored population were present to witness the ceremony. It being difficult sometimes to find the able-bodied darkies, when wanted as laborers, the occasion of dress-parade was improved to make a raid upon them, when a sufficient number would be corralled in the guard house, furnished with a Government breakfast, and then set to work sweeping the streets. Warrenton was never so clean as when in care of the NINTH'S "Department of Public Works."

The following order gave great satisfaction to the soldiers of Pope's army, who had become heartily tired of guarding the property of avowed enemies, and for which even the armed enemy showed no respect when anything was needed for their own comfort:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Washington, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13. }

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the Articles of War and Regulations of the Army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency.

Soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting private property of those most hostile to the Government.

No soldier serving in this army shall hereafter be employed in such service.

By command of Major-General POPE,
GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Guard duty at private houses was often productive of a good deal of amusement. One of the NINTH reports:

"* * * I was on guard yesterday at a very nice house, the inmates were suspected of giving information to the

enemy. My orders were to walk in front or sit on stoop of the house and stop any one entering or leaving. The old lady was very pleasant, and her four girls nearly talked me blind. One of them played and sang the Southern National Hymn, leaving doors and windows open so I could hear, and then asked me how I liked it. I said, "First-rate." Then she played all their patriotic airs. When she stopped her sister began, and asked me what I liked. I said, "Star Spangled Banner." She laughed and said she "used to like it, too, but since it refused to protect the South I have forgotten it."

On the 26th, in obedience to regimental orders, Company L was thereafter to be known as Company K, the original Company K having been transferred, as before stated, to its special arm of the service,—Light Artillery.

As is usual in such cases, however, the members clung to their original letter, and the company was known as "L" as long as it remained in the service.

Soldiers have a great propensity for "nosing round," and it was soon discovered that in the office of the suspended "Warrenton Whig," there was quite a full supply of printing materials except paper. Privates John W Jacques of Company D and Fred. B. Dailey of Company L, both practical printers, saw in this an opportunity to create a diversion from the routine of provost duty, by issuing a newspaper. Having obtained the requisite authority, they sent to Washington for paper and a few other necessary articles, and on Thursday, the 31st, the first edition of fourteen hundred copies of "THE NEW YORK NINTH" was issued. It sold at the modest price of three cents per copy, and such was the demand that a second edition of five hundred copies was printed and sold. The paper was a folio—four pages, 9½ by 13—and filled with interesting local matter, and a well-selected miscellany. Following is a *fac simile*—reduced—of the heading, etc. :

THE NEW YORK NINTH.

RATIONE AUT VI."

VOL I., NO I WARRENTON, VA., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862 PRICE 3 CENTS

When the regiment moved from Warrenton a number of men were left behind on special duty, among them the Editors. It was only a few days, however, before they were ordered to report to the regiment, but before leaving they decided to issue another number of the paper, which appeared on the 7th of August. Two thousand copies were printed and sold, and that the friends of the regiment may know something of that interesting publication, a few extracts from the last number are given :

VOL. I., NO. II.

WARRENTON, VA., Thursday, *August* 7. 1862.

THE NINTH.

"The NINTH" is the exponent of the NINTH Regiment, New York State Militia.

Its object is to furnish a medium of communication between the Regiment and its friends, and the "rest of mankind."

It will be published weekly, from the office, on Main street, two doors below the Warrenton House, as long as the Regiment continues to be stationed in this place or vicinity.

TERMS.—For a single copy, 3 cents. Inserting an advertisement of eight lines—First insertion, 25 cents ; each subsequent insertion, 15 cents.

Marriage notices, deaths and obituaries inserted gratis.

All communications to be addressed to the publishers, at their office, on Main street, near the "Warrenton Hotel."

JOHN W JACQUES, CO. D.
FRED'K B. DAILEY, CO. L.
Warrenton, Va.

The situation of affairs about here, to use one of the phrases of the day, in relation to the rebellion and its suppression, is of a rather uncertain character. The army has advanced, having most of them left this place last week, and have since, as we understand, made another move, or moves, on the military chess-boards of Fauquier and Loudoun, but where to, in what force, and for what purpose, is more than we know, or if we did, would be willing to tell. We hope and believe that it will not be to take

any back track; that when our army strikes it will be to some purpose, that it will not strike before it is ready, and then, so that it will not need to strike again. This, we think, the best, most merciful way of conducting the war, which, always dreadful, should be made short and decisive as possible—making clean work as it goes along. We hope to hear good news before long from General Pope, and the gallant force under him, who are following the flag to what will, we trust, be victory and peace.

The situation about here, so far as the rebels in our midst is concerned, continues much as it was last week, only, if possible, "a little more so." The masculine "secesh" still congregate in the neighborhood of the Warrenton House, put their heads together, whisper ominously over each day's news, look daggers at the soldiers when they think it will be safe to do so—keep up a terrible thinking, no doubt, and something worse, may be, but say nothing out loud. They still desire that their property should be protected by us, are very unwilling to lose their negroes, and very desirous to have supplies and passes and favors, but they are very unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, swear they will leave first, and are very patriotic in a cheap way, but it don t amount to much, one way or the other. They are still shaky about the orders of Gen. Pope, but, as they are not yet enforced, are whistling to keep up their courage, and hope yet, in the language of the immortal Micawber, that "something will turn up" in their favor.

As to the "she-cesh," they are as rampant as ever. They still indulge in the innocent amusement of turning out in the street to avoid walking under the flag. Even the unoffending blue Brigade flag comes in for its share of such small contempt; some of them attract crowds upon the sidewalks to hear them sing secesh songs, and talk secesh politics, and vaunt the superior beauty, gallantry, bravery, and all that sort of thing, of the F F V s and the Southern army. They turn up their pretty noses, metaphorically speaking, and sometimes literally, at our men and officers; are still afraid to have their immaculate skirts contaminated by any chance contact with the "greasy mudsills," and stay away from our dress-parades, but gather where they can see them without being seen. The modest creatures that they are feel insulted if invited to an entertainment, but crowd the neighborhood, that they may surreptitiously gratify their curiosity and see and hear what is going on; and do other like becoming and consistent (?) things.

Still the sick and dying in our hospitals remain unvisited and uncheered by a kind word or smile from these "angels of mercy," who, forgetting the like favors their friends have received from "Union ladies," (God bless them for being incapable of discriminating between the uniforms of the sick and wounded), will not walk on the same side of the street as these poor fellows, but, like some others we have read of in an old book, "pass by on the other side." And more than this, when, as was the case in this town, they come in contact with a Union lady who is doing here for our sick what she did for theirs in Winchester, so far from aiding in the blessed work, they do what they can to hurt her feelings by insulting remarks about the character of our troops. How long things will remain as they are, we cannot tell—they don't mend much very fast, and can't be worse, and that is some comfort. At the same time we cannot help thinking that a few lessons in good manners, modesty, meekness and humanity, might be well bestowed upon these "pinks of propriety," who so arrogantly plume themselves upon the superiority of Southern blood (?) and breeding over the Northern.

"The situation," personally, may be disposed of in a few words. Our "bantling" has received more favor than we anticipated, and we are rewarded for our toil. Our

edition of fourteen hundred copies was soon exhausted, and a subsequent one of five hundred has failed to supply the demand. If we had some hundreds more we could sell them, but cannot print them, as we are in need of the type and time for this number. We have already orders for over a thousand copies outside of our regiment for this number, and have no doubt that in many a household of the land, no visitor will receive a more hearty welcome than the "New York NINTH."

Owing to the exigencies of the service this is the last number of the "New York NINTH" that will be issued from Warrenton. During the night of the 5th orders were received by the Colonel for the regiment to leave Warrenton at 7 the next morning. Soon after the time mentioned, the regimental line was formed, and, keeping step to the music of the band, the NINTH took up the line of march towards new scenes and duties, in which may possibly be included an advance on the rebel troops that have manifested so much reluctance to leave this section of Virginia. Should a favorable opportunity present, the publication of the "New York NINTH" will be resumed at an early day.

REWARD.

Strayed or stolen, from the street in front of the Warrenton House, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., a large bay horse, 7 years old, with a short black mane and tail, and small white spot on the forehead. Had a cut the size of a fifty-cent piece on the fetlock of his left fore leg. He had on a McClellan saddle and curb bit.

$15 reward will be paid to the person returning the above property to FITZHUGH SMITH, Commissary Serg't NINTH Reg't, N. Y S. M., at Warrenton, Va.

BRIGADE SUTLER'S STORE

Is on the corner opposite the Provost Marshal's office, where you will see floating the Stars and Stripes of our great National country. It is the first one that was hoisted after our troops entered Warrenton.

The undersigned, having procured some excellent VACCINE MATTER from New York, offers his services to gratuitously vaccinate any person in the army or town.

CHAS. J. NORDUIST, Surgeon 9th Reg't, N. Y S. M.

THE SONG OF THE SPADE.

With joints that are stiffened and sore,
  As in water and dirt they wade,
An army of half a million or more,
  Have been plying the shovel and spade.

Dig, dig, dig,
  In muddy and pestilent swamp,
Dig in front of the enemy's works,
  And dig in front of the camp.

Dig, dig, dig,
  When morn gilds the mountain crest,
And dig, dig, dig,
  When the sun goes down in the west.

It's O ! a slave to be,
  In the cotton fields to lurk,
With never a hope or wish to be free,
  If this is a soldier's work.

Had half of the digging been done,
  In tilling the fertile soil,
Crops nurtured by summer rain and sun
  Had guerdon been for toil.

But the seed so patiently sown
  In the trenches, muddy and deep,
A crop of scurvy and fever has grown
  For the sickle of Death to reap.

Dig, dig, dig,
  In the chill of the winter's snows ;
And dig, dig, dig,
  When the sun like a furnace glows.

O generals, change it all,
  If ye wish the land to save ;
It is not trenches alone ye dig,—
  Ye are digging a nation's grave.

Give soldiers a chance to sell
  Their lives in the field of the brave
'Mid the pomp of glorious war,
  Where their country's banners wave.

It's O ! for the rifle's crack,
  For the flash of the glittering blade ;
But a malison on the shovel,
  The " strategy," and the spade.

While the editorial corps of the NINTH were busy in their efforts to add to the pleasures of the camp, other members concluded to try their ability as musicians, singers, and amateur actors. Such of them as had "good mouths for music," were gotten together by Adjutant Tuthill, who, after a preliminary rehearsal, assigned each the part best adapted to his peculiar talents, and having extemporized a stage and other

conveniences, in an inclosure alongside the Warrenton Hotel, gave several Musical soirees, the first of which occured on the evening of the day upon which the first number of the paper was issued. Programmes were printed and a general invitation was extended the people to come and hear.

Following is the programme of the first entertainment:

NINTH REGIMENT SOCIAL UNION.

WARRENTON HOTEL, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 31ST, 1862.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Grand March, - - - Norma, - - - -	Band.
Old Musketeer, - - - - - - -	Graham & Co.
Ballad, - - - - - - - -	Loder.
Comic Song, - - - - - - - -	Barnes.
Recitation, - - - - - - - -	Howard.
Ballad, - - - - - - - - -	Joyce.
Virginia Rose Bud, - - - - - - -	Graham & Co.

PART SECOND.

Storm Galop, - - - - - - -	Band.
Happy Dreams, - - - - - - -	Atkinson.
Recitation, - - "Lady of Lyons," -	Lieut. Hubbard.
Comic Song, - - - - - -	Adjutant Tuthill.
Ballad, - - - "Miller's Song," - -	Graham.
Duett, - - - - "Larboard Watch," -	Atkinson & Graham.
Fairy Bell, chorus, - - - - - - -	Thompson & Co.
Recitation, - - "Othello," - -	Howard & Graley.
Limerick Races, - - - - - - -	Atkinson & Co.

Music by Regiment's Band, George Neyer, Leader.

☞ N. B.—Should the weather prove unfavorable, the Concert will be postponed until Friday next.

"New York NINTH" print.

At each subsequent performance the place was crowded, so popular was the entertainment. On the whole, this did much to soften the bitter feelings that had existed in the minds of the inhabitants upon the entrance of the troops into this pleas-

ant Virginia town. Frequent invitations, always gladly excepted, were also extended the soldiers by the colored people, to witness their marriage ceremonies. The men were hospitably treated, and had an opportunity of witnessing not only the ceremony, but also the genuine "Virginny Reel," and of hearing many of the plaintive darky songs.

But a stop to merry-making came on the 5th of August. Before General Halleck reached Washington to assume command of all the armies of the Union, General Pope was frequently consulted by the Administration, he had advised that White House Landing on the Pamunkey River be held by McClellan, while he, Pope, should march his army on towards Richmond *via* Culpeper and Gordonsvile. This plan, however, was not adopted, McClellan fell back to Harrison's Landing, and when it was decided to move his army to Northern Virginia, Pope was ordered to advance on Jackson's force and create a diversion in favor of McClellan, by drawing Confederate troops away from Richmond to meet the advance of Pope's army. The Army of Virginia consisted of about forty thousand men, and, had they been as homogeneous as the necessities of the service required, better results would no doubt have followed. General Pope was a stranger. He had remained at Washington from the time of his arrival until the advance was ordered, and knew very little of the *personnel* of his command. While getting ready to march on the morning of the 6th, Company L was hurriedly sent to the camp of the First Virginia Battery, in order to quell an incipient mutiny. Colonel Stiles had not been relieved of the command of the Post when the regiment was ordered to march, and Lieutenant Colonel Atterbury, being absent on sick leave, the command devolved on Major Rutherford. The column moved in the forenoon and arrived in due course at Sulphur Springs on the Rappahannock. This place had been a favorite resort of invalids up to the beginning of the war, its health-giving waters drawing people from all parts of the United States; now it was a deserted village. Many of its finest buildings were in ruins, and a few only of the poorest inhabitants remained. After a short halt the march was

continued, the river crossed, and about two miles beyond, the regiment bivouacked in a cluster of pine woods. The next morning at seven o'clock the column moved forward. The day proved to be a very hot one, and the men suffered much discomfort from the heat and dust. Near nightfall a halt was ordered within a mile of Culpeper, where the NINTH joined the brigade. General Banks' corps had the advance, closely followed by McDowell's, while Sigel, who was posted at Sperryville, held that position until the 9th. Buford's cavalry led the way, closely followed by Crawford's brigade of General Williams' division.

About noon of the 8th, the march was resumed, the column passing through Culpeper, and, marching about four miles beyond, halted for the night. At one o'clock the next morning, General Hartsuff sent orders to the regiments of the brigade to be ready to move at daylight, and at half-past five the men were in line. After marching about three miles further south a halt was ordered. About noon heavy artillery firing was heard in the direction of Cedar Mountain, and soon the entire division was marching to the sound of the guns. The column was halted in a field within two miles of the battle-ground, and the men ordered to take off their knapsacks, which were piled up and left in charge of the disabled. Muskets were loaded and the NINTH prepared for action.

Jackson had been ordered by General Lee to attack Pope's army before the Ninth corps, which the Confederate General knew had left Fort Monroe, should reach the Army of Virginia, and Stonewall was prompt to execute the welcome orders.

Passing the Rapidan with about twenty-five thousand men, Jackson pressed on towards Culpeper, the Union cavalry, under Buford and Bayard falling back slowly on their infantry supports. Crawford's brigade, of Banks' corps, was about a mile and a half northwest of Cedar Mountain, and north of the turnpike which ran around its west and north base. This was the situation early in the morning, the firing heard was from Crawford. About the middle of the forenoon, Pope

ordered Banks to proceed to the front and take command of the troops there. Arriving on the ground, he deployed all his troops save Gordon's brigade, which was held in reserve, a quarter of a mile north of Cedar Run, and about three quarters of a mile from the line of battle. Sigel, meanwhile, had been ordered to hurry forward with the First corps. Pope asserts that he did not authorize Banks to attack the enemy, but merely to hold him in check until the Union Army was all up. Banks, on the other hand, maintains that he was ordered to attack, and attack he did, an army four times his own number, and of course was beaten. The attack was made about four o'clock in the afternoon, and with such impetuosity that for a while the enemy were driven back, but the tide soon turned when A. P Hill's division flanked Crawford's position on the right, and Ewell enveloped the left of the Union line. As the battle progressed, wounded men and skulkers from the front, crowded past the NINTH, each one telling his own story—those who came first of victory, while, later on, the reports were all of defeat.

Banks retreated in good order across Cedar Run, and soon found himself in the midst of the troops that General Pope in person was hurrying forward. Why it was that Ricketts' division lay during the entire afternoon within sight of the battle without firing a shot is a mystery.

After Banks' troops had recrossed Cedar Run, and at about seven o'clock, a new line was formed north of that stream, Ricketts' division taking position on the right, with Tower's and Carroll's brigades on the front line, supported by Duryea and Hartsuff.

Pegram's Confederate battery of four guns opened fire, but was replied to so effectually by Thompson's Second Maryland (known also as Pennsylvania Battery C, Howitzers) stationed on the left of Hartsuff's brigade, that the enemy's guns were quickly silenced. Just as the NINTH was deploying into line in the position assigned to it, a shell exploded near the colors, killing one man, William McNider, of Company B, and wounding two of other companies. The regiment changed its

position two or three times during the artillery duel, and thus the enemy failed to get the proper range, and few of their shots took effect. About ten o'clock the NINTH moved to the support of a battery where they remained for the balance of the night. On leaving the line, General Hartsuff remarked that he felt sure the NINTH would do its duty in case of an attack. Owing to the position of the guns of the battery, the right and left wings of the regiment were separated. Major Rutherford having charge of the right, while the left was in command of Captain Hendrickson. Save for an occasional shot on the picket line, the night passed quietly. A bright moon enabled the opposing forces to see each other and both were vigilant.

Thus was brought to a close the second engagement in which the NINTH took part, and Major Rutherford displayed such skill and judgment in handling the regiment as to make every man feel confident that no mistakes or blunders would occur while he was at the head.

When daylight of the 10th appeared it was discovered that the enemy had quietly slipped away. Jackson had no desire to try conclusions with Pope's entire army, and he fell back across the Rapidan to await the reënforcements coming from Richmond. The NINTH rejoined the brigade and stacked arms in a corn-field, while a detail was sent after the knapsacks. At eleven o'clock a heavy rain-storm began, which lasted all day. At noon Colonel Stiles rejoined the regiment, having been relieved from duty at Warrenton.

Major Rutherford, who had charge of the detail sent to the field to bury the dead, reported that the Confederate burial party, when they found that their army had fallen back, left in such a hurry that their work was but partly done, and a number of their wounded fell into our hands. Towards evening camp was laid out and tents pitched for the night.

On the 11th the command moved forward, passing over portions of the late battle-field. Carcasses of horses lying about, and the many newly-made graves were a sad reminder of the bloody work. The garden near a dwelling house had

been turned into a cemetery and was filled with graves. The occupants of the house had courageously remained in the cellar during the battle, but had been terribly scared by a shell which forced its way into their hiding-place. Fortunately it did not explode. On the 12th the regiment moved a short distance, camp was laid out and the usual round of guard and picket duty resumed.

On the 14th, the divisions of Generals Jesse L. Reno and Isaac I. Stevens, numbering about eight thousand men, of the Ninth corps, reported to General Pope. The Army of Virginia now held the line of the Rapidan, from the base of the Blue Ridge on the right to Raccoon Ford on the left.

At eight o'clock on the morning of the 15th the regiment was again in motion, moving towards the Rapidan. On the road, just west of Cedar Mountain, a dozen or more dead bodies were noticed, which had probably been carried there for burial just after the battle. Their black and bloated appearance was, at the time, popularly supposed to be caused by the whiskey mixed with powder, which the Confederate troops were credited with drinking, just before entering an engagement. Like many other camp stories, this, of course, was a pure invention, and was not believed by intelligent soldiers. The bodies of men who met a violent death on the battle-field, especially during hot weather, rapidly decomposed, and the condition of those just mentioned was due to perfectly natural causes. Towards evening the regiment went into camp near the river, and pickets were posted along the northern bank.

Nothing of importance occurred on the 16th. On the 17th the band left for home, under orders from the War Department, reducing the number to one for each brigade. Five days' rations were issued here and, besides this load, each man was required to carry sixty rounds of ammunition, forty in his cartridge box, and the balance in his haversack or pocket.

When General Lee found that McClellan's army was to evacuate Harrison's Landing, he began moving his troops towards the Rapidan, hoping to be able to overwhelm Pope before

sufficient reënforcements could reach him. As early as the 13th, Longstreet's corps was ordered to Gordonsville, where it arrived a day or two afterwards, and when General Lee appeared about the 16th, the Confederate Army numbered nearly sixty thousand men. Pope had not more than forty thousand. The Confederate commander proposed moving at once upon Pope, but, owing to some delay caused by the strategical movements of a portion of Pope's force, and which deceived Lee, the movement was delayed until the 18th.

Active operations in the field rendered it often impossible --or impracticable--to hold special religious services, and this gave rise to a custom peculiar to the NINTH. At the conclusion of dress-parade the regiment would be formed into a hollow square, then Chaplain Phillips, advancing to the center, would read a selection from the Bible, offer a brief prayer, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which the regiment joined audibly, then the band would play "Old Hundred" and the command join in the doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." This would be followed by the apostolic benediction and the parade was dismissed.

One of the special duties of army life, and one which required more courage, nerve, and skill to execute than even the average brave soldiers possessed, was that connected with the Secret Service. There was little glory to be derived from the service of playing the spy, and yet it was an essential part of military duty. To be wounded or killed, and have his name spelled wrong in the Gazette, was not even accorded to the majority of these men who thus, in a double sense, took their lives in their hands and penetrated the enemies' lines, for their mission was always a secret, even to their own comrades. A man was called to the General's quarters, remained awhile and departed, his comrades knew not where, and was never seen again in their ranks. After a reasonable time he was probably marked on his company muster-rolls as dead, or missing, or, more likely, as a deserter.

There were many Nathan Hale's on both sides during the war, and while one side employed men in that most perilous

of undertakings, so not only on account of its danger, but much more on account of the horrible fate that awaited the discovery of a spy within the lines. Neither side was willing to recognize the poor unfortunate as having any rights under the code of warfare. The following account, taken from "The Washington Artillery of New Orleans," of the fate of one such hero, will serve to illustrate:

On the morning of August 21st, as the troops were marching towards Stevensburg, a mounted man, clad in gray uniform, rode up to General D. R. Jones, commanding division, and told him that General Jackson had sent him to say that he was to halt his column where it then was. As Jones was under orders of General Longstreet, he couldn't understand why Jackson should send him orders of any kind, especially as it was known that Jackson was a long distance in advance. Suspicion being aroused, the man was ordered to dismount, his person examined, and a memorandum book found containing an account of all our movements since we had advanced beyond Gordonsville. A cipher alphabet was also found. * * * Further examination of the man s clothing showed the uniform not to be of the Confederate regulation, the cuffs and collar of his jacket were black instead of yellow. His underclothing, boots and spurs were unmistakably those furnished the enlisted men of the United States Army. A drum-head court-martial was convened, circumstantial evidence was against him, and he was condemned to be hung as a spy. He took his sentence quite coolly. * * * He was marched into the woods, placed on a mule, a rope looped around his neck, and its end thrown over a limb of a tree, when a stalwart courier, with a heavy stick, by striking the mule upon the rump, caused him to surge ahead, and the spy was left swinging. When dead, a grave by the roadside was dug and he disappeared from the face of the earth.

Another instance will show the successful performance of such hazardous work. There lies before the Editor a pamphlet containing properly attested copies of letters, now on file in the War Department, written by Generals Pope, McDowell, and Sigel, setting forth the valuable service rendered by a private in an Indiana Cavalry regiment during this campaign. While encamped at Sperryville, on the 21st of July, this man was sent for by General Sigel and directed to make his way within the enemy's lines, obtain all the information possible respecting the number and position of troops, and report back in three weeks. He was furnished with a citizen's outfit, an unbranded horse and a little money. He had hardly entered the enemy's territory before he was arrested on suspicion of being a spy. After various experiences he was sent to Rich-

mond and while not confined in prison there, was placed under surveillance and ordered to report each day to a Provost Marshal. At this time McClellan's army had been driven from before Richmond, and the Union soldier was a witness to the rejoicings of the people and of the Confederate Army over the event. The three weeks within which Sigel was to hear from him had more than passed, and knowing that Pope would be in great danger from the united Confederate Army, the spy was doubly anxious to reach the Union lines. When Longstreet's troops left Richmond to join Jackson, he managed obtain permission to accompany them :

We were nearing the Rapidan and as night came on a great body of soldiers moved secretly up the river. * * * When morning dawned the vast army was encamped under Clark's Hill. It was a capital position, as the ridge, extending along the right bank of the river, protected us from view of the Union outposts. It was Sunday. I had not yet learned to an absolute certainty the plan of further operations. I lingered about General Hill's headquarters, speculating as to what the morrow would bring forth, and fearing much. I was lying on the ground with my eyes half shut, when I became suddenly conscious that a considerable number of generals had congregated at General Hill's tent. I was close enough to catch the conversation that passed among them. Pope was to be surprised. The detachment that had proceeded up the river the night before, was to cross over early in the morning, and, regardless of consequences, attack the Union Army; while thus engaged, Lee was to cross at Raccoon Ford, and, getting in Pope's rear, surprise him. My cup was full, yet I dozed on. I saw no chance of getting away. The day wore away, and the next morning, the 18th, dawned. While at breakfast with a number of officers, at a house near General Hill's headquarters, a Rebel cavalryman, without hat or coat, rushed in and reported that a squad of Yankee cavalry had crossed the river and attacked the signal station nearest us, very nearly capturing the officers.

Two regiments were at once sent out, and, as I had been detailed with the hospital squad, I joyfully followed, for now was my opportunity! I lagged behind the column until it was out of sight, and then broke for the river. The sun was high and the day fast advancing; perhaps I would be too late! No shrubbery, no undergrowth, could stay my flight. My skin was scratched and the blood came, but I heeded it not. I threw away my coat and vest as I went. It was now or never! Already Lee's hosts might be crossing Raccoon Ford to make the fatal attack! Even now they might be attacking Sigel up the river. Before I could reach Pope's tent it might be too late, yet hope was alive in my bosom and I sped on!

I reached the river at a point where the banks were high and steep on both sides, and the stream narrow. I fastened my boots about my neck, and putting my papers under my hat, grasped an overhanging bush and lowered myself without a splash into the water. Noiselessly as a shadow I swam across. My heart beat with joy as I came to the Union outpost, and caught sight of a gallant boy in blue. I told what I had to say quickly, and, on being furnished with a horse and guard, went with all pos-

sible speed to General Buford's headquarters, about two miles distant, then with a new horse went galloping on to General Reno s headquarters, where I also found Generals Pope and McDowell; on showing my credentials and telling my story not a moment was lost by General Pope in ordering a rapid retreat behind the Rappahannock.

Important dispatches from General Lee were also found upon a captured Confederate officer, which fully corroborated the reports of spies and scouts, and thus General Pope was warned in time of the enemy's plans.

CHAPTER IX.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN (*concluded*).

BATTLE OF SECOND BULL RUN.

Retreat to the Line of the Rappahannock.—General Muster.—A Weary March.—Major Rutherford's Picket.—Rappahannock Station.—Stuart's Raid, and Capture of One of the NINTH.—Colonel Stiles in Command of the Brigade.—The Situation on the Evening of the 26th.—Jackson s Flank Movement.—Ricketts Division at Thoroughfare Gap.—Back to Gainesville.—Bristoe Station.—Headed for Groveton.—The Sound of the Battle.—Morning of the 30th.—The Enemy's Line.—Pope Orders a "Pursuit" of the Enemy.—Position of Union Troops.—Opening of the Battle.—The NINTH Sent to the Left.—"Pursuit" Changed to Defence.—Longstreet's Flank Attack.—The Defence of Bald Hill.—The Union Left Turned.—The Henry Hill.—The NINTH Under Fire.—Driven Back.—After Dark.—Extracts from Reports.—Battle of Chantilly.—Death of Generals Kearny and Stevens.—Letters.

THE NINTH began the march about noon of the 18th, halting at Mitchell's Station, when a general muster took place. Late in the afternoon the troops were formed in line of battle; the cavalry pickets left at the Rapidan had reported the enemy in force on the opposite side, and it was feared they would attempt a crossing, but the Confederates merely established a line of pickets on their side. About midnight the column moved. Night marches are a soldier's bugbear, whether towards or from the enemy, and when the poor unfortunates are in the rear of the column, and the road ahead blocked with artillery and baggage wagons, the annoyance is increased. Hartsuff's brigade found itself in this condition. Culpeper and Brandy Station were passed during the night, a bright moon serving to mitigate, somewhat, the dreariness of the slow and tedious march. Shortly after daylight the command halted. At ten o'clock the march was resumed, and by "fits and starts" the column reached the Rappahannock, at the railroad crossing, late at night. The trains crossed at the ford

below, while the infantry went over the bridge, the crossing being effected early on the morning of the 20th. The march had been a severe one, not so much on account of the distance travelled, as of the constant worry and fatigue caused by the frequent halts, in line, on the road. After standing a few moments the men would drop down by the roadside, and about the time they had got comfortably seated, the column would move on again, perhaps for half a mile, and then halt for another five or ten minutes. It was plain, too, that the march was in retreat, but the men knew nothing of the immediate cause, and in the face of Pope's recent address, the movement was strange and inexplicable. Pope was freely criticised and many of the men felt disappointed and disheartened at the turn affairs appeared to be taking.

When the column left Mitchell's Station, Major Rutherford was at the Rapidan in command of the picket line, consisting of about four hundred cavalry and infantry; he was not notified of the rearward movement, and when, at daylight, he repaired to the late brigade headquarters for instructions, he found that he was left alone, and in a somewhat precarious position. Hurrying back to his command he succeeded in calling in the men, and, with a strong line of skirmishers for a rear guard, and flankers to guard against an ambuscade, he slowly made his way after the army. The enemy crossed the river and followed closely behind the Major's command, and considerable firing took place between them before Brandy Station was reached. Except two regiments of the brigade which had been sent with Matthew's battery to Kelly's Ford, to watch the crossing there, the whole of the division after crossing at Rappahannock Station, moved to the high ground back from the river, in support of the batteries which were planted to command the southern bank, and the NINTH, with a few slight changes of position, remained there all day and night of the 20th. About noon of the 21st, Matthew's battery, which had returned from Kelly's Ford, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania were sent over to the south side, the better to protect

the bridge, later in the day the NINTH also went over. At Kelly's Ford, General Stevens, with a portion of his division of the Ninth corps, crossed the river on a reconnoissance, and drove the enemy's advance troops back some distance. At Waterloo bridge, a few miles up the river from Rappahannock Station, the Confederate General Early crossed to the north side with his brigade, in an attempt to turn the right flank of Pope's army.

On the 22nd, the balance of Hartsuff's brigade crossed over to the south side of the river, upon a temporary bridge built during the night, and were drawn up in support of Thompson's battery, which was posted behind some hastily-constructed earthworks at the head of the railroad bridge, the enemy meanwhile opening fire from some of their rifled guns, several of their shells burst uncomfortably near but did no damage. During the day quite a little diversion was created by the stampede of a drove of cattle belonging to the enemy, and which approached the Union lines, the enemy endeavored to head them off, but the Union skirmishers opened fire and drove their men back; the herd of cattle were captured, and shortly afterwards served to regale the hungry stomachs of the Union soldiers.

In the morning General J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate Cavalry leader, had crossed at Waterloo, and, making a detour around the right flank of the Union army, struck Catlett's Station in the evening, capturing a few prisoners, General Pope's headquarters baggage, the dispatch book, and many valuable papers, and effected his retreat without serious loss. Three members of the NINTH, Privates Smith Ferguson and S. C. Roof of Company A, and John J Coffey of Company H, who were on detached service as clerks at army headquarters, had been sent with the trains to Catlett's Station, and arrived there just a few minutes before Stuart. Ferguson started off for water to make coffee, while the other two proceeded to pitch the tent and make a fire. After completing their labors they waited a while for Ferguson, wondering what kept him so long, when, suddenly, the well known "rebel yell," accom-

panied by a discharge of small-arms, was heard, and at once the camp was in an uproar. Stuart's force amounted to about twelve hundred, and the small train-guard stood not upon the order of their going but "got" as rapidly as possible, the darkness favoring the escape of nearly all. It seems that Ferguson, on reaching the spring, stumbled upon the enemy, some of whom were concealed there, he was quietly captured and sent to Richmond.

During the evening General Pope telegraphed General Halleck that one of two things must be done by daylight the next morning—either to fall back and meet the reënforcements coming from the Army of the Potomac, or cross the river with his whole force and attack the enemy's right flank and rear. It had been noticed that large bodies of their troops had been moving up the river, and Pope thought that a serious blow might be delivered. At eleven o'clock Halleck replied, advising Pope to cross and give the enemy battle.

During the night a heavy rain-storm began, and when daylight of the 23rd appeared, the river was so high that the fords were rendered impassable, and the bridges in danger of being carried away. The trestle bridge erected above the railroad bridge gave way, and the floating timbers threatened to carry away the piers of the other. Pope was compelled to abandon his plan of crossing to attack the enemy, but expected to capture Early, who had been on the north side since the 21st. As soon as Pope heard of Early's movement he determined to bag the bold Confederate, but thinking Early's force much larger than the reality, deemed it prudent to order up nearly the whole army. This took time, and it was not until the 23d that the advance of the Union troops approached the supposed position of Early, only to find that he had made his escape to the other side, over a temporary bridge erected by the indefatigable Jackson during the stormy night.

Hartsuff's brigade had, up to the morning of 23d, held their position on the south bank; it was now recalled, and at a later date highly complimented by Ricketts, in general orders, for their untiring exertions during those two days. No

sooner had the brigade evacuated their position than it was occupied by General N. G. Evans' brigade of General D. R. Jones' division of Longstreet's corps, and eleven pieces of artillery, among which were seven guns of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. Their guns opened fire at once, and were replied to by the Union batteries, the latter, also, pounded away at the bridge, which had been fired when the troops crossed, and it was destroyed. A few casualties occured in the brigade. Captain Stevens was the only one injured in the regiment, and he, by concussion, as he stood too near one of the guns. At nine o'clock the troops began the march towards Warrenton. The firing heard further up the river was occasioned by Sigel's troops who had gone in search of Early, but, as has been stated, they found he had made his escape. After marching about eight miles the NINTH bivouacked in a thicket of pines, a heavy shower meanwhile giving all a good drenching.

Daybreak of the 24th the men were on the march again, about the same distance being covered as on the previous day, and when the regiment halted they found a pleasant camp site in an orchard belonging to a Confederate colonel.

Owing to the sickness of General Hartsuff Colonel Stiles assumed command of the brigade the next day—the 25th. Warrenton was passed on the right, and after a twelve-mile march the command halted near the Waterloo road, pitching their shelter tents on a hillside. The wagon train had not followed the column, but had taken the line of the railroad towards Warrenton Junction and Catlett's Station, and the men, having exhausted their supply of rations, were obliged to scour the country in search of food, but the supply was unequal to the demand. During the forenoon of the 26th cannonading was heard in the direction of Sulphur Springs, and the column marched about two miles back towards that point, and then returned to the former bivouac, where the night was spent.

It may be well to state the position on the evening of the 26th, of the various commands composing Pope's army: Buford's cavalry was on the extreme right at Waterloo, while

Ricketts' division, as indicated by the movement of the NINTH, was between that point and Warrenton. King's division of McDowell's corps was on the road between Warrenton and Sulphur Springs. General Reynold's division of Pennsylvania Reserves was at Warrenton, and Sigel with his First corps was near there, while Banks was in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Heintzelman's corps, Army of the Potomac, was near Warrenton Junction. Stevens' division of the Ninth corps bivouacked near the railroad, about midway between Warrenton and the Junction, while Reno's division was near the Junction. Part of General Fitz-John Porter's corps—Army of the Potomac—was at Kelly's Ford, and Sykes' division about five miles northeast of that point. Pope's headquarters were at Warrenton Junction.

And what of the enemy? During the night of the 24th, Jackson began one of his remarkable movements. Stevens' division of the Ninth corps had been watching him from the north bank of the Rappahannock in the evening, but when daylight of the 25th opened he was gone. The Union signal officers soon reported him moving up along the west side of the Bull Run Mountains, evidently with the intention of passing through one of the gaps and striking at the rear of the Union Army. Either Pope did not credit this report, or, if he did, supposed that the troops coming from the Army of the Potomac would be sent by Halleck to guard the gaps, and protect his rear, but Jackson passed through Thoroughfare Gap on the morning of the 26th, and in the evening was at Bristoe Station with his whole corps. He began at once the destruction of such stores as he found there, meanwhile dispatching a force to Manassas Junction, where an immense quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores were soon after destroyed. Cars were burned, track torn up, and the telegraph line destroyed. Longstreet's corps, with General Lee accompanying it, was still demonstrating on the south bank of the Rappahannock, but ready to follow on Jackson's track as soon as Pope should begin to fall back from the river to meet the fire in his rear.

From the morning of the 27th until the evening of the 29th, Popes energies were bent towards the capture of Jackson's command. According to the rules laid down in the books, Jackson had made a movement which placed him in the greatest jeopardy, but "Stonewall" was a rule unto himself, and before Pope could capture, he must first catch him. Pope certainly expected that, after destroying the stores at Manassas Junction, Jackson would beat a hasty retreat towards Thoroughfare Gap, to form a junction with Longstreet, and he issued his orders accordingly. McDowell was entrusted with the task of occupying the road between Gainesville and the Gap and heading Jackson off, and also with occupying the Gap to prevent Longstreet from coming through, while Pope, with the balance of his army, should pursue and overtake Jackson.

On the morning of the 27th, the NINTH again made a hurried march towards Sulphur Springs, only to march back again, and in the afternoon proceeded in a northeasterly direction, halting for the night at New Baltimore. The roads were in a horrible condition, owing to the late rains, and when the bivouac was reached the men threw themselves down on the damp ground, thoroughly tired out. Shortly after daybreak, on the 28th, the march was continued, and on reaching Gainesville the column, consisting of the whole division, struck across the fields in a northwesterly direction, to the village of Haymarket, on the direct road to Thoroughfare Gap. Meanwhile Jackson's movements had deceived Pope, for, instead of doing as the Union General had expected, and as he should have done according to the "strategy" of warfare, the Confederate Commander led Pope away off towards Centreville, and McDowell was hurriedly recalled to Manassas Junction. Ricketts' division alone was left to occupy the Gap and oppose the advance of forty thousand men under Longstreet.

Leaving their knapsacks at Haymarket, a rapid march was made by the division towards the Gap, upon nearing which, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, the troops were disposed in order of battle: Hartsuff's brigade in column of regiments,

the Eleventh Pennsylvania on the first line, the NINTH, second, Tower's and Duryea's brigades followed, with the artillery in the intervals between the brigades. After proceeding a short distance in this way, General D. R. Jones' division of the enemy, who already occupied the Gap, opened an artillery fire upon the division, compelling the cavalry, under Colonel Percy Wyndham, who led the advance, to fall back. The bold front presented by Ricketts' division caused Longstreet's advance to halt, and a portion of his command were sent up to Hopewell Gap during the night, in order to turn Ricketts' right flank. During the artillery fire, which lasted until after dark, the Eleventh Pennsylvania suffered severely. The position of the NINTH favored them greatly, nearly all the shots passing over the heads of the men, and only two were wounded. General Ricketts, finding that he would be unable, with his small force, to protect himself from the flank attack and the enemy in his front at the same time, wisely determined to withdraw, and, soon after dark, the division began to fall back, the NINTH losing five of its members as prisoners. The knapsacks were recovered at Haymarket, and the march continued until eleven o'clock, when Gainesville was reached and the tired men lay down to rest. Thompson's battery was posted on rising ground, and the guns pointed in the direction from which Longstreet was expected to appear.

The evening of the 28th, about six o'clock, King's division was marching along the Warrenton Pike towards Centreville, ignorant of the fact that Jackson's corps was posted on his left flank, and behind the old railroad grade, when, about midway between Gainesville and Groveton, King was attacked by Jackson, and a sharp engagement followed, King's troops, crossing to the north side of the Pike, drove the enemy for a short distance, and occupied that ground until one o'clock on the morning of 29th, when they fell back towards Manassas Junction. Pope thought Jackson was retreating, and that King's battle was an attempt to bar his retreat.

The morning of the 29th was clear. Ricketts' division marched at daylight. Later in the day it became quite sultry;

but with little rest the column pressed on until Bristoe Station was reached, where the wagon train was found and a couple of hours' rest was enjoyed, after which the troops moved in the direction of Manassas Junction. Late in the afternoon the column halted. Heavy firing had been heard since noon, in the direction of Groveton, and it still continued. At dark the column headed in the direction of Groveton, near which, on the Sudley Springs road north of Warrenton Pike, the troops halted at about ten o'clock. Ricketts' division was posted in the rear of King's (now commanded by Hatch), who had fought the enemy and driven them slightly back. No fires were allowed, the men going into bivouac behind their stack of arms.

During the day a severe battle had been fought by a portion of Pope's army with Jackson's command and part of Longstreet's, the advance of whose column reached Groveton about noon, and formed on the right of Jackson. The whole day Pope labored under the impression that the Confederates were retreating, and that Jackson was merely holding the Union army in check until he could successfully form a junction with Longstreet. At the close of the engagement the advantage seemed to rest with the Union forces, and Pope, during the night, prepared his army for the pursuit on the following morning.

Longstreet's march to reach Jackson had been a severe one, and the experience of the Confederates was similar to that of the Union army. "The march from the Gap was indescribably severe, the weather being exceedingly warm, and water not obtainable except in ditches or stagnant pools on the side of the road, these were eagerly drained by the half-famished men, with their heat and green, slimy skim, regardless of the animated nature which at other times would have been so revolting to them. * * * Corn-fields and gardens in the vicinity of Groveton suffered terribly, no rations having been issued to us for several days previous, these were our only resources against the ravages of hunger, and the fields around were dotted with half-starved Confederates, who were plucking

the daily rations of corn to be distributed, three ears to the man." (*History of Seventeenth Virginia, C. S. A.*)

On the morning of the 30th, Pope telegraphed Halleck that the battle of Groveton, as he called the engagement of the previous day, was a complete success, the enemy had been on the defensive throughout and had given ground. The enemy apparently were moving towards the mountains, and as soon as the corps of General Porter should arrive from Manassas, an immediate forward movement would be made.

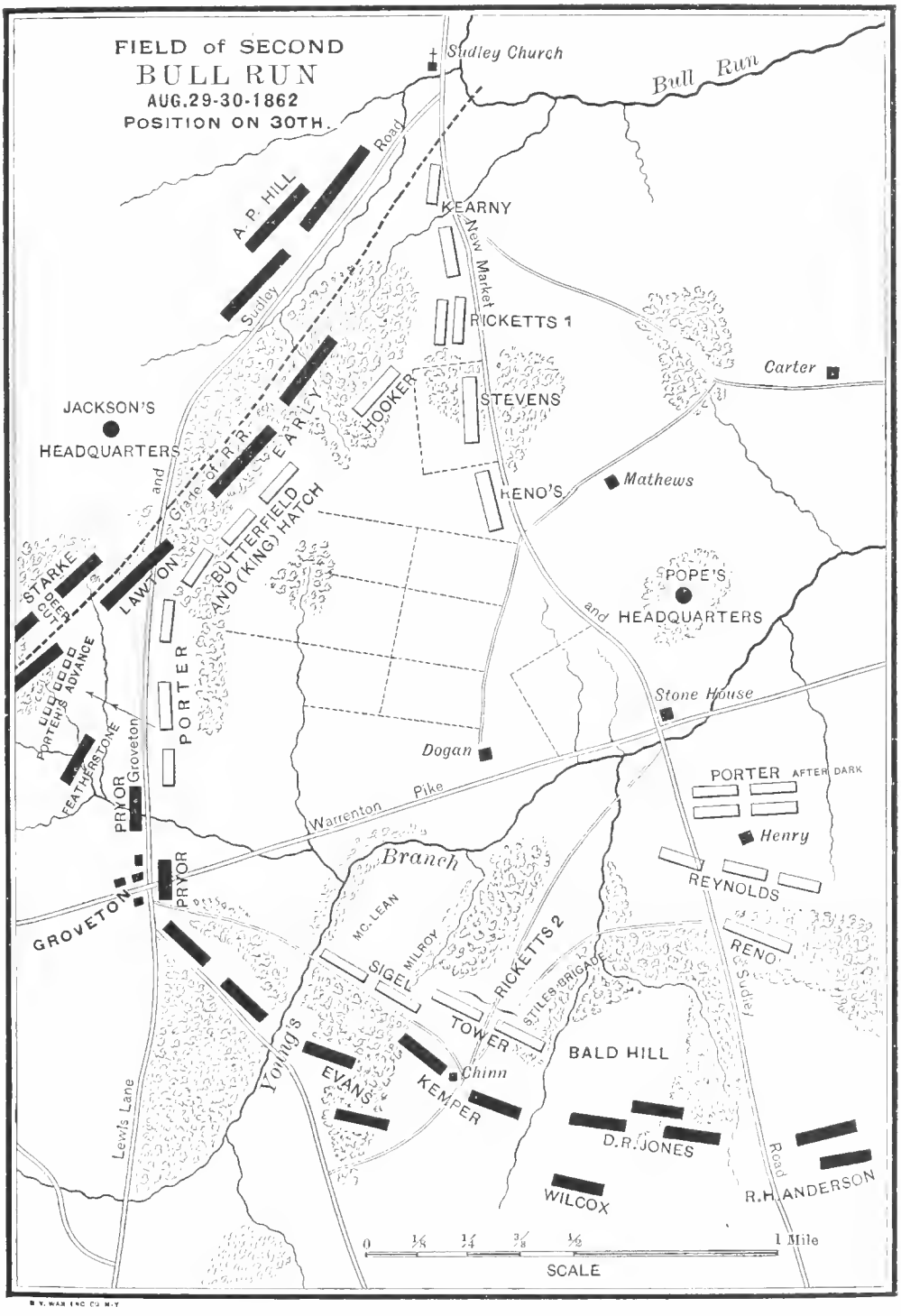
The enemy's line extended about north and south from Sudley Springs on the left, to a point a mile south of the Warrenton Pike on their right. Longstreet's whole force was in position, and the Confederates were preparing to fight the decisive battle of the campaign. General Pope, still possessed with the idea that the enemy were meditating a retreat, which was partly confirmed early in the morning by the withdrawal for a short distance of a portion of their line, issued his orders for the pursuit of the enemy, intrusting to General McDowell the conduct of the advance. At a conference of general officers about eight o'clock, however, General Stevens of the Ninth corps, whose command had been engaged with the enemy the day before, and whose pickets reported the enemy still in force in their front, insisted that the enemy had not retreated, whereupon he was ordered to make a reconnoissance in his front, then about a mile north of Warrenton Pike, and opposite the center of Jackson's line. A skirmish line from the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, of his division, soon developed the enemy's position behind the railroad embankment. Nevertheless, at noon, General Pope issued the following order:

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. — }

HEADQUARTERS, NEAR GROVETON,
August 30, 1862, 12 M.

The following forces will be immediately thrown forward in pursuit of the enemy and press him vigorously during the whole day. Major-General McDowell is assigned to the command of the pursuit.

Major-General Porter's corps will push forward on the Warrenton turnpike, followed by the divisions of Brigadier-Generals King and Reynolds.


FIELD of SECOND
BULL RUN
AUG.29-30-1862
POSITION ON 30TH.
Sudley Church
Bull Run
A. P. HILL
Road
Sudley
New Market
KEARNY
RICKETTS 1
Carter
JACKSON'S
HEADQUARTERS
HOOKER
STEVENS
EARLY
and
Glade of R.R.
RENO'S
Mathews
BUTTERFIELD
AND (KING) HATCH
STARKE
LAWTON
POPE'S
and HEADQUARTERS
PORTER'S ADVANCE
PORTER
Stone House
Dogan
FEATHERSTONE
PRYOR
Groveton
Warrenton Pike
PORTER AFTER DARK
Henry
Branch
REYNOLDS
GROVETON
PRYOR
MC. LEAN
SIGEL
MILROY
RICKETTS 2
STILES' BRIGADE
RENO
Sudley
TOWER
BALD HILL
Young's
EVANS
KEMPER
Chinn
Lewis Lane
D.R.JONES
WILCOX
R.H.ANDERSON
Road
0 1/8 1/4 3/8 1/2 1 Mile
SCALE

The division of Brigadier-General Ricketts will pursue the Haymarket road, followed by the corps of Major-General Heintzelman; the necessary cavalry will be assigned to these columns by Major-General McDowell, to whom regular and frequent reports will be made.

The General's Headquarters will be somewhere on the Warrenton turnpike.

By command of Major-General POPE.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

At this time Heintzelman's two divisions, under Hooker and Kearny, were on the right, supported by Ricketts' division; two divisions of Porter's corps occupied the center, supported by King's division, under General Hatch, while Reynolds, with the Pennsylvania Reserves, temporarily attached to the Third corps, occupied the left, south of the Warrenton Pike, his left resting near the Henry house. Sigel's corps, and the divisions of Reno and Stevens of the Ninth corps, were held in reserve.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the action began by the advance of Porter's corps, which struck against the left center of Jackson's line. Hatch's division followed, but both commands were repulsed after a portion had crossed the railroad embankment, and engaged in an almost hand-to-hand encounter with Jackson's veterans. As the Union troops swept up towards the railroad embankment, they were met by a withering fire of musketry and were also assailed by volleys of stones thrown by those of the enemy whose ammunition was exhausted. On the extreme right Hooker's and Kearny's divisions, supported by Ricketts', succeeded in partially turning the left flank of the enemy, but they were finally repulsed. It was about noon when Hartsuff's brigade under Stiles, moved to the right, and, although not actively engaged, performed all the duties required of it. Its time for action came later in the day.

While these movements were going on north of the Pike, Reynolds had been called on to furnish reënforcements to that part of the Union line, and his flank was greatly weakened in consequence. Longstreet now advanced his troops for the purpose of turning Pope's left flank. At the moment when

Jackson's line had been pierced, that officer sent to General Lee for help; Longstreet was ordered to furnish it, but just then he had established a position from which his guns could enfilade the left of the Union line, and, instead of sending the men asked for, he opened such a fire upon the unprotected flank of Pope's line that it prevented any further advance against Jackson.

McDowell now realized that, instead of leading an advance against a retreating enemy, he must reverse the order of the day, and act purely on the defensive, for Longstreet's movements indicated that he meant to obtain possession of the Warrenton Pike, and thus completely double up the left, and cut off the Union line of retreat by way of the Stone Bridge. Troops were now hurried from the right, among them Hartsuff's and Tower's brigades, accompanied by Hall's and Leppien's Maine batteries and a brigade of Reno's division, and sent south of the Pike, a portion of Sigel's troops, too, were hurried to the threatened point. All interest was now centered on the left of the line, and for an hour or more comparative quiet reigned on the right.

While Longstreet's movements had been somewhat masked by the woods through which he passed, Reynolds had detected it, but had not force enough to oppose the advance, his report of the situation, however, soon brought the troops mentioned, and others, to that portion of the field. Reynolds' Third brigade had not yet left its position to march to the north of the turnpike, where it had been ordered, when, about five o'clock, Longstreet made a spirited advance with Hood's division, supported by the balance of his corps. Longstreet, in his report, says: "The attacking columns moved steadily forward, driving the enemy from his different positions as rapidly as he took them. My batteries were thrown forward from point to point following the movements of the general line."

The Union troops, in order to stem the tide of Longstreet's movement, had occupied Bald Hill Ridge, and the Henry Hill in its rear. There were scattered detachments of troops between and about those two points, but no continuous

line. Tower's command, his own and the brigade of Hartsuff, and Schenck's division of Sigel's corps, with other troops were sent to Bald Hill, and here occurred some of the most obstinate fighting of the day. The Union troops were forced back, however, the last position maintained on the field being the Henry Hill, and which was successfully defended until long after darkness had given the rest of the army time to fall back across Bull Run.

We now turn to the fortunes of the NINTH during the day: The regiment left its bivouac shortly after noon, and as the reserve troops were being constantly moved from one part of the field to another, the position was frequently changed. During the attack by Porter's and Hatch's troops, large numbers of wounded men and many stragglers passed to the rear. The wounded, generally, were cheerful under their afflictions, and constantly urged those troops passing to the front to "pitch in and give 'em hell." Rarely was a word spoken by any of them that would tend to discourage the supports.

About three o'clock in the afternoon the regiment moved into a piece of woods to the rear of the right flank of the army, where the men were ordered to leave their knapsacks—and that was the last the owners' ever saw of them. Muskets were then loaded and the men expected to enter the "smoke of battle" at that point, but instead a hurried march was made down the Sudley Road, across the Warrenton Pike, to a position in rear of Bald Hill. Upon halting, the men began to look round for wood and water, they had had nothing to eat since morning, except a dry cracker or two, and they wanted some coffee. Before fires could be kindled, however, the command "fall in" was given, and the column hurridly marched to the edge of the woods upon Bald Hill. When line of battle was formed the NINTH was on the left of the brigade, and at this time the extreme left of the line of battle. The men stood within the woods, three or four yards from the cleared field, for some ten or fifteen minutes, before anything appeared in their front, then a line of men was seen advancing, but whether friends or foes could not be determined. The flag they carried was not

recognized. Soon, however, the line was near enough to distinguish the gray uniforms and slouched hats of the enemy. They were permitted to approach within fifty yards before the order to fire was given, and then such a well-directed volley was poured into their ranks that the line halted. Several more deliberate volleys were fired, the enemy returning the fire with spirit, but not attempting to advance further.

It was soon discovered that other bodies of troops were working round to the left and rear of the brigade, while shot and shell were being poured into the woods from batteries in front, and in order to prevent being turned on the left by the greatly superior numbers of the enemy at that point, orders were given to fall back. The movement was quietly and successfully executed. When the Sudley Road was reached the Twelfth and Fourteenth regulars were found, drawn up in line, and the NINTH, with the rest of the brigade, again faced to the front, and from behind a fence poured several volleys into the ranks of the advancing enemy, who replied with vigor, but did not attempt to charge. But Longstreet's right was gradually enveloping the left of the Union line, and soon both musketry and artillery fire enfiladed this position and necessitated another movement to the rear. A position on the Henry Hill was maintained until after dark, repeated assaults on that point being repulsed by our brave troops. At nine o'clock the force holding the hill began an orderly retreat, crossing Young's Branch and marching, by way of the Stone Bridge, towards Centreville, at which place the NINTH arrived about midnight. After roll-call the men dropped down behind their stacks of muskets, too much exhausted to think of either food or drink.

During the excitement of the battle the men thought little of the terrible losses sustained by the brigade. In the thick of the fight General Tower was severely wounded and obliged to leave the field , Colonel Webster, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, had been mortally wounded. Major Rutherford and Lieutenant Isaac C. Huntington, of the NINTH, were both wounded. The regiment lost in killed twelve, twenty-one

wounded and forty-three prisoners. The killed were Company A, Alfred Jones, Alexander Mercer, Joseph R. Mitchell, Elias A. Stone and Edward Wheelock, Company D, William F Butler and Robert D. Garrison, Company E, August O. Beauchè, Company F, Joseph H. Blakeney, Company G, Thomas Kiley and Edward A. Le Barnes, Company I, Robert L. Riker. The brigade lost six hundred and fifty-seven, of whom two hundred and sixty-five were prisoners.

In the defense of Bald Hill, too, Colonel Koltes, commanding a brigade of Schenck's division of Sigel's corps, was killed, while General Schenck was severely wounded. A Texas brigade of Longstreet's command is reported to have lost nine hundred and fifty-eight in killed, wounded and missing in the assault.

General McDowell, in his report, says: The attack on the Bald Hill Ridge line had been too severe for the troops to hold it long under the hot fire the enemy maintained upon it. To fight and retreat, and retreat and fight, is a severe test of soldiership, and it is an abuse of words to say the men were either demoralized or disorganized, as has been said. It was a defeat but not a rout; though we lost the position, it had been held long enough to aid in protecting the retreat of our men on the right, who, as they came in, either formed behind, or in rear of the line on the north of the Warrenton turnpike. The loss reflects no discredit on those who were engaged there, they only yielded to the overwhelming force of the whole right wing of the enemy's army,

In another report, he further says: The campaign had been short and severe. Seldom had an army been asked to undergo more than the men performed. With scarcely a half day's intermission the corps (3d) was either making forced marches, many times through the night, without food, or were engaged in battle. We had to separate from our supplies, and generals as well as privates had no food, or only such as could be picked up in the orchards or corn fields along the road. In all this the patience and endurance and general good conduct of the men were admirable.

The Confederates looked upon Pope's "Address" to his army in the same spirit as did many of the Union Soldiers. Colonel Owen, in "*The Washington Artillery of New Orleans*," says of the battle: "Pope has found 'lines of retreat' and has not seen the 'backs' of Lee, Longstreet, 'Stonewall' Jackson and their men."

Rain began to fall during the night, and when Sunday morning dawned the outlook was dreary enough. But although defeated—in this, the first great battle in which the NINTH

had been actively engaged—the men were by no means dispirited, but were ready to meet the enemy and give a good account of themselves. The division marched about two miles towards Fairfax Court House, where rations were issued, and where the NINTH remained till the following day. Early Monday morning, September 1st, Stonewall Jackson's command, preceded by Stuart's cavalry, having crossed Bull Run at Sudley Springs, on Sunday. were marching on the Little River turnpike by way of Chantilly, in an endeavor to strike the Union army in flank as it moved towards Washington, whither it had been ordered by General Halleck. Stuart's advance reached a point within shelling distance of the Warrenton Pike, and for a short time caused some confusion among the wagon trains, but he was finally driven back. Meanwhile Stevens' division, and one brigade of Reno's, of the Ninth corps, had been sent to intercept Jackson's infantry, and at about five o'clock, struck his skirmish line just as it had passed the hamlet of Chantilly. Owing to the sickness of Reno, General Stevens took command on the field, and, realizing the importance of checking Jackson and thus preventing his cutting into the retreating lines of the Union Army, formed his command of less than three thousand men, for an assault; then he sent back to the Pike—some two miles distant—for help.

Without waiting for reënforcements, however, Stevens ordered his division to move forward, and when within three hundred yards of the enemy's line of battle, he gave the command to charge, such was its force and directness that Jackson's entire corps was compelled to halt and act on the defensive. The enemy was checked, two or three brigades driven back in confusion, but the gallant Stevens, while cheering on his men, and holding aloft the flag of the Seventy-ninth New York (Highlanders)—six of whose color-bearers had already been shot down—was instantly killed.

General Kearny, with Birney's brigade of his division, now appeared on the field, and assumed command, but the enemy made no further attempt to advance. Birney's brigade was

thrown in on the left of the line, and opened so well-directed a fire on the enemy in their front that they retired. While riding in advance of the line, and just as darkness was gathering over the woods and rendering objects indistinct, Kearny rode into the enemy's lines and was shot. His body was returned the next day under a flag of truce. The body of General Stevens had been carried off the field and tenderly cared for by the Seventy-ninth, whose Colonel he had been the year before.

Longstreet's troops reached the field just as Jackson's men had been driven back. A severe thunder-storm, accompanied by a heavy rain, had burst upon the vicinity just as the action began, and, darkness closing rapidly, the Confederate army halted for the night, believing that a large part of Pope's army was in its front. During the night most of the Union troops were withdrawn from the field, their mission had been accomplished, but Major-Generals Kearny and Stevens, than whom no better or braver soldiers ever drew sword, were added to the list of general officers who had been killed while leading their troops into action.

The NINTH—with the brigade—had followed in support of Kearny's troops, and was drawn up in line of battle as a reserve in case of need, but was not called into action. During the progress of the battle the wounded were carried through the line to the hospital in the rear, and the brigade remained on the field till the next morning, ready to repel any assault on that part of the line. The heavy rain, late in the afternoon, had thoroughly soaked the ground, and the hay and straw found in stacks near by was liberally used to keep the men out of the mud and water as they lay on their arms during the night.

LETTERS:

Arlington, Sept. —, 1862.

* * * We fought at Manassas on Saturday and Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday. Are on the retreat, but think it's done to mislead the rebels. * * * I did not get a scratch, though I could feel the bullets as they whizzed past. I was second man from the colors, and they were completely riddled. * * * We lost all our knapsacks and are in a bad fix; have no clothes or blankets, but what I fought in. I lost all your pictures. * * * You ought to see me now, you'd swear I was no relation of yours. I have on Government shoes, full of holes, the remnants of a pair of pants tucked in legs of stockings, an apology for a coat, two very dirty shirts, an old cap, and never another thing have I. Some of the boys are barefooted, others bareheaded. Each man carries 100 rounds of cartridges. * * * (During the battle) my gun got so hot I could hardly hold it, and I got so excited that after it was all over I was taken with cramps in my stomach and the doctor cupped me in three places. * * * One of our company raised his piece to fire over my shoulder, when a ball struck him in the breast and he fell on me dead. * * * All my clothes and little comforts were in my knapsack, which was lost. Just think of a reb. going through them and getting all that I cared so much to keep. However, if I don't look fine, I'm as happy as a king. Don't worry about me. Supplies are on the way to us. I intend to do my duty, and if I fall it's all right, but I'd like to see the end of it. * * * L—— sends his love to all; he is now washing out his tin cup; says he had a grand stew for dinner—crackers and water.

CHAPTER X.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN—BATTLES OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM.

After the Second Bull Run.—An Incident at Fairfax Court House.—In Camp at Hall's Hill.—Pope Relieved.—McClellan in Command.—Lee's Plan of Invasion.—The Enemy Cross the Potomac.—The Union Army on the March.—Maryland Don't "Breathe and Burn" for the Southern Cause.—Lee's Special Order, No. 191.—"Brother Jonathan" Hats.—The Reception at Frederick.—Battle of South Mountain.—Popularity of McClellan.—On the Banks of the Antietam.—Night before the Battle.—Situation on the Morning of the 17th.—Battle of Antietam.—"Send Me Your Best Brigade."—Operations on the Left.—Burnside's Bridge.—The Losses in Battle.—"Hartsuff's Brigade at Antietam."

SOME of the NINTH, upon reaching Fairfax Court House, were witnesses of an amusing scene which is here given in the language of C. S. McClenthen, a member of the Twenty-sixth New York volunteers:

"We halted for some moments close to some wagons, one of which was found to be laden with loaves of bread. On making the discovery a number of soldiers made a rush for the prize, and then ensued a scene, which, could it have been transferred to canvas, would have made the fortune of the artist. Those first at the wagon succeeded in getting their arms full, but found it impossible to escape through the crowd with their booty, for they were assailed by those on the outside and a general scramble ensued. Artillery, cavalry, and infantry men were tangled up in one confused mass, crawling over or under each other, some with a loaf in each hand, while others had merely what their closed fingers could hold, the rest having been pulled off by more fortunate comrades. If one succeeded in making his escape from the crowd with a whole loaf he was followed by a dozen men in an eager race for a share. The scene was ludicrous beyond description. As I had no desire to have my clothes torn from my back, and to be trampled under

foot by my companions, I remained a passive but much amused spectator, and laughed heartily, as the poor driver, who, seeing the hopelessness of any remonstrance, had remained on his seat, and, as the last loaf disappeared, shouted, "Sold out and hain't got a cent!"

The NINTH continued its march in retreat, by way of Bailey's Cross Roads, passing through a fertile, well-watered country, the orchards of apple and peach trees tempting many of the men to wander a little from the road, and help themselves to the fruit without asking the consent of the owners. At a late hour in the evening, after a march of some twenty miles, the troops bivouacked at Hall's Hill, distant about five miles from the Chain Bridge, and in sight of the Capital. Many of the troops were also encamped in the vicinity of Upton's Hill. General Palfrey, in his volume, *The Antietam and Fredericksburg*, page 2, says:

> It is not to be imagined that the Union forces thus collected in front of Washington were a rabble. It is true that even successful battle produces disorganization, and that defeat—still more a series of defeats—produces much more. Officers are killed and wounded, men stray from their colors, arms and equipments are lost, and much confusion is caused, and the effective force of an army is sometimes very seriously impaired; but with even tolerable troops it is very rarely destroyed altogether, even for a day. It hardly ever happens that all the troops on either side are engaged. * * * These bodies of troops, except in extreme cases, preserve their organization and their efficiency. * * * Then in war, it is the universal principle that there is never a vacancy. The instant a superior falls, the man next in rank to him takes his place without an order, without an assignment. * * * Thus, except in those very rare cases in which an army becomes a mob, even defeat works no destruction of the framework of the great machine. * * * Thus, after the severe defeat which Lee inflicted upon Pope, the rear guard of infantry, artillery, and cavalry was orderly and calm, and formed a strong line between the Federal and Confederate forces.

The disastrous results of the campaign just ended led to Pope's removal, although "officially" he asked to be relieved. McClellan, who had followed his army from the Peninsula, was again placed in command of the troops, and a new Army of the Potomac was formed, consisting of McClellan's old army and the Army of Virginia. In the reorganization, McDowell was also relieved and his late command assigned to the First corps under General Joseph Hooker. The division command-

ers were Generals King, Ricketts and Meade. Ricketts' division consisted of the brigades of Generals Tower, Duryea, and Hartsuff, the command of the latter was composed of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts, Eleventh Pennsylvania, and the NINTH New York.

For a short time the men in camp enjoyed peace and plenty. Sutler Ralph, who had been unable to open his stock since leaving Culpeper, did a thriving business, and the men fared well. The casualties of battle and the losses by disease, together with a number of transfers, had so reduced the regiment, that out of nearly twelve hundred on the rolls in 1861, much less than half that number were present to enter upon the Maryland Campaign.

Swinton, in his *Twelve Decisive Battles of the War*, says:

> At Chantilly, Lee sat alone in his tent, revolving in his mind the events of that astonishing campaign which had witnessed the defeat of two Union armies, whose broken fragments lay on the Potomac like the stranded wreck of a noble fleet. While thus the Confederate Commander meditated, there dawned upon him the conception of a stroke more bold than all the deeds yet done—a stroke which seemed to make past performance tame by plenitude of its promise. That for which he had assumed the offensive was already attained—the armies of McClellan and Pope had been hurled back to the point whence they set out on the campaign of the spring and summer, the siege of Richmond was raised, the war was transferred from the banks of the James and Rapidan to the borders of the Potomac. Why should he not now pass the borders, and raise the standard of revolt on Northern soil, overwhelm the demoralized remnants of his adversary and dictate a Peace in the Capital of the Union? The thought, assuming shape in his mind, determined itself in a resolve, and hastily penning a dispatch, Lee, from Chantilly, on the night of the 2nd September, 1862, announced to the Chief of the Confederacy in Richmond his purpose to move on the morrow into Maryland. Such was the origin of that first Condederate invasion which culminated in the battle of Antietam.

The Editor is greatly tempted to dwell at length upon the feeling of alarm which prevailed at the Capital—and throughout the whole North—when it was learned that Lee's army had crossed the border. It was indeed a "dark day" for the Nation. The limits of a regimental history, however, forbid, and we must follow the fortunes of the NINTH.

McClellan, acting now on the defensive, was obliged to wait until the enemy's plans were developed. Meanwhile he vigorously prosecuted the work of reorganizing his army

The advance of the Confederates crossed the Potomac on the morning of the 5th, at the fords above Leesburg. Leaving Banks with about fifteen thousand men to occupy the defences of Washington, McClellan began his march, also, on the 5th. The NINTH broke camp on the evening of the 6th, and at half-past ten crossed the Potomac on the Aqueduct bridge, thence passing through Georgetown and Washington to the Rockville turnpike, continued the march, with short intervals for rest, until near daylight of the 7th, when the tired men were allowed to drop down upon the ground for a few moments' repose. After scarcely an hour's rest, hardly sufficient—even for veterans—to recover from the fatigue of the long night march, the column, at five o'clock, again moved forward, passing through Leesboro, and, about the middle of the afternoon, halted at Mechanicsville. The march this day was an easy one; an abundance of fruit, eagerly partaken of by the men, seemed to refresh them, and the people, being mainly Unionists, the soldiers' hearts were gladdened by seeing the National emblem displayed by those who wore bright and smiling faces. What a change it was from Virginia! There fruit was scarce, but Union people scarcer still. A smile from a native there would be the subject of comment among the men, while here, in "My Maryland," the Union feeling predominated and Secessionists hid their heads. The NINTH remained at Mechanicsville while other portions of the army were taking the places assigned them in the grand army.

In his report of the campaign, General Lee outlined his intended plan of operations. It was to move his army into Western Maryland and establish communication with Richmond by way of the Shenandoah Valley. By thus threatening Pennsylvania he would draw the Union Army away from Washington and its base, and also compel the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg.

McClellan organized his force—of about eighty-five thousand men—into three grand divisions, the Right, consisting of the First and Ninth corps, was placed under command of General Ambrose E. Burnside, the Center was under General

Edwin V Sumner, and was composed of the Second and Twelfth corps, while the Left was made up of the Fifth and Sixth corps, and was led by General William B. Franklin. The troops were so disposed as to cover Washington and Baltimore, Franklin's left resting on the Potomac, while Burnside's right reached a point nearly twenty-five miles north.

Stonewall Jackson's column, the advance of the Confederate Army, had entered Frederick on the 6th. On the 8th, General Lee issued an address "To the People of Maryland," wherein he stated the purpose of the invasion "so far as that purpose concerns yourselves." The Confederate leader called upon the people to "throw off the foreign yoke" and flock to his standard. The result was not what he expected. As a Confederate author puts it "They had been asked to come and 'breathe and burn.' They haven't burned much so far."

Portions of the Union Army were advancing on Frederick, the expected uprising did not occur, and Lee ordered the evacuation of the place. As the Confederate troops passed through the city "there stood on a small gallery a buxom young lady, with laughing black eyes, witnessing the scene before her, on her breast she had pinned a small flag, the Stars and Stripes. This was observed, and some soldier sang out: 'Look h'yar, miss, better take that flag down, we're awful fond of charging breast works!' but the loyal lady stood by her colors till the column passed." (Col. Wm. M. Owen, in *Washington Artillery of New Orleans.*)

General McClellan had advised, the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, but his advice was unheeded by the authorities at Washington. Lee now set about capturing the Union force there, and, on the 9th, issued the following:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 191. }

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 9, 1862.

The army will resume its march to-morrow, taking the Hagerstown road. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route towards Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and on Friday night (the 12th), take possession of the Balti-

more and Ohio Railroad, and capture such of the enemy as may be at Martinsburg, and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harper's Ferry.

General Longstreet's command will pursue the same road as far as Boonsboro, where it will halt with the reserve, supply, and baggage trains of the army.

General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R. H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet; on reaching Middletown he will take the route to Harper's Ferry, and on Friday morning (12 inst.) possess himself of the Maryland Heights, and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.

General Walker, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Cheeks Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudoun Heights, if practicable, by Friday morning, Keys Ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, co-operate with General McLaws and General Jackson in intercepting the retreat of the enemy. General D. H. Hill's division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, ordnance and supply trains, etc, will precede General Hill.

General Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Generals Longstreet, Jackson and McLaws, and with the main body of the cavalry will cover the route of the army and bring up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

The commands of Generals Jackson, McLaws and Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsboro or Hagerstown. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance wagons, for use of the men at their encampments, to procure wood, etc.

By command of General R. E. LEE.

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

While the Union troops were marching along towards the enemy, the "Johnnies" were making the most of their first visit among the towns of the loyal State. Like the "Yanks" in Virginia, the "Rebs" cut some queer antics, many of which were productive of more merriment to them than to the inhabitants. Colonel Owen says of their visit to Hagerstown on the 12th:

One merchant had upon his shelves, where they had lain for many years, about one hundred old-fashioned, bell-crowned beaver-hats, with long nap upon them, just the style our fathers wore, and caricaturists are wont to place them upon the head of Brother Jonathan. These were discovered by some funny fellow, who appeared upon the street with one upon his head. The "a la mode" took like wild fire—as new fashions always do—and the store was soon relieved of the stock of beavers, and the streets were thronged with men with the new "Brother Jonathan" hat. They wore them upon the march, and went into the battle of Antietam with this most peculiar head-gear for warriors.

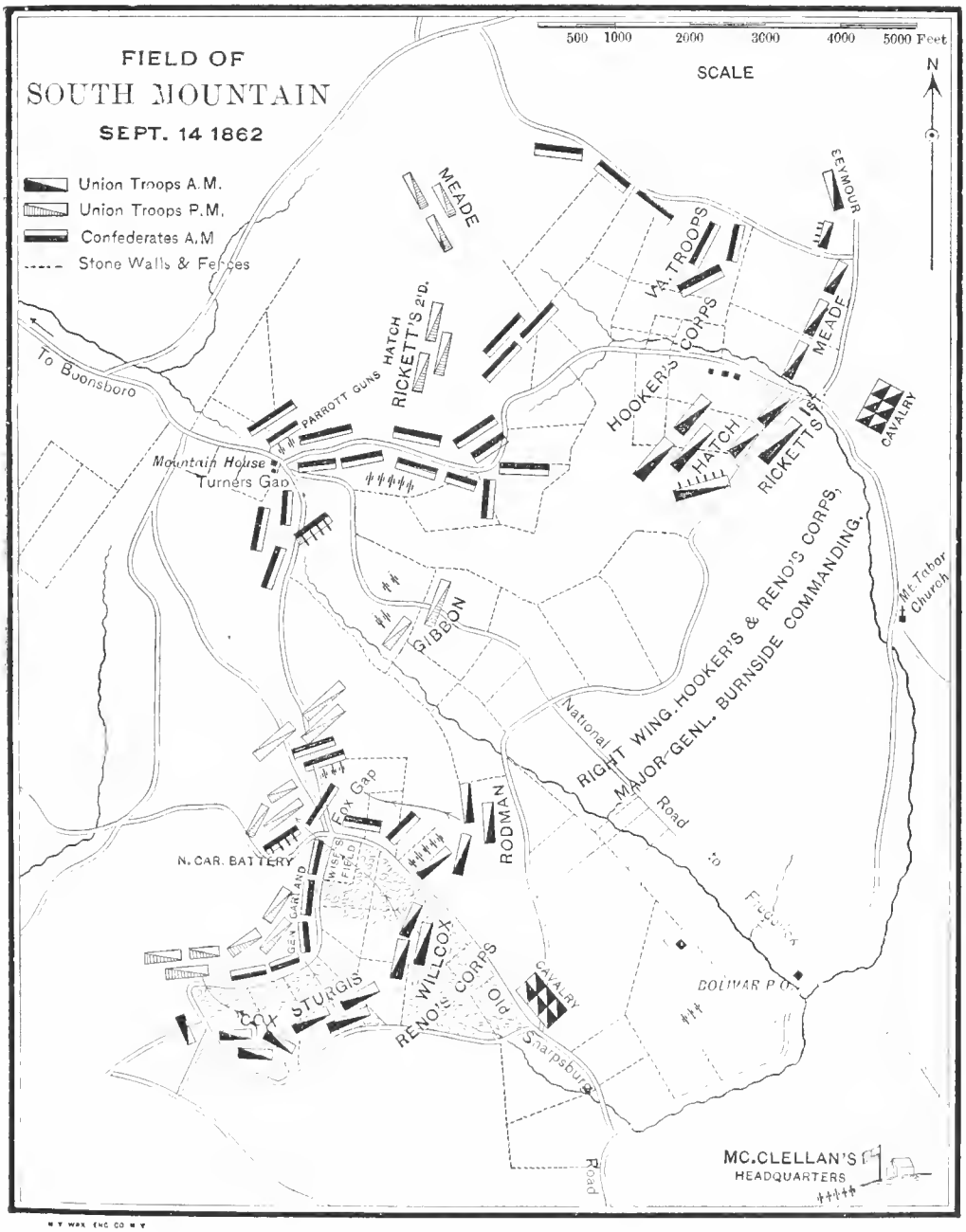
To return to the regiment which we left at Mechanicsville. The brigade received an addition to its strength on the 9th, by the arrival of the Sixteenth Maine, a new regiment, fresh from the Pine Tree State. On the morning of the 10th, the advance was continued. The men marched all day, under a hot sun and a cloudless sky, a distance of fifteen miles, and towards evening bivouacked in the neighborhood of Cooksville, where they remained for the next two days. During the 11th, a refreshing shower cooled the air and laid the dust. On the 12th, clothing was issued, and in the afternoon the command marched through Lisbon and Poplar Springs, halting late in the afternoon near Ridgeville. At an early hour on the 13th, the men again shouldered their muskets, and pushed on after the enemy, who was now reported to be retreating. The route led through Ridgeville, where the Sixteenth Maine was left as a railroad guard, New Market was passed, and at half-past six in the afternoon a halt was ordered near Frederick.

Just about the time the troops came to a halt, Sergeant John B. Bloss and Corporal W. A. Mitchell, of Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Colgrove, of Gordon's brigade, William's division, of the Twelfth corps, while looking about a deserted camp of one of the Confederate regiments, noticed what was supposed to be only a little roll of paper, but "Mitchell" kicked at it, and curiosity prompted him to pick it up, when, much to his gratification, he found the paper contained three cigars, perhaps he lit one, and gave his comrade one of the others, and then casually glanced at the paper, which at first he supposed to be a letter. It proved to be a copy of Lee's order, No. 191, and was addressed to General D. H. Hill. The important paper soon found its way—through "the official channels" to General McClellan, who thus early became aware of the division of the Confederate forces—towards Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. This was the opportunity of General McClellan's military life. "It cannot be said that he did not act with considerable energy, but he did not act with sufficient. The opportunity came within his

reach, such an opportunity as hardly ever presented itself to a Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and he almost grasped it, but not quite." (Palfrey's, *The Antietam and Fredericksburg.*)

Early in the morning of the 14th, the troops were again on the march. The roads were much crowded and progress was slow. The NINTH was on familiar ground. As the loyal city of Frederick was approached the ranks were "dressed," and, with drums beating and colors flying, the column passed through amid the the plaudits of gaily-dressed women and children, who showered favors upon their country's defenders. The Union troops were received with open arms and thankful hearts. Union flags were displayed at every turn, and were waved by the little ones to the shouts of "Hurrah for Mattellan." National airs were sung by the older sisters and brothers, while still others—the good mothers and fathers—made haste to supply the hungry and thirsty (soldiers are always hungry and thirsty) "boys in blue" with substantial creature comforts. These courtesies had compelled a halt of the column, but only for a few moments. "Forward" was the watchword. Early in the afternoon General Hatch relieved General King of the command of the First division.

The artillery and baggage wagons occupied the middle of the roads, while the infantry plodded along as best they could on the roadsides and through the fields. Upon arriving at the summit of the Catoctin Range, a little west of the city, the smoke of battle was observed on South Mountain, still further to the west. Groups of citizens had gathered to witness the —to them—novel sight, and they fully expected to see a battle take place on the banks of Catoctin Creek. Descending the western slope of the range, Middletown was soon reached, and there the scenes described at Frederick were repeated. When Jackson passed through on the 10th, and observed two young ladies, among others, conspicuously wearing the Union colors, he is reported to have said "We seem to have but few friends here." The rear guard of the enemy had only left Middletown in the morning, but before retiring had fired the


FIELD OF
SOUTH MOUNTAIN
SEPT. 14 1862
Union Troops A.M.
Union Troops P.M.
Confederates A.M
Stone Walls & Fences
500 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Feet
SCALE
N
MEADE
SEYMOUR
VA. TROOPS
CORPS
MEADE
HOOKER'S
HATCH
RICKETT'S 2D.
PARROTT GUNS
To Boonsboro
Mountain House
Turners Gap
RICKETT'S
CAVALRY
GIBBON
Mt. Tabor Church
RIGHT WING, HOOKER'S & RENO'S CORPS,
MAJOR-GENL. BURNSIDE COMMANDING.
National
Road
Fox Gap
RODMAN
N. CAR. BATTERY
WISE'S FIELD
GEN'L GARLAND
WILLCOX
COX
STURGIS
RENO'S CORPS
DIV.
CAVALRY
Sharpsburg
Road
BOLIVAR P.O.
MC.CLELLAN'S
HEADQUARTERS

bridge over Catoctin Creek, and when the NINTH reached that point the timbers were still burning. A dwelling-house and barn were also burning near by, and a number of the Brooklyn Fourteenth were at work with an old fire-engine endeavoring to subdue the flames.

It was now quite late in the afternoon. The Ninth corps had obtained a foot-hold at Fox's Gap, a short distance to the left of the turnpike, while the divisions of Hooker's corps had effected a lodgment at Turner's Gap, through which the turnpike crossed the South Mountain. Artillery firing had been heard nearly all day, and now, as the regiment approached the battle-field, the musketry was distinctly heard. The sound of this soon ceased, and although the artillery still kept up a desultory fire, it was supposed to be the last echoes of the engagement. After fording a small stream a halt for an hour was made, during which the rattle of small-arms was renewed. The regiment was then ordered to march to the right of the Pike into an open field near the base of the mountains. Here the men were directed to leave their knapsacks, and then they knew that the battle was not over, and that, doubtless, they would have an opportunity of sharing in the "glory" of the day General Hatch had been wounded during the engagement and General Doubleday assumed command of the First division.

Obliqueing to the left, the brigade proceeded up the steep mountain side as rapidly as the nature of the ground permitted, the road, filled with small loose stones, was difficult to travel. It was found that Ricketts' division was the reserve, and, as it was not called into action, suffered little. But one man in the NINTH was killed, Charles W Wood, of Company H, and one wounded. Gibbon's brigade of Hatch's division was on the turnpike, and suffered the most in driving Colquitt's brigade of D. H. Hill's division. The other brigades of Hatch were some distance to the right of the Pike, and on their right was Meade's division, the extreme right being held by Seymour's brigade. Ricketts' command was drawn up in the rear about midway between Hatch and Meade. When or-

dered to advance, Hartsuff's brigade was sent to support Gibbon. The Union troops pressed bravely on, Meade succeeded in turning the enemy's left, while Hatch pushed back their center, but it was not until after dark that the enemy gave way along their entire line. Ricketts' division was then moved forward to hold the line during the night. About midnight two brigades from Sumner's command were sent up to relieve a portion of Hooker's, who had been fighting during the day The Ninth corps had carried Fox's Gap about the same time that Turner's was occupied, but General Reno had been killed —a sad loss to the Union Army

The Left Grand division under Franklin had also won a battle at Crampton's Gap, some six miles further south on the mountain, and it was hoped the troops would get through in time to save Harper's Ferry, but in this they failed. Inasmuch as the Confederates fought these battles for purely strategical reasons, and succeeded in their strategy, they did not feel very sore over their tactical defeat. They had delayed the advance of the Union Army long enough to ensure Jackson's success at Harper's Ferry, where, on the morning of the 15th, he bagged the whole Union force of about twelve thousand men, and a large park of artillery To quote General Palfrey again: "A night march of his (McClellan's) left and right wings on the evening of the 13th—a far easier march than Jackson made on the night of the 15th, from Harper's Ferry to Sharpsburg—would have given him possession of both passes (Turner's and Crampton's Gaps) early in the morning of the 14th, and if he had been there, it is hard to see how he could have failed to do such things as fairly startle one to think of."

Daylight of the 15th brought a flag of truce from the enemy, with a request for an armistice to allow them to bury their dead, but it was too clearly an excuse for delaying the march of the Union troops, and about eight o'clock an advance was ordered. In a short time the NINTH halted at the Mountain House—a country hotel—on the gap road, and at the summit of the pass. A few scattered houses were near by, all of which had been deserted by their occupants during the battle. The

men were short of rations,—two crackers only had been given as the day's supply, and as soon as the column halted the neighboring houses and gardens were ransacked for fruit and vegetables, and such other eatables as could be obtained. Even the knapsacks, one belonging to a member of Company H, of the NINTH (lost at Bull Run), and haversacks of the enemy, many of which were found lying about, were searched for food, and quite a supply was gained from this source. "Necessity knows no law."

Squads of prisoners soon began passing to the rear, showing that the Union cavalry were following up closely the retreating enemy, and picking up the stragglers. After considerable delay, owing to the narrow road and the large number of troops, the march was continued. Boonsboro was reached, where a loyal welcome was received, and then the column pressed on to Keedysville, near Antietam Creek, beyond which stream Lee's army was drawn up in a strong position for defence. During the afternoon General McClellan passed along the road, his appearance being hailed with such hearty cheers that the sound of the cannonading in front was completely drowned. No General in the Union Army was ever so popular with the rank and file as "Little Mac."

Volleys and scattering musketry firing were heard late in the afternoon, and which continued till near sundown. At a late hour the NINTH went into bivouac near Antietam Creek, the men a little tired after the march of twelve miles over the rough mountain road, but ready for the expected battle.

The morning of the 16th was hot and sultry, and so continued all day. A full supply of rations made the men feel good—nothing like a full stomach on the eve of battle to put an army in good fighting trim. Artillery and musketry could be head all the forenoon, the latter, however, was merely that of the skirmish or picket line. Hooker's corps did not move till about two o'clock in the afternoon, when Doubleday, with the First division, took the lead, followed by Meade with the Third, while Ricketts brought up the rear. Hartsuff's brigade moved between three and four o'clock,

making a detour of about a mile to escape the enemy's artillery fire, and crossing the creek by a bridge, the second above the "Burnside" bridge, while other portions of the corps crossed at Kelty's Ford still further up the stream. After crossing, the column headed first to the left, then to the right, and, after marching over a number of fields and jumping several ditches, line of battle was formed a little southwest of Dunbar's mill, and near the road leading to the Dunker Church. Artillery was planted in the field, in front of the line of battle, and from which the enemy had just been driven. But little fighting had occurred at close quarters during the day, and that little was by Meade's division, for the purpose of obtaining a position. During the night Ricketts' division was moved into the woods to the right of its first position, and, owing to the darkness, much difficulty was experienced by the men in keeping the ranks properly closed. What little sleep the men managed to snatch was frequently interrupted by alarms on the picket line, Hood's division of the enemy, which had been driven back, keeping up an intermittent fire, which was replied to by the Union soldiers. Less than five hundred yards separated the opposing lines. That a decisive battle was about to be fought, possessed the minds of all, and General Hooker's remark, that "To-morrow we fight a battle that will decide the fate of the Republic," found an echo in the minds of many of his men who lay and shivered in the cool night air.

Early morning of the eventful 17th was foggy, but afterwards the day was clear and pleasant, so far as Nature was concerned, the minds of men alone being torn by conflicting emotions. A brief review of the situation will enable the reader the better to understand what follows The Antietam, from which the Union troops named the battle, is a crooked stream, its general direction being a little west of south, its nearest point to the town of Sharpsburg—the battle name adopted by the Confederates—is about two-thirds of a mile. Within the limits of the field the stream is crossed by three stone bridges, between and near which are several fords. At only

one of the bridges, however, was there any serious fighting, that on the left, now known as the "Burnside" bridge. The Hagerstown Pike runs north from the town, and about a mile beyond, on the left of the road, is situated the Dunker Church, surrounded, except on the east, by woods, which also extend three-quarters of a mile north of the church, broken only by a small cleared field, about half a mile north of the building. Directly opposite this small cleared field, and on the east of the Pike, is a still larger field (Dr. Miller's farm) broken somewhat by the buildings and fences. A part of this field was filled with standing corn. Beyond the corn field, to the east, was a strip of woods, now known as the East Woods. It was in these woods and fields, north and east of the Dunker Church, that the most desperate fighting occurred, and which involved the right of the Union line of battle.

On the extreme right of the Union line, and resting on the Hagerstown Pike, was Doubleday's division of Hooker's corps; Meade's division of Pennsylvania Reserves was next on the left, and then Ricketts' division. Mansfield's Twelfth corps had followed Hooker's, and was posted about a mile in the rear. It consisted of two divisions commanded by Generals Crawford and Greene. The Second corps was still further in the rear. A portion of Porter's Fifth corps was also across the creek, posted on the left and rear of Hooker's line.

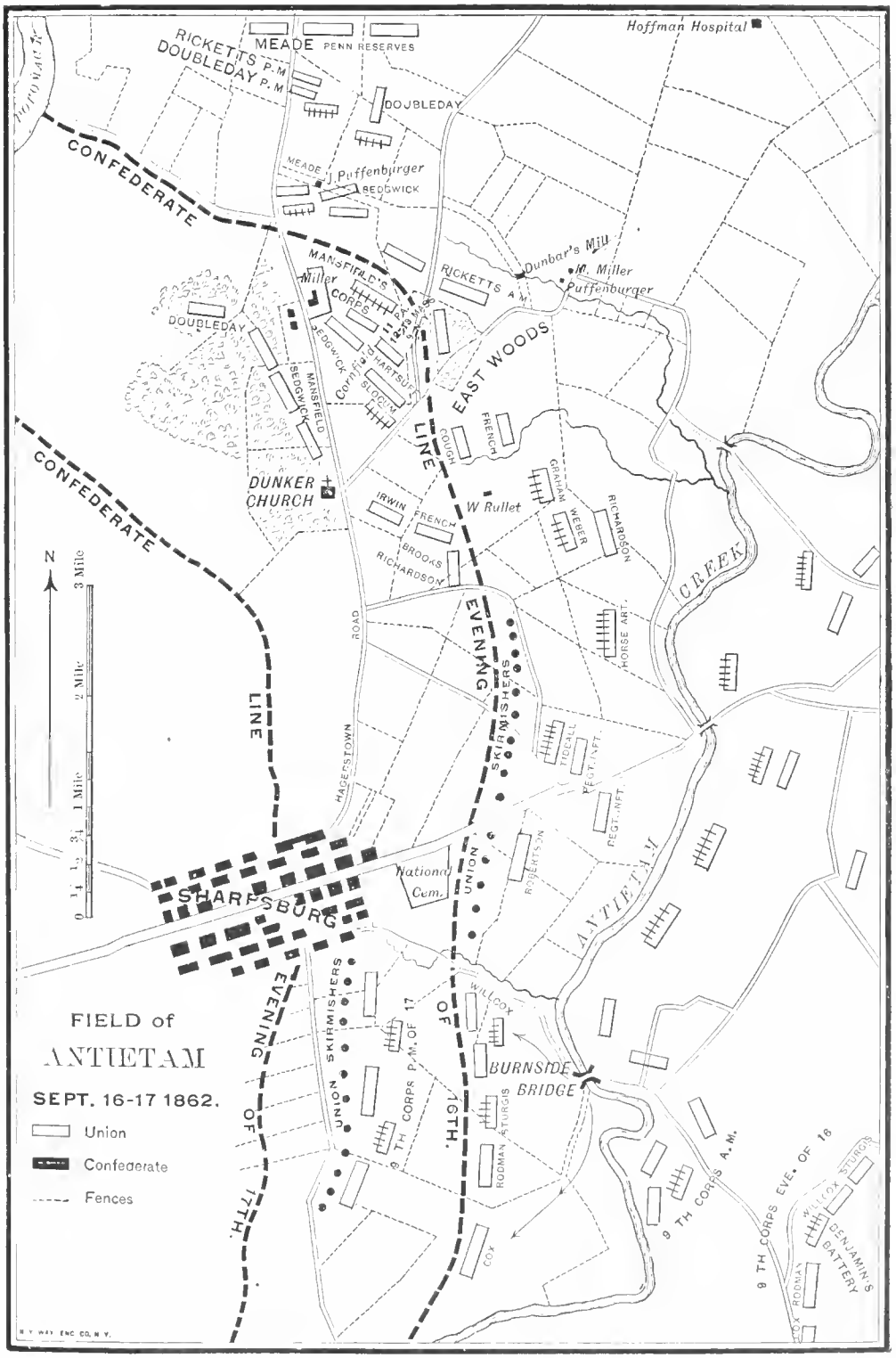
The Union left was held by the Ninth corps and General Cox's Kanawha division, under General Burnside, and the troops were posted on high ground east of the creek, commanding the bridge still held by the enemy. The Kanawha division was on the extreme left, opposite a ford below the bridge, Rodman's division of the Ninth corps was opposite the bridge. Sturges' division was next on the right, while Willcox's division was in reserve in rear of Rodman. The bridge was a narrow structure, and the approaches on the Union side were through open fields without any cover, except a few rail fences.

Longstreet held the ground in front of Burnside. It was a most favorable one for defence, consisting of a series of undu-

lating hills or crests, rising towards the rear of the enemy's position, and, beyond the strip of woods which lined the west bank of the stream, with but little cover for an assaulting column. Stonewall Jackson held the left of the Confederate line.

McClellan's plan was that Hooker should attack the Confederate left, and, when the battle there was well under way, Burnside should carry the bridge in his front and assail the right.

At five o'clock the "Bucktails" of Meade's division were on the skirmish line in the East Woods, and, upon advancing against the, enemy, the battle was opened. Meade pushed on through the woods and across the open fields, driving the enemy across the Hagerstown Pike and into the wood beyond, where, reënforced by fresh troops, they made a determined stand, a ıd Meade's shattered line was obliged to halt. As the enemy was reënforced the Pennsylvania men fell rapidly under the withering fire, and Meade was compelled to order a retreat back to the cover of the East Woods. This was accomplished with but little confusion, although the enemy poured out of the woods, across the Pike, and into the corn-field. Other troops from the Union line went to the assistance of their hard-pressed comrades, but all were gradually driven back to cover. Meanwhile, on the right, Doubleday's division had also advanced and gained some important advantages. When Meade was driven back, Hooker, who was anxiously watching the movements, despatched Captain Somers, of his staff, to order up Ricketts' division. The command advanced through the woods, Hartsuff's brigade in the center, "the other two in echelon to the rear, to the right and left respectively." As the men were pressing through the woods another aide galloped up to Ricketts with an order from Hooker for "your best brigade, instantly!" Hartsuff was ordered to hurry forward, and, followed by Thompson's battery, double-quicked to the front, and soon emerged into the field where the battle was raging. Shot, shell and bullets were flying thick as the men pushed through the woods and entered the open field. A little ridge in front, parallel with the turnpike, had been held by


MEADE
PENN RESERVES
RICKETTS P.M
DOUBLEDAY P.M
DOUBLEDAY
Hoffman Hospital
CONFEDERATE
MEADE
J. Puffenburger
SEDGWICK
MANSFIELD'S CORPS
Miller
RICKETTS A.M.
Dunbar's Mill
M. Miller
Puffenburger
DOUBLEDAY
SEDGWICK
MANSFIELD
HARTSUFF
SLOCUM
EAST WOODS
LINE
COUCH
FRENCH
GRAHAM
WEBER
RICHARDSON
CONFEDERATE
DUNKER CHURCH
IRWIN
FRENCH
W Rullet
BROOKS
RICHARDSON
CREEK
ROAD
EVENING
SKIRMISHERS
HORSE ART.
LINE
HAGERSTOWN
TIDBALL
REGT. INFT.
REGT. INFT.
ROBERTSON
National Cem.
UNION
SHARPSBURG
ANTIETAM
EVENING
OF
17TH
SKIRMISHERS
UNION
9TH CORPS P.M. OF 17
WILLCOX
OF
16TH.
BURNSIDE
BRIDGE
STURGIS
RODMAN
COX
9TH CORPS A.M.
9TH CORPS EVE. OF 16
WILLCOX
STURGIS
BENJAMIN'S BATTERY
RODMAN
COX
N
3 Mile
2 Mile
1 Mile
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1
FIELD of
ANTIETAM
SEPT. 16-17 1862.
Union
Confederate
Fences
N.Y. WAY ENG. CO. N.Y.

Meade for a while, but the men were falling fast. Hooker now ordered Hartsuff to advance and hold the ridge, and, as the brigade passed, Hooker was heard to say "I think they will hold it." As the brigade pushed on to the position indicated, General Hartsuff was struck by a bullet, and fell from his horse severely wounded. "Don't tell the boys I'm wounded," he said, as he was being carried from the field. Hartsuff's fall did not leave the brigade without a competent commander, for Coulter, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, the senior colonel present with the command, at once assumed the leadership—"Forward, Third brigade!" and up the hill it went.

A barn on the Rullet farm, some little distance to the left of the corn-field in which the brigade now found itself, was noticed burning. On the men went, the other two brigades closely following, and at last the ridge was gained when the enemy fell back to the Pike, sheltering themselves behind the stone wall which lined its eastern side. While the brigade held its position upon the ridge the Twelfth corps was engaged on the left. The gallant commander, Mansfield, while on the front line directing operations, was fatally wounded. General Hooker, too, had received a severe wound in the foot, and was compelled to leave the field. Hartsuff's brigade—as well as the balance of Ricketts' division—were now nearly out of ammunition; many brave men had fallen, and the enemy was crowding in fresh men to regain the lost ground. Jackson's old veterans of the Valley and of the Peninsula, fought bravely and well, but they met their match in Hooker's troops. So rapid was the musketry-fire that the men of Hartsuff's brigade soon exhausted their cartridges, when they were relieved by the Second brigade, the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, taking the place of the NINTH. Supports from the Twelfth and Second corps now arriving, Ricketts' division was withdrawn in order that the men might replenish their cartridge boxes. Hartsuff's brigade, having suffered the most, was not again sent into the front line, but was ordered to the extreme right, where, under Doubleday, it supported a battery during the afternoon. While

in this position Stuart's cavalry attempted to charge on the guns, but were met with such a storm of shell and shapnel that they were compelled to fall back. Darkness closed the fighting on this part of the line, with the field mainly in possession of the Union troops.

In describing the part taken by the NINTH a member of Company E wrote

"The Twelfth Massachusetts was on the right, the Eleventh Pennsylvania next, then the Thirteenth Massachusetts, and our regiment on the left. As we were the extreme left we had to march through the woods, and as we moved forward the rebels got behind the trees and kept up a lively fire; they fell back from one tree to another until we drove them out of the woods. The rebel brigade we were fighting as we advanced skedaddled when they got out of the woods, but there was a fresh brigade opened fire on us when we got on the crest of the hill. Then commenced as desperate a fight as could occur. The brigade in front of us was one of Stonewall Jackson's best, old veterans who had been all through the battles in the Valley and on the Peninsula. They fought bravely and well but at last were compelled to fall back. * * * I cannot give a description of the battle, as a man who is at his post can see nothing but what occurs immediately about him."

The subordinate commanders under Jackson were Ewell, Hood and Starke.

It was Wofford's brigade of Hood's division, consisting of the First, Fourth and Fifth Texas, Eighteenth Georgia and Hampton's Legion, that confronted Hartsuff's brigade during the forenoon. The First Texas lost a color, and, according to Colonel Wofford's report, his command was almost annihilated, losing in killed, wounded and missing, over one-half. General Starke, a division commander, and Colonel Douglass commanding a brigade, were killed, while General A. R. Lawton and Colonel Joseph Walker were among the wounded.

On the left General Burnside had met with strong opposition in his endeavors to carry the bridge. First General Crook's brigade, of the Kanawha division, preceded by skirmishers from the Eleventh Connecticut, and supported by Sturgis' division, made the attempt, but failed. Then the Sixth New Hampshire and Second Maryland of Nagle's brigade of Sturgis' division tried, but they, too, were compelled to fall back under the shower of bullets which swept

across the narrow bridge—hardly wide enough for a dozen men to pass abreast. At noon McClellan had become impatient at the delay, and sent repeated orders for Burnside to push his men across. General Ferrero's brigade of Sturgis' division was then ordered to the work, and at one o'clock the bridge was gallantly carried, but over five hundred had fallen dead and wounded, before the task was accomplished.

The Ninth corps then crossed the creek, the enemy retiring to the heights near Sharpsburg. Willcox's division was on the right, astride of the road leading to the village, while the other divisions were ranged on the left. Rodman's division had crossed at the ford below the bridge, and when it advanced against the enemy, captured a battery and partly turned their right flank. Just at this moment, however, A. P Hill's division reached the field from the Harper's Ferry expedition, and stemmed the tide of the Union advance. Supported by some of the regulars from Porter's corps, the right of Burnside's line held the advance position—on the outskirts of the town—till near five o'clock, when the men were ordered to withdraw to cover, nearer the creek. It was then dark.

The number of Union troops engaged in the battle was about sixty thousand, while the Confederates had some forty thousand. This disproportion was more than neutralized by the Union Army being the attacking party. The Union loss, as compiled from nominal lists of casualties and returns, was 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded and 753 missing, total, 12,410. The total loss of the enemy, according to General Longstreet, was 11,433.

Ricketts' division carried into action 3,158 officers and men, and its loss, according to official figures, was 172 killed, 946 wounded and 86 missing, total, 1,204. Hartsuff's brigade lost 82 killed, 497 wounded and 20 missing, total, 599. According to regimental statistics, the NINTH lost 23 killed and died of wounds, 88 wounded and 3 missing; total, 114. The officers wounded were: Captains Ralph A. Lanning and Eugene Pickett, and Lieutenants William H. Terwilliger and Henry P Clare. The enlisted men killed were: Company A,

Corporal William C. Robinson and Private Joseph H. Sweezy; Company B, Corporal Henry Rheinlander and Privates Henry Bormann, Frederick Bunk and Henry Rodgers; Company D, Privates Francis Lambert and Thomas W Mykens, Company F, Corporal William H. Cossman; Company G, Corporal Charles W Beecher and Privates William Foy, Thomas R. Grogan and Charles W B. Hurd, Company H, Privates Jeremiah Bresnan, Alexander Deacon and Matthew Murphy; Company I, Privates Daniel Curtin, Peter B. Kinney and Joseph McAvoy, Company L, Sergeants John H. Scott and Charles J. Cross, Corporal John A. Willers and Private James Martin.

Among the officers especially commended for their bravery on the field were Captains Hendrickson and Moesch, mentioned by Colonel Coulter in his report of the battle.

A hospital had been established at Hoffman's farm, about a mile in the rear of Hooker's line of battle, and after first aid had been rendered on the field, the wounded were removed to that place. During the battle a specially organized Ambulance corps was tried for the first time, which proved of great service in the speedy removal of the wounded. A green band about each attendant's arm designated the corps, and served as a safeguard on the field, but stray shots would sometimes find a lodgment, even among the non-combatants. Assistant Surgeon Albert A. Kendell, of the Twelfth Massachussetts, was killed while at the amputating table on the field, a little in rear of the line of battle.

From a letter, written a few days after the battle, we quote the following:

* * * On Wednesday we fought the hardest and bloodiest battle of the war, so far. Our brigade suffered badly; were under a galling fire two hours and ten minutes. * * * Our company lost thirteen wounded out of twenty-three. Two of our company were shot in front of me and two who were behind me, and I have not a scratch. Just in front of us a house was burning, and the fire and smoke, flashing of muskets and whizzing of bullets, yells of the men, etc., were perfectly horrible. * * * The ground for two miles is strewn with dead. * * * When men lie from Wednesday to Sunday with wounds undressed I feel as if Glory did not count for much. * * * The Color corporal was shot dead. I was second man from him and jumped for the colors, but Wm J. Barnes of our company got there first. A ball passed through my hat and

struck the man behind me in the breast. I went into the fight with a strong heart. When I saw so many fall I expected my turn would soon come, but I loaded and fired as fast as I could. I tore my shirt up to bind up some wounds and did not get another until to-day, so I have a fearful cold,

The remains of four members of the NINTH still lie in marked graves in the National Cemetery on the field of Antietam , others

> "Sleep where their friends cannot find them to-day ;
> They, who in mountain and hillside and dell,
> Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell."

The service performed by Hartsuff's brigade has been the theme for both song and story by many writers. Smalley's New York *Tribune* account is the best found in any of the papers, and, although an eye-witness of much that he described, he fell into the error of placing the brigade in Doubleday's division, and could identify but two of the four regiments.

The following lines, written by F Oliver Flood, of Company C, of the NINTH, were suggested by the occasion :

HARTSUFF'S BRIGADE AT ANTIETAM.

The morn broke fair o'er wood and field
That bank Antietam's stream ;
The booming cannon early broke
The soldier's fitful dream.
To Arms! To Arms! Fall in! Fall in!
To ranks they quickly run ;
The columns move ; the troops advance ;
The battle has begun.

The rebel columns crossed the pike
And turned Joe Hooker's right ;
They took possession of the ground
That he had held o er night ;
Thrice had our men, through wood and corn,
Charged boldly and in vain,
To turn the tide of Lee's advance,
The vantage ground regain.

Hooker had watched,—his soldier eye
Had seen his purpose fail,—
For three brigades had broke
Before the lead and iron hail.

"Send me at once an old brigade!"—
To Ricketts Hooker said,
And when they came up o'er the hill,
Hartsuff rode at their head.

Hartsuff's Brigade of the First Corps
Came down in double time,
And passed into the field of corn,
A firm, unwavering line.
Fearless out of the woods they came,—
Those men were tried and true,
No better men upon that day
Had worn the Nation's blue.

They saw their pathway strewn with dead
Of those who went before;
The broken corn, the cumb'rous fence,
Besmeared with other's gore;
Each soldier's heart was nerved then
To deeds of valor high,
And felt their country needed them
To win the field or die!

Into the field mid deadly grape,
The fences clamb'ring o'er,
They close the gaps made in their ranks
And leave a train of gore.
The last fence reached—they halt!—
Must they, too, backward fall?
Shall lives and limbs already gone
Be no avail at all?

They cheer from end of line to end,
They pour a with'ring fire,
They onward press and force their way—
The rebel ranks retire.
"They'll hold it," said old fighting Joe,'—
As on the Pike they rushed—
The rebels to the woods beyond
The Dunker Church were pushed.

But oh! the deadly fire they met,—
That rain of shot and shell,
From massed ranks of bravest men
No pen can ever tell.
They held the ground so nobly won,
And yet how great the cost!
This old Brigade had won the field,
But half its men were lost!

CHAPTER XI.

AFTER ANTIETAM.

McClellan's Reasons for Not Renewing the Battle.—In Camp at Sharpsburg.—The Emancipation Proclamation.—Visit of President Lincoln.—Yorktown Hard-tack.—Stuart's Raid.—The President's Letter to General McClellan.—The Army Moves.—Rappahannock Station.—Burnside Relieves McClellan.—The Situation of the Army.—Dr. Nordquist and the Sixteenth Maine.—Changes in the Brigade.—Song of the NINTH N. Y. S. M.

IT was comparatively quiet during the night. When daylight of the 18th appeared, the men expected that the battle would be renewed. The enemy was still in force, and a brisk skirmish fire was soon opened. At several points on the line, burial parties were sent out from each side, who also cared for the wounded. This day passed in comparative quiet. At dark, the opposing pickets still faced each other. During the night of the 18th, McClellan ordered the corps commanders to attack at daylight, when that hour arrived the skirmish line advanced, but found no enemy to oppose them—they had retreated during the night! This was a great relief to the rank and file. It seemed incredible, however, that Lee's army should have been allowed to gain the south side of the river unmolested, and as the lines moved forward the men expected, every moment, to overtake the enemy, but no, they had all crossed the Potomac, most of them by the ford at Shepherdstown, and when the Union troops reached the bank of the stream, the enemy was discovered strongly posted on the opposite side, and guarding well the various crossings.

The great campaign then, resulted simply in driving the enemy back into Virginia, but, little demoralized by their failure to arouse Maryland, and as events soon proved, as fully able as ever to cope with the Army of the Potomac.

It is not the province of a regimental history to criticise

campaigns. Enough has been written respecting this one to fill many volumes. The general verdict is that McClellan failed to accomplish that which he had the means to perform—a total rout of the Confederate army. The General has been heard in his own defence :

> The night, however (of the 17th), brought with it grave responsibilities. Whether to renew the attack on the 18th, or to defer it, even with the risk of the enemy's retirement, was the question before me. After a night of anxious deliberation, and a full and careful survey of the situation and condition of our army, and the strength and position of the enemy, I concluded that the success of an attack on the 18th was not certain. I am aware of the fact that, under ordinary circumstances, a general is expected to risk a battle if he has a reasonable prospect of success; but at this critical juncture, I should have had a narrow view of the condition of the country, had I been willing to hazard another battle with less than an absolute assurance of success. At that moment—Virginia lost, Washington menaced, Maryland invaded—the national cause could afford no risks of defeat. One battle lost and almost all would have been lost. Lee's army might then have marched as it pleased on Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York.

The General then goes on, and in detail shows the losses in the various corps. He also says, that the supply trains were not up, and that the men needed provisions, and the artillery ammunition. Reënforcements were also expected to arrive during the day. We quote again from the same source :

> The 18th was therefore spent in collecting the dispersed, giving rest to the fatigued, removing the wounded, burying the dead, and the necessary preparations for a renewal of the battle. (McClellan s *Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac*, pp. 393-395.)

Many in the Union Army thought then—and time has not changed the impression—that, after having been successful in two battles, and the defeated enemy hemmed in between a victorious army on the one side and a river difficult to cross on the other, the victors had, at least, a very reasonable prospect of success in the renewal of the contest on the 18th.

The NINTH went into camp near Sharpsburg during the day —19th. About dark General Charles Griffin, with a portion of two brigades from the Fifth corps, crossed the river and attacked some batteries of the enemy, capturing several guns

and caissons, and driving the infantry back about half mile. The Confederate army had fallen back towards Winchester.

On the 20th the Sixteenth Maine re-joined the brigade. When the NINTH received their knapsacks that had been left in the field before the battle of South Mountain, the owners of many of them were either dead or wounded, and during the distribution eyes moistened as the men commented upon the loss the regiment had sustained during the week's campaign. The next day a mail from home was received, and among the letters were many making anxious inquiries for loved ones who were no more on earth. At two o'clock in the morning of the 22nd, the regiment was ordered to get ready to move, but at five the order was countermanded. The weather was warm and the men embraced the opportunity to bathe in the river or creek. On the 23rd, a detail from the regiment and the Twelfth Massachusetts guarded the Confederate wounded—quite a number of whom, as well as many of the Union soldiers, had not yet been removed to hospitals.

On the 26th the NINTH moved camp about a mile northwest, where a better supply of water was found. Regular details were now made for picket duty along the river, and drilling was resumed. When brigade line was formed there were little more than muskets enough to form one good sized regiment, while the companies of the older regiments, when on the drill ground, looked like sergeant's squads.

The most important political measure of the Administration during the war was the famous Emancipation Proclamation. While the Slavery question was one which, at the outbreak of the war, the Union soldier troubled himself very little about, it became, by the logic of events, most prominent. The great majority of the Union soldiers believed that—in the abstract—slavery was wrong, and that the buying and selling of human beings was a crime. As the war progressed, and it was found that a great part of the strength of the enemy lay in the possession of slaves, they looked upon any measure that would tend to deprive the enemy of that resource, as they would upon any other military necessity. True, it could not effect the

great number of slaves who still remained within the enemies' lines, neither did it emancipate those on loyal territory, but the majority of the most intelligent class in the North hailed the proclamation as a step forward in the great march of human progress, and gave it their unqualified approval. The proclamation had been prepared during the summer, but the President withheld it until a Union victory should, in a measure, prepare the people for its acceptance. We give it here as read to the Army:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 139. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, September* 24, 1862.

The following proclamation by the President is published for the information and government of the Army and all concerned:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States and shall be obeyed and observed as such :

ART.—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due ; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled " An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following :

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the line of the Army ; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States ; and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia from any other state shall be delivered up or in any way impended or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto ; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretense whatever assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce within their respective spheres of service the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

[SEAL.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President :

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

On the 30th, Lieutenant-Colonel Atterbury resigned, and Adjutant Tuthill the next day. Major Rutherford was subsequently advanced a peg, while Second Lieutenant Charles S. Strong, of Company F, succeeded to the Adjutancy. Surgeon Nordquist had been detailed as brigade surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon Pinkney was on duty in the hospitals at Frederick, consequently, the sick of the regiment were left to the tender mercies of the surgeons of other regiments; but the men did not suffer for want of care.

On the 3rd of October, President Lincoln, who had been at McClellan's headquarters for a day or two, reviewed the First corps, Ricketts' division marching about a mile for that purpose. The men were all pleased to see "Father Abraham," or, "Old Abe," terms which they used in a respectful and endearing sense, for all loved the *man*, more than the official.

Early in the month a number of changes in brigade, division and corps commanders, necessitated by the losses during the late campaign, were announced. Brigadier-General John F Reynolds, late of the Pennsylvania Reserves, succeeded General Hooker in the command of the First corps, and Brigadier-General Nelson Taylor succeeded General Hartsuff, who had been made a Major-General. Colonel Stiles returned to duty, having been away on leave of absence since September 12th. The losses by death and wounds, and by "cannon fever," had caused many vacancies among the rank and file and commissioned officers. The history of all regiments show that they were obliged to undergo a "weeding out" process, after which their ranks, although reduced, were the stronger for battle.

The chronic foragers—or bummers—had discovered some papaw trees on the Virginia side of the river, and the fruit, now ripe and luscious, contributed a pleasing variety to the ordinary army bill of fare. No little amusement, accompanied by some growling, was occasioned by the distribution of boxes of hard-tack marked "Yorktown," for when the boxes were opened the crackers were found to be alive with worms, many of which

had been luxuriating there since the Peninsular campaign. Nothing of importance occurred for several days. The usual drills were performed, interrupted only by rainy weather, which set in about the 10th. On that day the Confederate cavalry leader, General Stuart, with about two thousand troopers and a battery of flying artillery, crossed the Potomac at McCoy's Ferry, a few miles above Williamsport, for a raid into Pennsylvania. By evening he was at Chambersburg. The Union cavalry, who had been watching the fords along the Upper Potomac, were hastily summoned to follow and watch the bold raiders, and measures were also taken to intercept and capture the whole force. Stuart himself did not know where he would recross the river, expecting to be governed entirely by the movements of the troops McClellan should send out after him. All was excitement among general and staff officers of the Union army A heavy rain, setting in about the time Stuart reached Chambersburg, warned him that it would be difficult to recross at McCoy's, even if unopposed by the Union troops, and he determined to make the complete circuit of the Union army and cross between it and Washington. He was induced to take this course, partly because his guide informed him that his column could travel about as fast as the rise in the river, and partly because he thought McClellan would not be looking for him in that direction. It was a bold movement, and was highly successful—as a raid—but was not productive of any benefit to Stuart's command or the cause he served; for, while he picked up many horses and some other spoils, his loss of animals and "wearing out" of his men more than offset all that he gained. He recrossed on the morning of the 12th, at White's Ford, about two miles below the mouth the Monocacy River, having met with but little resistance, his rapid movements rendering it impossible for the Union troops to concentrate in sufficient numbers to seriously impede his progress.

For some days the President had been urging McClellan to move against the Confederate army The nature of McClellan's replies are indicated by the President's letter of the 13th, which is here given in full:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Oct. 13, 1862.

MAJOR-GENERAL MCCLELLAN :—

MY DEAR SIR—You remember my speaking to you of what I called your over-cautiousness. Are you not over-cautious when you assume that you cannot do what the enemy is constantly doing? Should you not claim to be at least equal in prowess and act upon the claim?

As I understand, you telegraphed General Halleck that you cannot subsist your army at Winchester, unless the railroad from Harper's Ferry to that point be put in working order. But the enemy does now subsist his army at Winchester, at a distance nearly twice as great from railroad transportation as you would have to do without the railroad last named. He now wagons from Culpeper Court House, which is just about twice as far as you would have to do from Harper's Ferry. He is certainly not more than half as well provided with wagons as you are. I certainly should be pleased for you to have the advantage of the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, but it wastes all the remainder of autumn to give it to you; and in fact, ignores the question of time, which cannot and must not be ignored.

Again, one of the standard maxims of war, as you know, is "to operate upon the enemy's communications as much as possible, without exposing your own." You seem to act as if this applies *against* you, but cannot apply in your *favor*. Change positions with the enemy, and, think you not, he would break your communications with Richmond within the next twenty-four hours? You dread his going into Pennsylvania. But if he does so in full force, he gives up his communications to you absolutely, and you have nothing to do but to follow and ruin him; if he does so with less than full force, fall upon and beat what is left behind all the easier.

Exclusive of the water line, you are now nearer Richmond than the enemy is, by the route that you *can* and he *must* take. Why can you not reach there before him, unless you admit that he is more than your equal on a march? His route is the arc of a circle, while yours is the chord. The roads are as good on yours as on his.

You know I desired, but did not order you to cross the Potomac below instead of above the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge. My idea was that this would at once menace the enemy's communications, which I would seize if he would permit. If he should move northward, I would follow him closely, holding his communications. If he should prevent our seizing his communications, and move toward Richmond, I would press closely to him, fight him if a favorable opportunity should present, and at least try to beat him to Richmond on the inside track. I say "try;" if we never try we shall never succeed. If he makes a stand at Winchester, moving neither north nor south, I would fight him there; on the idea that if we cannot beat him when he bears the wastage of coming to us, we never can when we bear the wastage of going to him. This proposition is a simple truth, and is too important to be lost sight of for a moment. In coming to us, he tenders us an advantage which we should not waive. We should not so operate as to merely drive him away. As we must beat him somewhere, or fail finally, we can do it, if at all, easier near to us than far away. If we cannot beat the enemy where he now is, we never can, he again being within the intrenchments of Richmond.

Recurring to the idea of going to Richmond on the inside track, the facility of supplying from the side away from the enemy is remarkable—as it were by the different spokes of a wheel extending from the hub towards the rim—and this whether you move directly by the chord, or on the inside arc, hugging the Blue Ridge more

closely. The chord line, as you see, carries you by Aldie, Haymarket and Fredericksburg; and you see how turnpikes, railroads, and finally the Potomac by Aquia Creek, meet you at all points from Washington. The same, only the lines lengthened a little, if you press closer to the Blue Ridge part of the way. The gaps through the Blue Ridge, I understand to be about the following distances from Harper's Ferry, to wit: Vestal's, five miles; Gregory's, thirteen; Snicker's, eighteen; Ashby's, twenty-eight; Manassas, thirty-eight; Chester's, forty-five; and Thornton's, fifty-three. I should think it preferrable to take the route nearest the enemy, disabling him from making an important move without your knowledge, and compelling him to keep his forces together, for dread of you. The gaps would enable you to attack if you should wish. For a great part of the way, you would be practically between the enemy and both Washington and Richmond, enabling us to spare you the greatest number of troops from here. When at length running for Richmond ahead of him enables him to move this way, if he does so, turn and attack him in rear. But I think he should be engaged long before such point is reached. It is all easy, if our troops march as well as the enemy, and it is unmanly to say they cannot do it. This letter is in no sense an order.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Over a month had been spent in "reorganizing" the army. Meanwhile Lee had not been idle, for on the 20th he had about seventy thousand men under his command.

It was said at the time by McClellan's supporters, that after the close of the second Bull Run campaign, the army was sadly demoralized—if it was not really an armed mob—and yet, with less than a week's rest, that army marched into Maryland and soon after fought two battles, in both of which it was victorious. Why the long delay after Antietam? The enemy was certainly fewer in numbers, and much more demoralized by defeat than the Union army was by victory. If the Union army lacked good clothing, the Confederates were still worse off.

That there were a few cowards in every regiment goes without saying. It is also true that few men ever were anxious to enter a battle. The great body of soldiers obey orders and go where they are sent. The men in the ranks were generally willing to excuse cowardice in a private soldier, provided the unfortunate comrade could give some plausible reason for his actions, but woe to the commissioned officer who *dared* show the white feather. The lives of the men depend largely upon the coolness—if not bravery—of their offi-

cers, and the private soldier has no sympathy to waste upon them when they prove recreant to their duty. During the battle of Bull Run—August 29th and 30th, 1862—two officers of the NINTH so far forgot themselves as to go to the rear; they were observed, but tried to justify their conduct by some flimsy excuses. The men were determined to get rid of such material, and about the time of the battle of Antietam the following lines were written by a member of the regiment, and sung by the men while in their tents in the evenings. The desired effect was produced, for both officers resigned, and their places were filled by braver men.

The song was sung to the tune of "Lord Lovell."

THE NINTH'S SKEDDADLER.

The Unionists and Rebels met for a fight,
A fight for the mastery,
On the field of Bull Run, where every one
Was expected his duty to do, do, do,
Was expected his duty to do.

The battle was opened in glorious style,
And bullets were whistling so free,
When "our officer Gay," sneaked out of the way,
And sat 'neath, a neighboring tree, tree, tree,
And sat neath a neighboring tree.

Not a thought did he have, not a thought did he take,
Not a thought of the brave boys so near,
Who would look for his form, at dread battle's storm,
And list for his words of cheer, cheer, cheer,
And list for his words of cheer.

So off he skeddadled in two-forty time,
In two-forty time went he,
Not a look did he cast on the NINTH as it past,
On its way to join the melée, melée,
On its way to join the melée.

But soon a bomb-shell exploded near by,
Near to his chosen tree,
And the officer said, as he ducked his head,
Surely this is no place for me, me, me,
Surely this is no place for me.

But on the skeddadle, his Bacon to save,
His Bacon to save went he,
So rapid his tracks, he soon reached the stacks
Of knapsacks piled under the trees, trees trees,
Of knapsacks piled under the trees.

And thus he absconded, away from the fight,
With a pain in his back, and each knee, *said he*,
His face was so white, you might fancy aright,
His liver through it you could see, see, see,
His liver through it you could see.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th, in the midst of a driving rain-storm the NINTH took its place in the line of troops headed towards the Potomac. The division was in the rear, and the usual delays, aggravated by the storm, were such that Sharpsburg was not reached until after dark. Through mud and slush the column pushed on, crossing the Antietam at Burnside's Bridge, through Rhorersville, over the South Mountain by Crampton's Gap, and at ten o'clock halted. The rain was still falling and the men sought such shelter as the outbuildings in the neigborhood afforded. The next morning the march was continued to Burkittsville—a short distance—where the division remained during the day and night.

The morning of the 28th was clear and cool. The troops marched at five o'clock, headed south, and halted near Berlin until the 30th. During that day the Potomac was crossed on a pontoon bridge, and when a short distance beyond Lovettsville, the command halted for the night. The enemy's cavalry had been noticed hovering about the flanks, during the march in Virginia, and videttes were posted a couple of miles in advance, and the flanks well guarded when the column halted. On the 31st, the regiment was mustered for pay, and inspected by General Taylor. Adjutant Strong resigned, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Henry P Clare, of Company D.

At nine o'clock, on the 1st of November, the advance was resumed, the column passing through the Quaker settlement of Waterford, a neat, quiet village, and through Hamilton;

thence westward through Harmony Church, halting near Purcellville. On Sunday, the 2nd, the chaplain of the Twelfth Massachusetts preached to the NINTH. All day long artillery firing was heard in the direction of Snicker's Gap. The Union cavalry were on the right flank of the army, observing and guarding the passes in the Blue Ridge Mountains, while the enemy's gray-clad troopers were closely watching the boys in blue, in their march towards the Rappahannock.

In the afternoon of the 3rd, the column moved towards the Gap, and Snickersville was reached shortly after dark, then the column turned south, and, after marching a few miles more, the tired soldiers bivouacked near Bloomfield. The wagon train on this road was two miles long. At noon of the 4th the troops were again in motion, and, after an eight-mile march, a halt was ordered, and the wagon train allowed to pass. General McClellan and staff also passed during the halt, and the General was loudly cheered. After marching some two miles further the column halted for the night near Salem. While here some members of the Twelfth Massachusetts and Sixteenth Maine made a discovery.

"* * * Halted near the residence of a rebel, Colonel Dulany, and, before the usual order to guard property was published, some of the boys discovered supplies. In spite of threats and muskets, arms were stacked and a rush made for the out-buildings, boards were torn off, and out poured corn, potatoes, and salt in abundance. As well try to stem the Mississippi as the torrent of hungry men, who, regardless of discipline and rank, went through the buildings, bringing to light, not only food, but ammunition, and hogsheads of salt, stored for the rebels." (*History of Sixteenth Maine*, p. 51.)

The record does not state whether any of the NINTH shared in the plunder, if they didn't it was because they did not hear of it in time.

On the 5th, the march was a short one, only some six miles being covered. The wagon train ahead blocked the road. Fourteen miles were travelled on the 6th, and at night the command halted within ten miles of Warrenton. A snow-storm greeted the men when they awoke on the 7th, but the march was resumed, Warrenton was passed, a short distance to the right of the column, and about two miles beyond the town the NINTH halted.

Since the 3rd of the month General John Gibbon had been in command of the division, General Ricketts having been relieved and ordered to other duty. The men regretted very much the loss of General Ricketts, who, by his manly and soldierly qualities, had endeared himself to all. He had been in command of the division since June 7th of the present year; he was an accomplished and brave soldier, and always alive to the needs of the men in the ranks. General Gibbon was well received, and in his selection to succeed Ricketts, the division was most fortunate.

On the morning of the 8th, the brigade was detached from the division, and ordered to proceed to Rappahannock Station. Owing to a blundering guide the wrong road was taken, at the expense of an eight-mile extra march. About one o'clock the next morning—9th—amid a disagreeable storm of sleet, hail and snow, the brigade reached the designated point. The unmilitary reader is left to imagine how the tired and hungry soldiers—after a twenty-mile march—passed the remainder of the night, A diary says that "at three o'clock the NINTH was sent forward to assist the cavalry in picketing the river bank, on the opposite side of which the watchful enemy were posted. What a dreary dismal experience that was!" When daylight enabled the NINTH to realize their surroundings, it was found that the brigade was in support of Bayard's cavalry. The regiment was permitted to retire a short distance from the river, out of gun-shot of the enemy's pickets, where, in a piece of woods, the men managed to start fires and cook their coffee.

During the day and night of the 10th, the regiment was on picket along the river bank. Friendly relations were established with the enemy, and exchanges of coffee and tobacco freely made. The night was quite cold. At dress-parade on the 11th it was officially announced that General Burnside had relieved McClellan of the command of the army. In "General Orders, No 1," of that date, Burnside assumed command.

The following instructions had been sent to him:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 5, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL—Immediately on assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, you will report the position of your troops, and what you purpose doing with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

General McClellan issued the following address upon relinquishing command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Rectortown, Va., November 7, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

An order of the President devolves upon Major-General Burnside the command of this army.

In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our Nation's history. The glory you have achieved, our mutual perils and fatigues, the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest association which can exist among men—unite us by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationality of its people.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U S. Army.

"Thus ended the career of McClellan as head of the Army of the Potomac—an army which he had first fashioned, and then led in its checkered maidenly experience, till it became a mighty host, formed to war, and baptized in fierce battles and renowned campaigns. * * * The moment chosen was an inopportune one; for never had McClellan acted with such vigor and rapidity—never had he shown so much confidence in himself or the army in him." (*Swinton's Army of the Potomac.*)

There is little doubt that a mistake was made in the removal of McClellan at this time. No one opposed the measure more than Burnside himself.

McClellan says, in his *Report and Campaigns, pp.* 438, *et seq.:*

Late on the night of the 7th I received an order relieving me from the command of the Army of the Potomac. * * * I had already given orders for the movements of the 8th and 9th; these orders were carried into effect without changes.

The position in which I left the army, as a result of the orders I had given, was as follows:

The First, Second and Fifth corps, reserve artillery, and general headquarters at Warrenton; the Ninth corps on the line of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity of Waterloo; the Sixth corps at New Baltimore; the Eleventh at New Baltimore, Gainesville and Thorough-

fare Gap; Sickles' division of the Third corps on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from Manassas Junction to Warrenton Junction; Pleasanton across the Rappahannock, at Amisville, Jefferson, etc., with his pickets on Hazel River, facing Longstreet's, six miles from Culpeper Court House; Bayard near Rappahannock Station.

The army was thus massed near Warrenton, ready to act in any required direction, perfectly in hand, and in admirable condition and spirits. I doubt whether, during the whole period that I had the honor to command the Army of the Potomac, it was in such excellent condition to fight a great battle.

When I gave up the command to General Burnside, the best information in our possession indicated that Longstreet was immediately in our front near Culpeper; Jackson with one, perhaps both, of the Hills near Chester and Thornton s Gaps, with the mass of their forces west of the Blue Ridge. The reports from General Pleasonton, (cavalry leader) in the advance, indicated the probability of separating the two wings of the enemy s forces, and either beating Longstreet separately, or forcing him to fall back, at least upon Gordonsville, to effect his junction with the rest of the army.

With the order for Burnside to assume command of the army came a letter from the President outlining a campaign that seemed feasible to the administration. Burnside subsequently submitted his plan, which conformed to the wishes of the President. Instead of moving on the Confederate army, the troops were to march to Fredericksburg. Some changes were made in the composition of the Grand divisions of the army. The right, under General Sumner, consisted of the Second corps, General Darius N. Couch, and the Ninth corps, General Orlando B. Willcox, the Center, under Hooker, of the Third corps, General George Stoneman, and the Fifth corps, General Daniel Butterfield; the Left under General William B. Franklin, of the First corps, General Reynolds, and the Sixth corps, General William F Smith. On the 10th of the month the army numbered about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, of all grades.

The Sixteenth Maine—owing to the lack of proper clothing, the regimental baggage being still in the rear, somewhere in Maryland—reported a large number of men on the sick list, so many in fact, that General Gibbon sent Surgeon Nordquist (of the NINTH), the division Medical Inspector, to investigate the matter. The day before the surgeon's visit some of the Sixteenth had been observed by General Gibbon and staff conveying a couple of bee-hives, and some other plunder, to

their camp, and the General had sent an orderly after the squad, with orders that the honey should be sent to the division hospital. Before the order could be officially promulgated, however, the honey had disappeared. Major Small, then Adjutant, in the *History of the Sixteenth*, thus describes the doctor's visit:

> A well-fed and sheltered division commander and staff could not appreciate our destitute condition, and gratuitously insulted us by censuring the colonel and quartermaster. * * * Doctor Nordquist added insult to injury by remarking to Colonel Tilden: "Your regiment are poor soldiers, but tam good foragers." Calling me out he said: "Ad-ju-tant, py Got, your men tey all pe det pefore night unless you dake dose honeys dose tam tiefs got mit em. You shust dake some names of dose and send me, or I reports you to te Sheneral." "All right, Surgeon, your order shall be obeyed. Boys, I am going for paper, and expect the names of every man who stole honey." So in obedience to orders, names were demanded, but I failed to find the "tam tiefs" (as I expected and desired). On returning to my tent I passed some Company E boys, whose smiles shone through streaks of grease and honey, as they courteously touched their hats. On a rubber in my tent I found about ten pounds of as delicious honey as Virginia could afford.

Orders to move were now of daily occurrence, but the NINTH remained at Rappahannock Station until the evening of the 18th. On the 16th the Twelfth Massachusetts and Sixteenth Maine were transferred to other brigades, the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania and Ninety-seventh New York taking their places. The NINTH parted with the Massachusetts regiment—with which it had been brigaded for eight months and a half—with great regret. The men had become mutually attached, and the battles in which they had fought side by side had cemented a friendship, that, in many individual cases, lasted long after the war closed. The Maine regiment was a new one—it had yet to fight a first battle—composed of good material, and on a longer acquaintance the same friendly feelings would doubtless have been engendered.

Many of the men, thinking that the regiment would remain stationary for the winter, began the erection of log huts, and a number were completed about the time the next move was made. It is said that people who are inclined towards literature develope that talent whenever ease and affluence afford

an opportunity. During the few days of comparative quiet enjoyed by the NINTH, one of them, Samuel G. Van Norden, of Company L, delivered himself of the following:

SONG OF THE NINTH N. Y. S. M.

Air—"*The Gum-Tree Canoe.*"

Come, gather round, comrades, and list to my song,
And join in the chorus both loudly and long;
For we are as merry, light-hearted a crew
As for Union e'er fought neath the Red, White and Blue.

Then sing away, sing, for the NINTH boys are true
To the Star Spangled Banner of Red, White and Blue.
Chorus, to be repeated.

From the Empire City our regiment came,
To fight 'gainst Secession and win us a name;
And with Hartsuff and Hooker, and "Little Mac," too,
Will conquer or die by the Red, White and Blue.

On the field of Antietam for hours we fought,
And dearly for us was the victory bought;
There a score of our best to this life bade adieu,
Striking bold to the last for the Red, White and Blue.

With the Twelfth and the Thirteenth from the Old Bay State,
And the Keystone Eleventh, we'll brave every fate;
We're the "Hartsuff brigade," and we fight to subdue
The traitors who plot 'gainst the Red White and Blue.

And Hartsuff, our gallant and brave Brigadier,
Who has taught us to love him, respect and revere,
May he wear the two stars so justly his due,
And shed a new light on the Red, White and Blue.

For our brave dead in battle we let fall a tear;
For the cowards who've left us we have but a sneer;
While we who are present, the pledge here renew,
To conquer or die by the Red, White and Blue.

CHAPTER XII.

BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The NINTH Leaves Rappahannock Station.—Stafford Court House.—Brook's Station.—Resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford.—Thanksgiving Day.—Moving Towards the Rappahannock.—The Enemy on Marye's Heights.—Crossing the River.—Situation on the Morning of the Thirteenth.—Burnside's Order to Franklin.—The Battle on the Left of the Union line.—The NINTH Engaged.—Major Hendrickson Wounded and the Regiment Under Command of Capt. Moesch.—Sergeant Henderson's Account of the Battle.—Accounts by other Members of the Regiment.—Battle on the Right of Marye's Heights.—The Failure There.—Regimental Reports.—Extracts from Brigade and Division Reports.—General Palfrey Quoted.—Burnside Assumes the Responsibility.—List of Casualties in the Regiment.—Fletcher's Chapel.

THE arrival of several cavalry regiments near Rappahannock Station, during the 18th of November, indicated that something was up. About dark, the NINTH was ordered into line, and the column moved slowly towards the east. It was raining hard at the time, the roads were soft and miry, and the wagons and artillery frequently became stalled in the mud. Midnight found the regiment little more than four miles from the starting point, a halt was ordered, and the men made their beds as best they could on the wet ground. Early in the dark and dreary morning of the 19th, the column was again in motion. Morrisville, a small village seven or eight miles from Rappahannock Station, was found deserted, and, after passing Scott's Mills and crossing a creek, the troops bivouacked on a hillside near the stream. It was still raining on the morning of the 20th, but the men were obliged to wade through the mud and slush, and towards evening halted in a piece of woods within two miles of Stafford Court House, where the brigade remained for two days.

Sumner's command had reached Fredericksburg on the 17th, and on the 19th Hooker's was at Hartwood, ten miles

northwest of that point. Stafford Court House is about the same distance northeast of Fredericksburg. Burnside had expected to cross the river and occupy the town as soon as his Grand divisions were within supporting distance, but the pontoons, which should have been on the ground by the 18th, had not arrived, and he was compelled to wait. This delay gave the enemy plenty of time to discover Burnside's intentions, and to fortify the range of hills back of the town.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 23rd, weather clear and cold, the NINTH marched with the rest of the corps. Another blunder on the part of a guide sent the brigade eight or ten miles out on the wrong road, and the countermarch was enlivened by the usual "cussin" and grumbling, by those who were obliged to walk. At nightfall the column halted near Brook's Station, on the Acquia Creek and Fredericksburg railroad. Wood and water were scarce, but a pile of railroad ties was discovered which answered admirably for fires. Powder was plenty, and some was expended in firing a salute in honor of the new Commander of the army.

On the 25th Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford resigned. His commission did not arrive in time for him to be mustered in that rank, in the NINTH. He was the last of the original captains who left New York with the regiment in May, 1861.

Thanksgiving Day, the 27th, was celebrated by a division review under General Gibbon. The men returned to camp with sharpened appetites, but the poverty of the neighborhood could not supply as much as a chicken, and the men were obliged to give such thanks as their individual consciences prompted over the coarse army rations—salt-junk, mess-pork, hard-tack and black coffee.

On the 3d of December, the regiment moved camp about a mile, to where wood and good water were plenty. On the afternoon of the 5th, three inches of snow fell, which was followed by colder weather, and a number of men were frost bitten while on picket duty. On the 9th, the division marched about four miles towards the Rappahannock and bivouacked in the woods. The next day the command moved to within three miles

of the river, and, from the movements of other bodies of troops, it was evident that a battle was impending.

General Burnside had decided to cross the river and attack the Confederate army in its strongly intrenched position. The left of the Confederate line rested on the high bluffs touching the river at a point a mile and a half above Fredericksburg; thence the line ran almost south, along the ridge known as Marye's Heights, which, opposite the town, is nearly a mile back from the river , thence along high ground, following the general course of the river, and about a mile and a half distant, till the right rested at Hamilton's Crossing, a point on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, where the track is crossed by the old Richmond stage road, about four miles below the town. Longstreet commanded the left wing and Jackson the right, while Lee's headquarters were established about midway of the line. For three weeks the enemy had been working like beavers, and on Marye's Heights, especially, had erected works which, ably defended, were almost impregnable. On the right less work had been accomplished, but the position was a commanding one, so that an inferior force could easily hold a superior one at bay. Lee had between seventy-eight and eighty thousand men waiting for the advance of the one hundred and twelve thousand of the Union army who were now marching to the battle.

Burnside had decided to cross his army at three points—at the upper end of the town, at the lower end, and at a point about a mile and a half below the town. The pontoon bridges were to be thrown over early in the morning of the 11th, the operation supported by artillery posted all along Stafford Heights, as the ridge on the north side of the river was called. Long before daylight the engineer corps was at work, and for some time after sunrise the thick mist which hung over the river screened the pontooniers; but as soon as the fog lifted, the enemy's sharpshooters, from the houses in the lower end of the town along the river bank, opened and maintained so destructive a fire that the men were driven from the boats and the work suspended.

At six o'clock General Franklin had one of his three bridges laid below the town, General Sumner one of his two at the upper end, while the middle bridge was only half completed for the reasons just stated. Then the guns on Stafford Heights opened on the town in an endeavor to dislodge the enemy, but General William Barksdale's Mississippi Sharpshooters, from their secure positions, only laughed at the cannonade, and when it ceased, and the bridge builders again attempted to complete their task, they were as active as before. Sumner succeeded in finishing his upper bridges during the day and Franklin, being but little bothered by the enemy, completed his. The middle bridge, just below the ruins of the railroad bridge, was the most difficult to complete, and it was not until some of the brave men of the Seventh Michigan, under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Baxter, and the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachussetts, of the Second corps, crossed the river in boats—amid a storm of bullets—and drove the enemy's sharpshooters out of their strongholds, that the bridge was finished. It was then too late to cross more than men enough to hold the town and the bridge-heads. Howard's division of the Second corps was sent into the town, while a brigade from Franklin's command crossed and held a tete-de-pont covering their bridge heads.

Gibbon's division had marched to within a short distance of the river early in the morning, where it halted and prepared a frugal breakfast. The men passed the time quietly, listening to the cannonade and speculating upon the impending battle. Nothing of importance occurred during the night.

The fog was so heavy on the morning of the 12th, that nothing could be seen on the opposite bank of the river until after ten o'clock. It was then noticed that buildings in several parts of the town were on fire, caused by exploding shells of the day before. At half-past six o'clock the NINTH had moved to the river with the rest of the division, and at nine o'clock crossed on the pontoon and marched to a point near the turnpike—the old Richmond stage road.

This position was held, with but slight change, during the day and night. All of Summer's and Franklin's troops had crossed during the day and over a hundred guns had accompanied each of these commands.

On the morning of the 13th Doubleday's division of the First corps held the extreme left of the Union line, his left flank resting on the river, the line facing almost south, then came Meade's division, facing nearly west, next Gibbon's division, its right connecting with the left of the Sixth corps, to the right of the Sixth was the Ninth corps, while the Second corps formed the right of the line, facing Marye's Heights. Hooker's two corps were still on the north bank of the river, but ready to reënforce either wing as occasion might require.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts was deployed as skirmishers a few rods in advance of the brigade line of battle, while the enemy's skirmishers were some two hundred yards distant, in a plowed field.

At half-past seven o'clock the following order was received by General Franklin:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
December 13, 1862.—5:55 A. M.

Major-General FRANKLIN, *Commanding Left Grand Division, Army of Potomac:*

General Hardie will carry this dispatch to you, and remain with you during the day. The General commanding directs that you keep your whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, and you will send out at once a division, at least, to below Smithfield to seize, if possible, the heights near Captain Hamilton's on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open. He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from General Sumner's command up the plank road, to its intersection with the telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view to seizing the heights on both of those roads. Holding those two heights, with the heights near Captain Hamilton's will, he hopes, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. I make these moves by columns distinct from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog.

Two of General Hooker's divisions are in your rear, at the bridges, and will remain there as supports.

Copies of instructions given to Generals Sumner and Hooker will be forwarded to you by orderly very soon.

You will keep your whole command ready to move at once, as soon as the fog lifts. The watch word, which, if possible, should be given to every company, will be "Scott."

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

Upon the interpretation of this order, which he construed as directing merely a reconnoissance in force, with one or two divisions, hung the success of Franklin's movements.

At about nine o'clock General Meade's division was ordered to advance, while Gibbon's division was to follow in support. As Meade pushed forward, his left was exposed to the fire of the Confederate artillery, but this was soon silenced by Doubleday's guns. Meade's leading brigade sprang into the strip of woods which here masked the railroad, crossed the road itself and then pushed the enemy through another strip of woods into some open ground beyond, thereby piercing and throwing A. P Hill's line into confusion. The brigade following did not quite reach the point gained by the leaders, owing to a destructive fire which, passing mostly over the heads of the line in front, cut the second line up badly. The third of Meade's brigades to enter the contest was badly broken up by artillery fire on its left flank, and was compelled to retire before it reached the railroad.

The enemy, driven at first, and his line broken by the gallant assault, soon recovered, and crowded on both flanks of Meade's advance brigade, which was finally compelled to retire, being aided in that delicate operation by diversions on both flanks, on the left by a portion of Birney's division of the Third corps, which had crossed the river as the battle opened, and on the right by Taylor's brigade of Gibbon's division of the First corps. During the advance of Meade's line several battle-flags and two or three hundred prisoners were captured, but Meade's loss was very heavy and he suffered even more while falling back.

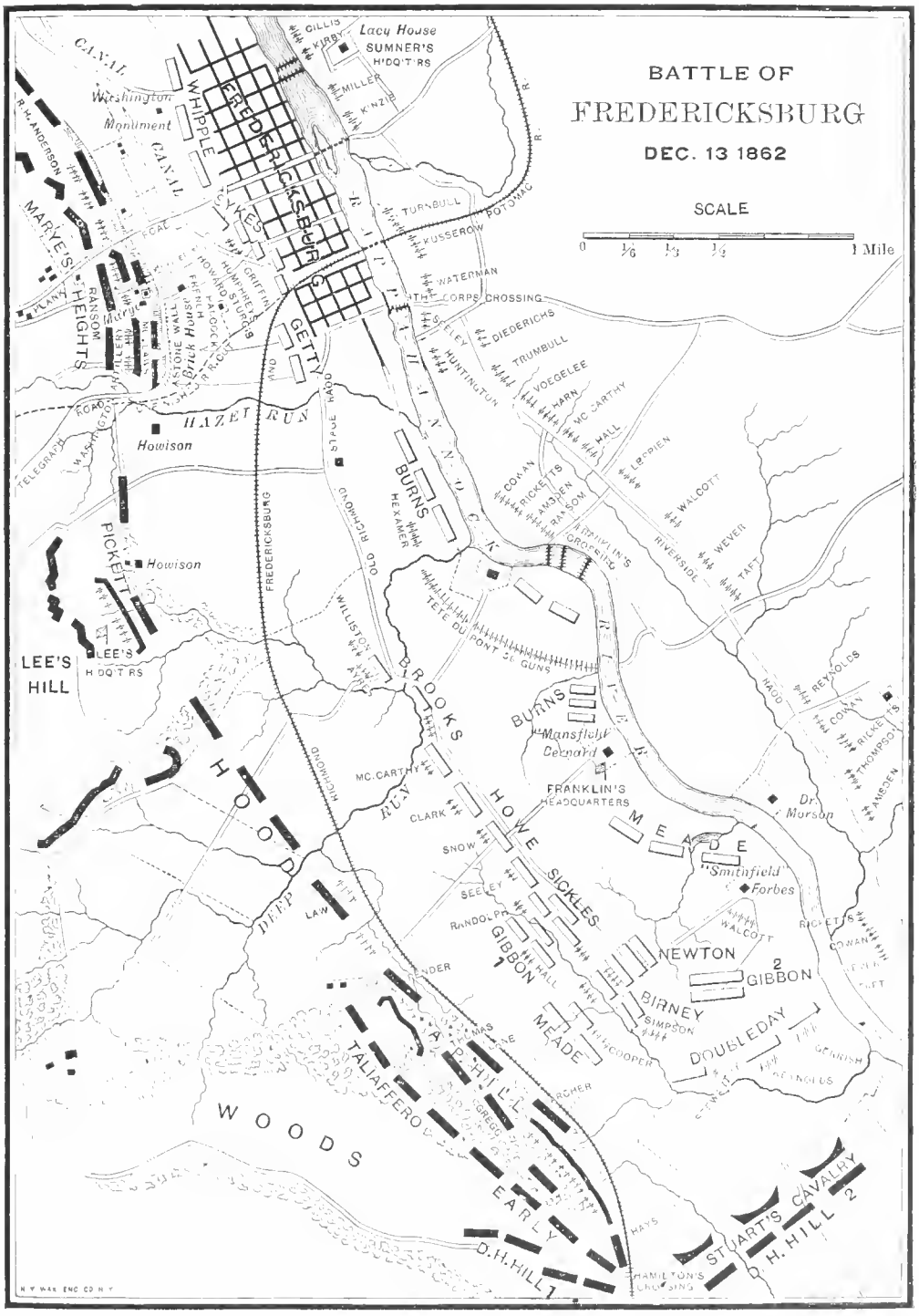
Taylor's brigade pressed forward towards the woods which co ?ealed the enemy, until it encountered Gregg's brigade of South Carolinans at the railroad cut, in which they were

posted, and from which secure position they poured so destructive a fire upon the advancing troops that General Taylor was compelled to halt. This advanced position, however, was maintained until the ammunition was nearly exhausted, when Colonel Lyle's brigade relieved the now decimated line. The First brigade, under Colonel Root (Ninety-fourth N. Y), followed Lyle, coming up gallantly to the support of their comrades of the division. In this brigade was the Sixteenth Maine, and this was its maiden battle. That it fought well, and sustained the honor of the Pine Tree State, is attested by the heavy loss in killed and wounded. But Colonel Root's brigade, too, was finally compelled to fall back, and then Franklin's part in the battle was, at about half-past two o'clock, practically ended. The total loss in the First corps was upwards of four thousand. General Gibbon was wounded early in the engagement and General Taylor assumed command of the division. Major Hendrickson, in command of the NINTH, was severely wounded in the leg during the advance, and was succeeded by Captain Moesch, who was also wounded during the engagement.

From a diary kept by Sergeant Henderson, of Company E, who was mortally wounded on June 2nd, 1864, the following account is taken:

"On the morning of the 13th we advanced towards some woods where the enemy were posted, and after reaching the center of a large plowed field between the turnpike and the river, we halted, and the Thirteenth Massachusetts were thrown out as skirmishers, one hundred yards in advance of the line. The enemy were about two hundred yards distant from our skirmishers. We lay in the mud for five hours, exposed to a terrible fire of shell, while the rebel sharpshooters picked off our men whenever they got a chance. In the afternoon we were ordered to advance. We marched forward and opened fire on the enemy who were posted in the railroad cut—there just deep enough to form an excellent rifle pit—and upon the hillside back of the railroad. The enemy opened on us with their cannon and musketry, making a terrible slaughter in our ranks. It was impossible to advance, as our boys fell as fast as they attempted it. About six feet to the right of where I lay, two men were killed by a shell which took the head off one and passed through the body of another, while between them and me a Lieutenant was shot through the head by a sharpshooter. The enemy's rifle pits were in tiers, one above the other, on the hillside beyond the railroad, and on the crest was their artillery.

"As soon as the brigade in our rear came up, what was left of ours fell back taking our wounded with us. Our regiment was in the most exposed position, and the poor old NINTH was again slaughtered. We went into the fight with two hundred and


BATTLE OF
FREDERICKSBURG
DEC. 13 1862
SCALE
0 1/6 1/3 1/2 1 Mile
Lacy House
SUMNER'S
H'DQ'T'RS
CANAL
Washington
Monument
WHIPPLE
FREDERICKSBURG
CYKES
GETTY
MARYE'S HEIGHTS
RANSOM
PLANK
Brick House
STONE WALL
HAZEL RUN
Howison
PICKETT
LEE'S HILL
LEE'S
H'DQ'T'RS
FREDERICKSBURG
OLD RICHMOND
STAGE RAOD
BURNS
HEXAMER
WILLISTON
AYRES
BROOKS
TETE DU PONT 36 GUNS
BURNS
"Mansfield"
Bernard
FRANKLIN'S
HEADQUARTERS
MC. CARTHY
CLARK
SNOW
HOWE
MEADE
"Smithfield"
Forbes
SICKLES
SEELEY
RANDOLPH
GIBBON
NEWTON
2
GIBBON
BIRNEY
SIMPSON
MEADE
DOUBLEDAY
HOOD
DEEP RUN
LAW
TALIAFFERO
A. P. HILL
WOODS
EARLY
D. H. HILL 1
STUART'S CAVALRY
D. H. HILL 2
HAYS
HAMILTON'S CROSSING
TURNBULL
KUSSEROW
POTOMAC
WATERMAN
TH CORPS CROSSING
DIEDERICHS
TRUMBULL
VOEGELEE
HARN
MC CARTHY
HALL
LEPPIEN
WALCOTT
WEVER
TAFT
RIVERSIDE
COWAN
RICKETTS
AMSDEN
RANSOM
FRANKLIN'S
CROSSING
REYNOLDS
THOMPSON
Dr. Morson
N Y WAR ENG CO N Y

ninety-two officers and men, and the loss in killed and wounded was one hundred and thirty, including eight officers. Company E took in twenty-six, all told, and lost the Lieutenant commanding and twelve men; there were only two men who came out with their persons or clothing untouched by bullets, and I was one of them."

From a description of the regiment's part in the battle, written by another member and printed in the New York *Mercury*, we extract the following:

"By eight A. M., slowly and steadily we advanced across an open field, the damp, clayey soil adhering to our feet in such masses as to seriously impede our progress, the rebel skirmishers all the time pouring a galling fire into our ranks, while they slowly fell back to the woods. The place was growing uncomfortably warm, so slow was the advance, when bang! whiz! bang! a shell from the right tore through two men and then exploded, prostrating the colors and their guard. Halt! Lie down! was the order. Then the artillery in rear of the line and the skirmishers in front went to work on the enemy; the railroad cut, woods and hill beyond, were swarming with gray-backs, whose fire was most destructive, killing and maiming many as they lay on the ground—such butchery could not be longer withstood—a charge is ordered—'On to glory,' cries out the wounded commanding officer, Acting-Colonel Hendrickson, he being unable to move, as his boys moved to the charge. It was not fully successful, but the brigade on the left reached the woods."

Another comrade recalls the following incident: "While some of the NINTH were carrying a wounded officer off the field, one of the number discovered a flask in the wounded man's pocket, which, upon examination, was found to be about half full of whiskey. The party were yet within range of the enemy's bullets, but nevertheless stopped, laid their burden upon the ground and offered him a drink, he was too much exhausted to appreciate what was being done for him, and the men, fearing that the "skie," if not disposed of at once, might fall into strange hands and tickle less appreciative throats, deliberately drank the contents, and then proceeded to the rear with their charge."

After dark, volunteers from the regiment went over the field, between the lines, and brought in all the wounded that could be found. The party carried stretchers and lanterns, and were unmolested by the enemy The regiment passed the night near Deep Run.

A short review will now be given of the battle that occurred on the right, opposite the town Soon after Franklin's attack began, General Sumner was ordered to attack the

enemy posted on Marye's Heights. This duty fell to the lot of the Second corps, under General Couch, Getty's division, and a part of Sturgis' division of the Ninth corps, Willcox's division being held in reserve. French's division of the Second corps led the attack, moving towards the enemy by the plank and the telegraph roads. Hancock's division followed. As the Union troops marched through the streets of the town to form line on the outskirts, many were hit by the enemy's artillery fire. A little rise of ground outside the town sheltered the line for a few moments, and enabled the commanders to form their divisions, and then a charge was ordered.

When within musket range of the enemy's first line, both artillery and rifles enfiladed the right flank of the advancing troops. The Confederates had posted their advanced line behind a stone wall, along the telegraph road, at the foot of Marye's Hill, and, as the brave men of French's and Hancock's divisions rushed toward that point, they were mowed down by hundreds. Howard's division of the same corps was now sent forward as a support to the others, while those portions of the Ninth corps, mentioned above, advanced on the left of the Second. Getty moved directly towards the stone wall, followed by Sturgis, but they were both beaten back.

Hooker was now ordered to send over what reserve troops he had, and Humphrey's division of the Fifth corps was ordered in, with empty muskets, to carry the stone wall at the point of the bayonet. He made a gallant assault, but flesh and blood could not withstand the torrent of lead that met his brave soldiers, and they, too, were compelled to fall back.

By this time night had kindly dropped her sable curtain and put an end to the useless sacrifice. Burnside, however, was not satisfied, and, during the hours of darkness, massed the Ninth corps in the town with the intention of leading it in person against the enemy as soon as daylight appeared. At the earnest solicitations of his subordinate General officers he finally gave up the plan, and thus another slaughter was averted.

The Union loss was over twelve thousand in killed, wounded and missing, while the Confederates lost less than half that number. (5,377).

The NINTH regiment remained stationary till about four o'clock in the morning—14th—when the whole division moved off to the left in support of Doubleday's line, which still occupied the extreme left flank of the army. A brisk skirmish fire was kept up nearly all day, but there was no advance of any bodies of troops. Nothing of any importance occurred during the 15th, and shortly after dark the troops began to recross the river, so quietly was the operation performed that, although the enemy may have suspected the movement, there was little to indicate what was actually taking place. By daylight of the 16th the troops were all on the north side and the bridges taken up.

It is needless to say that the men were very much discouraged by the miserable failure. Complaints of Burnside's incompetency were heard on all sides—except, perhaps, in the Ninth corps, whose men blamed Hooker and Franklin for not rendering better support to the plans of the commanding general. The weather was cold, and a rain-storm—the usual afterpiece to a battle—rendered the condition of the men very uncomfortable. When soldiers have been defeated in battle, and are hungry and cold withal, it is an easy matter for them to find fault with every one in authority, from the President down to the ration-sergeants of their companies. The wounded had been well cared for, and were finally sent to the hospitals at Alexandria and Washington. A detail from the brigade was sent over the river during the day, under a flag of truce, to bury the dead that remained on the field.

Following is the report of Captain Moesch, and extracts from those of the brigade and division commanders:

Near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862.

SIR—The NINTH Regiment, New York State Militia, of the Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, crossed the Rappahannock River on Friday, the 12th instant, at nine A. M. The regiment was marched to the left of the line of battle, where it remained under arms for the night.

Early on Saturday morning it advanced in line of battle, for the purpose of engaging the enemy. The regiment was commanded by Major John Hendrickson, and took into the action twelve officers and two hundred and eighty men. After being engaged for thirty minutes, the regiment was relieved, and came off the field with a loss of one officer (Lieut. Felix Hirt, Company H) and eight enlisted men killed; also five officers and one hundred and sixteen enlisted men wounded.

In merit to those who distinguished themselves on this occasion I would respectfully mention the name of Major John Hendrickson, acting Colonel, who, while urging on his men in the most gallant manner, was seriously wounded, and carried from the field.

The command then devolved on Capt. Joseph A. Moesch, acting Lieutenant-Colonel, who was particularly noticed by the officers and men for bravery exhibited throughout the fight; and, though wounded, still remained in command, cheering on his men until relieved by another brigade (the Second).

The regiment then fell to the rear, for the purpose of re-forming. Captain Moesch's wound being of such a painful nature, he was forced to turn over the command to senior Lieut. Isaac E. Hoagland. After a rest of a few hours, the regiment was again ordered to the front, on the extreme left of the line of battle, where they bivouacked until the night of Monday, the 15th instant. During the intervening time, Lieutenant Hoagland was relieved, by permission of the Colonel commanding the brigade. The command then devolved upon First Lieut. Henry P. Clare, in which capacity he acted until relieved by Capt. Joseph A. Moesch, who had so far recovered from the effects of his wound as to be once more enabled to take command of the regiment.

Great credit is due Capt. Angus Cameron, of Company F, for the able manner in which he performed the duties devolving on him as acting Major. In the first part of the engagement he was severely wounded, and carried from the field. Also to Lieut. Thomas Layton, of Company E, acting Adjutant, who fell, mortally wounded, and has since died.

I cannot give too much praise to both officers and men of the command for their bravery and steadiness while under the galling fire of the enemy, and for the manner in which they obeyed every order emanating from their superior officers.

J. A. MOESCH,
Captain Commanding NINTH New York State Militia.

CAPT. W T. HARTZ,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

Inasmuch as the above report contains a very flattering allusion to the officer whose name is appended, it is quite evident that it must have been written by the Adjutant or some other officer, and presented to Captain Moesch, who signed without reading it.

Extract from report of General Nelson Taylor:

Line of battle was formed about two miles southeast from Fredericksburg, parallel to the Bowling Green road, but south of it before advancing. The regiments in the following order: the left—Eleventh Pennsylvania, Eighty-third New York, Ninety-seventh New York, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania—the right; with the Thirteenth

Massachusetts thrown out as skirmishers. At one P. M. again advanced. The enemy seemed to concentrate the mo t of his fire on the two regiments on the left, the Eleventh Pennsylvania and the Eighty-third New York; which, from casualties, and other causes, soon melted away, when the second brigade, commanded by Colonel Lyle, was advanced, and took their places on the left of the regiments on the right, the Ninety-seventh New York and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, which regiments were moved to the right to unmask. The division left the field at two-thirty P M.

General John Gibbon says in his report :

The Second division was on the right of the First corps and the left of the Sixth. Taylor's brigade advanced at nine A. M. Lyle's moved next, Root last. I ordered Taylor forward when a severe fire was at once opened upon it by the enemy, posted beyond a railroad embankment, and in the woods. The left of Taylor's line was subjected to the heaviest fire, and was thrown into confusion. Lyle's brigade, except Twelfth Massachusetts, all retired in confusion. Root's brigade, joined by the Twelfth Massachusetts and remnants of other regiments, advanced at a charge, taking the position which was held some time. One hundred and eighty prisoners were captured.

From General Palfrey's *Antietam and Fredericksburg*, pages 154 and 181, the following is taken :

General Franklin was practically ruined as a soldier by the battle of Fredericksburg and his connection with it, but so far as any accessible evidence enables one to judge, he was most unjustly blamed. The fault was in the orders, and not in any failure on Franklin's part to understand them or obey them. * * * To defeat Jackson, with the men he had and the ground he held, would have been a desperately difficult enterprise, for Franklin. * * * With a loss of only two men for Sumner's three, there was inflicted upon the enemy more than twice as much loss ; Longstreet (on the 13th) losing 1,555 ; Jackson, 3,415.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, at Lee's headquarters, wrote that the day would be memorable to the historian. From it would date the "Decline and Fall" of the American Republic,—that an attack by the bravest disciplined troops of Europe could not have succeeded.

The following letter is of interest , it shows that General Burnside had the moral courage to assume all responsibility for the failure :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Falmouth, Dec., 17, 1862.

To Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, Washington :*

GENERAL :—I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President s.

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front, and also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg. And I hoped by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor.

To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his positions along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he would have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest.

How near we came of accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near success.

Failing to accomplish the main object, we remained in order of battle two days, long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his stronghold to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, and without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing the river in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage and endurance shown by them was never exceeded, and would have carried the points had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally I will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgement will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, corps and my general and personal staff, of the departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am much indebted for their hearty support and coöperation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary of War and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amounted to one thousand one hundred and fifty-two, our wounded to about nine thousand, and our prisoners seven hundred, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us. The wounded were all removed to the side of the river, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried, under a flag of truce. The surgeons report a much larger proportion of slight

Revised statement: killed, 1,284; wounded, 9,600; captured, 1,769=12,653.

wounds than usual, only one thousand six hundred and thirty being treated in hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General Commanding Army of Potomac.

The loss in the regiment was three officers killed, or died of wounds, and five wounded, of enlisted men, thirty-two killed or died of wounds, eighty-four wounded, and six missing; total, one hundred and thirty.

List of killed, and the officers wounded, as follows

OFFICERS KILLED, OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

First Lieutenants, Felix Hirt, Company B, Henry Osgood, Company D, Second Lieutenant Thomas Layton, Company E.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major John Hendrickson, Captains, Joseph A. Moesch, Company B; Angus Cameron, Company F, First Lieutenant George E. Allen, Company I, Second Lieutenant Thomas W Quirk, Company A.

ENLISTED MEN KILLED, OR DIED OF WOUNDS.

Company A—First Sergeant James M. Williams, Privates, Silas J. Beckwith, Worthington Hodgkinson, James H. Rabell.

Company B—Corporal Eugene Braillard, Privates, Alexander Asal, Edward Briener, Patrick Kelly, George Smith, James Wisdom.

Company C—Corporal Peter Egan; Privates, John Bierau, Clarence F Tyson.

Company D—Privates, James Askwith, John Butler.

Company E—Privates, Augustus Faton, Albert Lewis, John Malone, David A. Morgan.

Company F—Sergeant John Benner.

Company G—Private George P Reuss.

Company H—Private James Walsh.

Company I—Sergeant John Knipe, Privates, Samual B. Jones, John P Jordan, Lucien N. Tower.

Company L—Privates, William S. Bailey, John T Bell, Charles Connor, William Craig, Jeremiah Osborn, Charles Skinner.

On the 19th the corps marched to Fletcher's Chapel, near Belle Plain, on the Potomac, about twelve miles from the Rappahannock. General John C. Robinson was assigned to the command of the division. It was thought that there would be no more campaigning until Spring, and the men began to fix up winter quarters. On the 22nd, a mail arrived, and the newspapers were eagerly scanned for reports and descriptions of the recent battle. On this day, too, the President issued the following message to the army. It shows again the sympathy felt for the soldiers by the Head of the Nation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, Dec. 22, 1862.

To the Army of the Potomac:

I have just read your commanding general's report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error, nor the failure other than accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an intrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river, in the face of the enemy, showed that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government. Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small.

I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

A. LINCOLN,

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN.

A Gloomy New Year's Day.—Emancipation.—Resignation of Colonel Stiles.—The "Mud Campaign."—Exit Burnside.—Enter Hooker.—The President's Letter of Instructions.—Hooker's Success in Reorganization.—Petition of the NINTH.—Corps Badges.—The Army Moves.—Operations of the Right Wing.—The Left Wing.—The NINTH at Chancellorsville.—The Second of May.—NINTH on the Skirmish Line.—Hooker's Instructions to Slocum and Howard.—Rout of the Eleventh Corps.—Sedgwick's Battle.—Fighting on the Third.—Sedgwick Driven Across the River.—The Army on the North Bank of the Rappahannock.

THE 1st of January, 1863, found the NINTH in winter quarters at Fletcher's Chapel, about four miles from Belle Plain. With ranks depleted by reason of the casualties incident to active campaigning, there were hardly men enough "present for duty" to form a good-sized company. The future looked dark and gloomy to those who thought seriously of the situation.

The following extracts from a letter written this day, by Sergeant Henderson, of Company E, to his mother, will give a good idea of how some of the best men felt:

The holidays have been dreary days to me. As the few of us that are left have gathered around our camp-fires we have missed the merry laugh and jokes of many of our old companions who were with us a few weeks ago. It makes us sad to think of them as we saw them last. There was a young man that messed and slept with me, who was a quiet, good-hearted, affectionate boy. I learned to love him as a brother. I missed him in the fight and have not seen him since. I looked for him on the field and in the hospitals, but could not find him. Since we came across the river I saw a man that said he was wounded, and another that he had seen a grave with his name on it. So my old chum is gone. Oh! how I would have liked to have been with him and nursed him until he died. If we knew that we were doing some good we would be satisfied, but when we see our companions slaughtered through the ignorance and blunders of officers we have reason to complain.

As I look back upon the past year I see much, very much, to be thankful for. I have been preserved in health and strength while so many have suffered from disease and wounds, and died. And I am very thankful that the loved ones at home have

been kept through another year. Above all I am thankful that in the blessed Saviour I have a friend that can sympathize with me in all trials and troubles, and that He is able and willing to hear and answer my prayers and do that which is best for me. We have had one sermon preached in our regiment since we left Warrenton in August. I don't know what has become of our Chaplain. When we were at Brook s Station there were a few of us held prayer-meetings in one of our lieutenant's tents. We had a prayer-meeting a few nights before we crossed the Rappahannock; there were only eight present, but it was a good meeting and every one present felt it was good to be there. Of the eight that met that night three were killed and one wounded at Fredericksburg. It is a pleasure to know that, as they loved Jesus, they are now in that Happy Land where all is peace and joy. * * * I think of you all very often, and hope the time may soon come when I may meet father, mother, brothers and sisters once more at home; but God's will be done.

On this day, too, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling attention to the Emancipation Proclamation of the 2nd of September, and thus the good work of redeeming from slavery—as far as it lay in his power—the blacks of the South, was advanced. The proclamation is given in full:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

Now therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the first day above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of Saint Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, Saint John, Saint Charles, Saint James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, Saint Marie, Saint Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence except in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable conditions, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of [L. S.] the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

A few of the officers in the army made this proclamation a pretext for resigning their commissions, and a number of the men, too, were very much opposed to the measure, but the great majority were well pleased.

On the 2nd, a brigade drill was ordered and when the command was in line there were not men enough carrying muskets to form one respectable sized regiment. The ground being frozen hard the movements were well and promptly executed. Little of interest occurred until the 12th, when the division was reviewed by General Robinson. The usual routine of picket and outpost duty was performed by the NINTH, but there was little variation from day to day. Occasional flurries of snow and some exceedingly cold days caused the men to appreciate

their comfortable quarters, and to pity the poor fellows whose turn of duty kept them out in the open air.

Owing to continued ill-health, Colonel Stiles was obliged to resign, and on the 19th he took leave of the regiment. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hendrickson, Captain Joseph A. Moesch was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Dabney W Diggs, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second N. Y volunteers—late a Corporal of Company C, of the NINTH—was made Major.

Colonel John W Stiles joined the Third regiment, N. Y. S. artillery, as a private, May 18th, 1829, promoted First Lieutenant, December 26th, 1833; Adjutant, October 18th, 1836, Major, June 3rd; Lieutenant-Colonel, November 18th, 1844, Colonel, May 25th, 1846. On the 27th of July, 1847, by orders from Adjutant-General's office, the Third regiment was re-numbered and designated as the Eighth, N. Y S. M., and was also known as the "Washington Grays." Colonel Stiles resigned November 15th, 1848. He was elected Colonel of the NINTH May 16th, 1861.

By the 18th, General Burnside had matured his plans for another movement against the enemy, much to the disgust of the men, who preferred their snug quarters to an active campaign at this season of the year. The order was given to pack up on the 19th, the first troops were put in motion at noon of the 20th, when division line was formed and the march began.

At this time it was evident to the men that a change in the weather was about to occur. One of the members of the NINTH says: "Burnside's order had stated that we were going to meet the enemy. We looked at the clouds and guessed that all the enemy we should meet would be mud." The column headed towards Falmouth, near which place the men halted at eleven o'clock. At half-past eight the next morning the march was resumed, but the rain, which began to fall during the night, soon increased in violence, and when at noon the column halted the roads were already deep with mud. Banks' Ford was only two miles off, and it was soon learned that Burnside's intention was to cross the Rappahannock at that

point, and then move down upon the left flank of Lee's army. Banks' Ford is about six miles above Fredericksburg, and in order to approach it with a large number of men, roads had been cut through the woods, while to mask the real point of crossing, cavalry expeditions had been sent to various other places to divert the attention of the enemy. But the Confederates were not long in divining the intentions of the Union General. During the night troops had been massed opposite the Ford, and at daylight Lee was prepared to dispute the crossing, which Burnside was in no condition to make, for, instead of a hundred pontoon boats which should have been on the river bank at daylight, only about a dozen were there—not enough to construct one bridge.

The night's rain had made deplorable havoc with the roads; but herculean efforts were made to bring pontoons enough into position to build a bridge or two withal. Double and triple teams of horses and mules were harnessed to each boat; but it was in vain. Long stout ropes were then attached to the teams, and a hundred and fifty men put to the task on each. The effort was but little more successful. Floundering through the mire for a few feet, the gang of Lilliputians with their huge ribbed Gulliver, were forced to give over, breathless. Night arrived, but the pontoons could not be got up, and the enemy's pickets, discovering what was going on, jocularly shouted out their intention to "come over to-morrow and help build the bridge." (Swinton's *Army of the Potomac.*)

The moment the storm began, the rank and file of the army were convinced that the movement could not be executed, and to persist in the attempt seemed to them like a useless sacrifice, consequently, the men had no heart to continue their disagreeable labors. The "mud march" was prolific of an endless column of adventures and mishaps. The men staggered and reeled as they endeavored to maintain their footing in the sticky mud. As a comrade sank up to his knees, he declared that the bottom had fallen out of the dear country.

In describing the affair, a member of the regiment wrote:

"Our brigade got separated from the division and we stood in the road about two hours. There was a large wood to the left of the road, so our boys went there and built fires, and such fires! None but old campaigners could make them. The drenching rain could not put them out. We remained there

until the morning, when we again pushed on through the mud to within a mile of the Rappahannock. * * * It continued to rain all day and night and it was impossible to get the wagon train and artillery along. I saw sixteen horses attached to one twelve-pounder, and it was as much as they could do to get it along."

Burnside's "Virginny Reel" will long be remembered by those who took part in the exciting dance.

The morning of the 23rd found the infantry columns retracing their steps to the old camps. The NINTH reached their quarters at Fletcher's Chapel late at night, tired, hungry and thoroughly disgusted with another failure. How the artillery and baggage wagons regained their camps, those in charge can tell; many caissons and wagons were left where they happened to be stuck, and it was a week or more before some were extricated.

On the 25th, the regiment numbered 172 men "present," of whom 129 were ready for duty, equipped.

Ever since the battle of Fredericksburg General Burnside had been anxious to resign the command of the army. He believed that he had not been properly supported by some of his subordinate generals, and had so reported to the War Department, recommending, at the same time, the dismissal of those he believed the most guilty. His recommendations were not heeded, however, and he was induced to continue in command. After this last failure he again renewed his request to be relieved, and on the 28th was succeeded by General Hooker.

When the new leader entered upon his difficult task he received the following characteristic letter from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL—I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appears to me to be sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier, which, of course, I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable, quality. You are ambitious, which within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think, that, during Gen. Burnside s command of the army, you have

taken counsel of your ambition, and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command.

Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you, as far as I can, to put it down. Neither you, nor Napoleon, if he were alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it. And now beware of rashness. Beware of rashness, but with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories.

Yours very truly,
A. LINCOLN.

The rest of the winter was devoted by General Hooker to a reorganization of the army. The grand division system was abolished. Early in February the Ninth corps left the Army of the Potomac, and did not return again till the spring of 1864. After attending to the wants of the men in camp, General Hooker also granted numerous furloughs for brief periods, and by this means stopped, to a great degree, the crime of desertion, which had become almost epidemic among the rank and file, and the hardly less criminal resignations among the officers. With plenty to eat, good clothing, and—for soldiers in the field—comfortable quarters, the army was soon in good condition again.

On the 30th, Major Diggs reported for duty and, in the temporary absence of the two senior officers, assumed command of the regiment.

On the 2nd of February, Colonel Samuel H. Leonard, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, assumed command of the brigade, General Taylor having resigned. The men had become much attached to the General, on account of his high soldierly qualities. He had been promoted on September 7th, 1862, from Colonel of the Seventy-second N. Y. Vols., and, during his brief career as a brigadier, had won the respect and esteem of all the regiments under his command.

A diary at hand has this entry, under date of February 10th "Received our first loaf of bread in six months, bri-

gade bakeries being another of the new things under General Hooker." Hard-tack, as the army cracker was called was good substantial food, but no one will deny that slight variations of the form in which the staff-of-life was supplied to the soldier in the field, was a perfect god-send. No wonder the event found a place in the soldier's diary.

It was at this time, too, that Corps badges were generally worn. Nothing was left undone by General Hooker to make his army the best in the world. In sympathy with this idea, the officers of the NINTH determined to do their utmost to make the regiment one of the best in the army. Recruiting for regiments in the field was, at this time, at a low ebb. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, told the truth, when he said that no recruits for an old regiment could be enlisted so long as there was a shoemaker in the State who desired a captaincy. New regiments were being formed because of the official positions offered. These regiments entered the service —to all intents and purposes—as green as those who fought at Bull Run in 1861. Had the material of which they were composed been distributed among the old regiments, how much more efficient would the army have been! The officers of the NINTH, realizing this fact, wished to fill up its ranks, and to this end forwarded the following:

HEADQUARTERS { 83rd N. Y. Vols.
9th N. Y S. M.

Fletcher's Chapel, Va., March 3, 1863.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*

The undersigned officers of the 83 N. Y Vols. (9th N. Y. S. M.) would most respectfully represent, that by the casualties of the campaigns this command has become much reduced, having been in active service since the early part of the war.

And, therefore, we would most respectfully and earnestly request that "if consistent," the regiment may be ordered to rendezvous in the vicinity of New York City (where it was raised) or near Washington, for the purpose of recruiting to the maximum strength; which we are confident could be accomplished in a short period of time, the regiment having a reputation for gallantry and faithful service second to none that left that city.

For a portion of the history of its services in the field, let the Official Reports of Battles of Cedar Mountain, Bull-Run 2nd, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg testify.

Strength leaving New York City, 900. Recruits received, 500.

The present strength of the regiment may be summed up as follows:

Present for duty, 166; absent, wounded and sick, 144; on detached service, 91. Total strength, 401.

As an evidence of our devotedness to the cause we serve, and an earnest desire to secure the greatest efficiency for our command, we would call attention to the fact that every officer now in the regiment has risen from the ranks to their respective positions, excepting one "Colonel John Hendrickson," who lost a foot at Fredericksburg. Trusting, sir, that you may regard this prayer of your Petitioners, not as an expression of a desire to leave our comrades to battle alone for the glorious cause in which all have sacrificed so much, but as prompted by the purest and most patriotic motives; by a spirit of loyalty and ambition, that we are satisfied will meet with your appreciation. Hoping to secure at your hands, the favor for which we would so earnestly pray. * * *

This was signed by the officers, present and absent, and also by ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford and ex-Captain Lanning,

The petition was sent on its way through the "circumlocution" office, and was favorably indorsed by Colonel Wheelock (97th N. Y. Vols.), then commanding the brigade, but when it came to General Robinson, the division commander, he recommended that the NINTH "be consolidated with some other regiment from the same State." General Reynolds approved Robinson's action, but General Hooker was sensible enough to differ with his subordinates, and he heartily indorsed the petition, stipulating that while the regiment was absent its place might be filled "by another good regiment."

The consolidation of old and decimated regiments was then a matter under consideration by the War Department, by whom the petition of the NINTH was returned, with the following indorsement:

Respectfully returned to Major-General Hooker, commanding Army of the Potomac.

Orders will not be issued by this Department in regard to allowing regiments to return to their States for the purpose of recruitment, until it is definitely decided what action will be taken in regard to the consolidation of regiments.

THOMAS M. VINCENT
Asst. Adjt.-General.

The consolidation scheme met with so much opposition from the old regiments, who did not want to lose their identity, that it was abandoned.

No wonder a draft became necessary to fill up the old organizations!

The NINTH was not "consolidated" out of existence, but later on was filled with drafted men and substitutes.

For the purpose of drill, the men present for duty in the ranks were formed into two companies, Captains Williamson and Guyer commanding on the drill ground. On the 20th Major Diggs, who had been severely injured by a fall from his horse, was discharged on surgeon's certificate, and on taking leave of the regiment on the 22nd made a brief address to the men. The Major's resignation was much regretted by all. During his brief stay he had won the respect of every member of the command, and the kindest wishes were expressed for his future welfare and happiness.

Major Diggs joined Company C, of the NINTH, April 21st; promoted Corporal, Sept. 10th, 1861, First Lieutenant, Fifty-third N. Y Vol.'s, May 31st, Captain, Company E, July 7th, company consolidated, re-commissioned Captain, Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Vols., Sept. 16th; Major of the NINTH, Dec. 27th, 1862.

On the 24th the regiment had 190 present for duty.

A ray of sunshine was occasioned on the 26th, by the arrival of a number of "boxes" from New York containing many good things from the loved ones at home, and the possessors generously shared the contents with those less fortunate.

During the early days of April reviews were held, General Hooker performing that ceremony for the First corps on the 2nd. On the 6th President Lincoln, accompanied by his wife and others, visited camp, and on the 9th he reviewed the corps. On the 14th General Hooker, in orders of the day, designated the corps badges to be worn by the army. The First corps, a lozenge, the Second, a trefoil (clover leaf), the Third, a diamond, the Fifth, a Maltese cross, the Sixth, a Roman cross, the Eleventh, a crescent, and the Twelfth, a five-pointed star. The several divisions were to be distinguished by the color of the badge, First, red; Second, white; and the

Third, blue. To General Kearny, probably, belongs the credit of first suggesting these distinctive badges. During the Peninsular campaign he directed the men of his command to sew a piece of red flannel on their caps, so that they might be the more easily identified. The "Kearny Patch" suggested corps badges, and no doubt the adoption of these was beneficial to the *morale* of the army Skulkers in the rear were ashamed to be known as belonging to either corps, and provost guards had little difficulty in driving such to their respective commands. Distinctive uniforms, too, added to the *esprit de corps* of those who wore them. The zouave regiments fought all the better and stuck closer to their colors on the march—stragglers from those ranks were too conspicuous to pass unnoticed.

On the 17th the distribution of eight days' rations indicated a general movement of the army. In fact, the usual orders were issued, but afterwards countermanded. On the 20th 176 men were reported present for duty. On the 22nd Brigadier-General Henry Baxter, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh Michigan, assumed command of the brigade. During the day the regiment was visited by Captain James H. Stevens, formerly captain of Company C, who met with a warm reception from the old members of his company, and many others of the NINTH.

After one or two more false alarms, the afternoon of the 28th found the First corps in line, under arms. Never before was the Army of the Potomac in such good fighting trim. The Corps commanders had the reputation of being good fighting Generals. Reynolds commanded the First, Couch the Second, Sickles the Third, Meade the Fifth, Sedgwick the Sixth, Howard the Eleventh and Slocum the Twelfth. Hooker had under his command about one hundred and twenty thousand men—infantry, cavalry and artillery—and about four hundred field guns. Hooker's objective—Lee's army—mustered only about half that number. What an opportunity for "Fighting Joe!" But Hooker had no intention of attacking the enemy in a fortified position. On the morning of the 27th the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth corps had been started up the river,

on roads out of sight of the enemy, and ordered to cross at Kelly's Ford, thence to march on two parallel roads towards the Rapidan, cross that stream at Germanna and Ely's Fords and concentrate at Chancellorsville. The Second corps was to march to United States Ford on the Rappahannock, and when the turning column should pass down and uncover that crossing, Couch was to join the main body. This concentration was effected on the night of the 30th, and General Hooker also moved his headquarters to that point. "The remarkable success attending this movement, of which Lee did not become aware till the Rappahannock had been crossed, was the result of a secrecy and a celerity of march new in the Army of the Potomac. To have marched a column of fifty thousand men, laden with sixty pounds of baggage, and encumbered with artillery and trains, thirty-seven miles in two days, to have bridged and crossed two streams, guarded by a vigilant enemy, with the loss of half-a-dozen men, one wagon and two mules, is an achievement which has few parallels, and which well deserves to rank with Prince Eugene's famous passage of the Adige" (Swinton's *Army of the Potomac*, page 273).

For the purpose of further masking the movement already described, General Sedgwick, with his own and the First and Third corps, was ordered to demonstrate in front of and below Fredericksburg. The cavalry also had been assigned an important duty, it penetrated to the left and rear of Lee's lines, and aided very materially in the general movements of the army.

The First corps, as has been stated, was ready for the march at noon of the 28th. The route was in the direction of Falmouth, near which the regiment bivouacked, late in the evening, after a wet and disagreeable march. Before daybreak the next morning the men were stirring, and soon the march was resumed down the river. Early in the afternoon the river was approached at Pollock's Mills, about a mile below Franklin's crossing of the previous December, and preparations were at once made to lay a pontoon bridge. The

enemy, from a fortified position at Fitz Hugh's crossing, on the railroad, attempted to prevent the laying of the bridge, but the Fourteenth Brooklyn, and the Twenty-fourth Michigan, of General Wadsworth's, First division, crossed the river in the pontoon boats, in the face of a heavy musketry fire, and drove back the enemy's skirmishers, General Wadsworth crossing by swimming his horse. A *tete-de-pont* was then constructed to defend the bridge, which was soon laid by the engineer corps. The balance of the First division then crossed, while the Second and Third remained on the northern bank.

Meanwhile a division of the Sixth corps had gone over at Franklin's old crossing. The Third corps had followed the First and Sixth as a reserve force in case of a serious attack on the part of the enemy, but aside from artillery firing at rather long range, they made no demonstration.

Thursday the 30th had been appointed by the President as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. In the morning orders from General Hooker, announcing the successful operations of the right wing of the army, had been read. Hooker followed Pope somewhat in the wording of his orders, which sounded quite as inflated as those of the Western General. In the afternoon the First brigade held divine service, and many of the regiment attended. Several chaplains took part, and the cheering news from the right gave the keynote to the exercises. The men felt that victory was about to crown their efforts, and all were ready to do their share towards accomplishing that end. During the services an occasional shell from the enemy, bursting near-by, lent additional interest, one burst so near that a man in the regiment was wounded. After the services were concluded the troops were ordered further back, out of range of the enemy's fire. During the day the Third corps had been ordered to join the right wing at Chancellorsville, and marched away for that purpose.

Friday, the 1st of May, passed quietly with the First corps. The men were well protected from the enemy's fire, and no casualties occurred in the regiment. At two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd, General Hooker ordered the corps

to join him at Chancellorsville. The pontoon bridge was taken up before daylight, and by nine o'clock the troops were on the march. The vigilant enemy observed the movement, and soon their shells were bursting about the column, but a little double-quicking soon placed the men behind the Stafford hills, out of reach of the ugly visitors. There were few halts made during the day, and at sunset the corps crossed the Rappahannock on a pontoon bridge, near United States Ford, and, marching to within four miles of Chancellorsville, bivouacked for a time. Twenty-five miles had been covered during the day, and the men were tired enough to lie down and rest, without troubling themselves much with the wild rumors of the defeat of the Union Army during the disastrous battle that had been fought late in the afternoon. But the men were not allowed to rest very long. They had hardly eaten their supper when orders were given to fall in again, and soon the whole corps was placed on the right of the Union line of battle. As the march to the front proceeded, many stragglers, especially from the Eleventh corps, were met, who told doleful tales of their being surprised and overwhelmed by an attack on their right and rear, supposed to have been made by Stonewall Jackson's corps. About midnight, as the First corps was being placed in position to prolong the right of the line, quite a lively artillery fire was going on towards the left, caused by General Sickles, who had become separated from the army, fighting his way back to the Union lines. The position assigned the corps was on the Ely's Ford road, and as the troops advanced the men began singing "John Brown's Body." After the battle the bodies of many Union soldiers lay mouldering where they fell in that terrible tangle of the Wilderness.

The right of the corps rested on Big Hunting Run, a tributary of the Rapidan, the extreme flank being but a short distance south of the river. The brigade was on the left of the division. The NINTH was sent out on the skirmish line, where it remained during the night, keeping a vigilant watch, and trusting that the work of the morrow would result in a victory for the Union arms. Meanwhile, the rest of the brigade were

put at work, some chopping down trees to form an abattis, while others dug rifle pits for the new line of defence. It was a beautiful, clear, moonlight night, and as the men chatted in low tones with each other, the events of the previous day were discussed and commented upon. It seems that, after having attained an advantageous position east of Chancellorsville, without serious loss, General Hooker ordered his troops to fall back, thus changing his tactics from the offensive to the defensive, and losing the prestige gained by his brilliant strategical movements, which culminated the day before, as already described.

The withdrawal took place on Friday, May 1st, the Union troops being closely pressed during the operation by the Confederates, who had by this time divined Hooker's plan. As the Union line was formed, the left, under Meade, rested on the Rappahannock, near Scott's Dam, just below Bank's Ford, and faced east. Slocum's Twelfth corps joined the right of the Fifth and faced south, Howard's Eleventh corps formed the right of the line, while Sickles, with the Third corps, was held in reserve. As the troops were placed in position trees were felled along the entire front. During the day the Confederates felt the line at various points, endeavoring to find a weak spot. On Saturday morning Stuart's cavalry, in reconnoitering the right, reported that Howard's flank was "in the air," and offered a good point of attack. Jackson asked to be allowed to make the flank movement, and on receiving permission, set about its performance.

At half-past nine General Hooker issued the following letter of instructions:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863, 9.30 A. M.

Major-Generals SLOCUM AND HOWARD.

I am directed by the Major-General Commanding to say that the disposition you have made of your corps has been with a view to a front attack by the enemy. If he should throw himself upon your flank, he wishes you to examine the ground and determine upon the positions you will take in that event, in order that you may be prepared for him in whatever direction he advances.

He suggests that you have heavy reserves, well in hand, to meet this contingency. The right of your line does not appear to be strong enough.

No artificial defenses worth naming have been thrown up, and there appears to be a scarcity of troops at that point, and not, in the General's opinion, as favorably posted as might be. We have good reasons to suppose that the enemy is moving to our right. Please advance your pickets for purposes of observation, as far as may be safe, in order to obtain timely information of their approach.

JAMES H. VAN ALLEN,
Brig.-Genl. and Aide de Camp.

It does not appear that these instructions were heeded, or properly attended to. While with Lee, a greatly inferior force, occupied the attention of the Union line, Jackson was rapidly marching by a wide detour to strike, what proved to be, one of the most effective blows of the whole war. Late in the afternoon his column, unknown to the Union troops, had attained the coveted position on the flank and rear of the Eleventh corps, and like an avalanche swept down upon Howard's men, routing them completely. Darkness alone put a stop to the pursuit. During the evening General Jackson, while returning from a reconnoissance outside his lines, was fired upon, through a mistake, by his own men, and mortally wounded.

There were many valiant deeds performed during the terrible struggle of the late afternoon and early evening. In order to stem the tide of retreating men, and also to check the onward rush of the Confederates, General Pleasonton made good use of his cavalry. The General tells, in the *Century Magazine*, September, 1886, how he ordered Major Peter Keenan, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with his small regiment, to charge into the advancing infantry of Jackson's command. Keenan smiled at the size of his task and said, quietly: "I will do it, sir." The gallant Major, and three or four other officers, and about thirty men, never came back; but time had been gained and the guns were ready, loaded with grape and canister, to meet the onset, which at this particular point of the line was thus checked.

During the night the shattered fragments of the Eleventh corps were gotten together and sent off to the left of the Union line to reorganize. In anticipation of the next day's battle, General Hooker sent, during the evening, orders to General Sedgwick, who was then on the south side of the river, three

miles below Fredericksburg, to attack the enemy at daylight and drive him from his position on the heights back of the town (Lee had left General Early with about nine thousand men to hold that position), and then advance towards Chancellorsville by way of Salem Church.

Daylight of Sunday, the 3d, found the NINTH still on the skirmish line. During the forenoon firing was heard off on the left, but the dense and almost impenetrable woods screened all movements in that direction. Straggling parties and individuals of the enemy, ignorant of the position of either line, approached and were captured. In the afternoon the regiment was relieved from duty on the skirmish line, and fell back to the line of battle, where the men occupied the trenches and barricades thrown up during the night. Rain was falling, but the sound of the battle was continuous on the left. The Third and Twelfth, with a portion of the Fifth Corps, fought all day long with varying success, but the Union line was gradually forced back. General Reynolds asked to be allowed to take part with the First corps, but his request was refused. In the afternoon Hooker was injured by concussion, a shell striking a pillar against which he was leaning, on the porch of the Chancellor House. There seemed to be little head in the direction of affairs, and officers and men on the battle line realized the situation. After dark another line, still further to the rear, and covering the fords on the river, was laid out, to which the troops were withdrawn during the night.

A word as to Sedgwick's operations. By daylight he was within musket shot of the enemy posted on Marye's Heights. About noon the Heights were captured, together with some pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. The Union loss in the action was severe, being over one thousand killed, wounded and prisoners. About the middle of the afternoon Sedgwick began his advance to join Hooker at Chancellorsville, but was met at Salem Church (Heights) by part of Early's force and other troops sent by Lee to oppose the Sixth Corps. A bloody battle ensued, resulting in great loss to Sedgwick's command, and darkness found both sides

occupying their respective battle grounds, with the Union right covering Bank's Ford.

Hooker remained inactive during the 4th, whereupon Lee sent more troops to assist in crushing Sedgwick. A small guard had been left to hold Marye's Heights, and Early was soon again master of that vantage ground, so that Sedgwick's position was a perilous one, hemmed in on three sides. Nothing special occurred till late in the afternoon when Sedgwick was attacked by a superior force and finally forced to recross the river. There had been no severe fighting on Hooker's own front during the day. During the night a council of war was held, and after stating his views Hooker withdrew from the council. It was decided by the majority to remain and fight it out, but Hooker sided with the minority and ordered a retreat to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

The NINTH lost but three men wounded and one missing during the battle. At daybreak of the 6th the regiment left the breastworks, and, marching with the other troops of the command, crossed the river at United States Ford and marched to Falmouth. The shelter tents were pitched, muskets being used for the uprights, as there was not a stick of wood to be found available for that purpose.

CHAPTER XIV

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

In Camp at White Oak Church.—Departure of the Two Years' Regiments.—Hooker's Care of His Army.—Register of the Regiment in the Field.—Celebration of the Second Anniversary of Departure from New York.—Doctor Nordquist "Watched."—Return of Colonel Hendrickson.—Confederate Invasion.—The Two Armies.—Lee's Army Moves.—Cavalry Fight at Brandy Station.—Army of the Potomac Moves.—Progress of the Marches.—Colonel Hendrickson Takes Leave of the Regiment.—Crossing the Potomac.—Through Maryland.—General Reynold's in Command of the Left Wing.—Stuart's Raid.—Exit Hooker, enter Meade.—Emmetsburg.—Pennsylvania.—Concentrating on Gettysburg.

ON Thursday, May 7th, the march was continued, and after traveling eastward about eight miles, the regiment halted near White Oak Church, where the NINTH was destined to remain about a month, during which time several interesting incidents occurred.

By the 18th the weather had become quite warm, the location of the camp was not a good one, and a change was made to a better place near by. The usual drills, parades, and reviews were the order of the day. Ovens were built and the men luxuriated in "soft" bread, while other articles, not usually supplied by the commissariat, caused the men to bless General Hooker for his kind and watchful care.

Owing to the expiration of the term of service of the two years' regiments belonging to the division, the command was reduced to two brigades, the Second consisting of the Eleventh, Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth Pennsylvania, Twelfth Massachusetts, Ninety-seventh New York, and the NINTH. Fifteen members of the Twenty-sixth New York, organized at Elmira, who had not served out their time, were transferred to the NINTH on the 21st of the month.

Up to this time an aggregate of about fourteen hundred names had been placed upon the rolls of the regiment. Following is a list of all of that number who remained present for duty on the 22nd.

Field and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Moesch (Commanding); Surgeon Charles J. Nordquist, Adjutant Henry P. Clare, Quartermaster A. Martin Burtis.—4.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergeant-Major Fitch R. Ludlam, Quartermaster-Sergeant Washington A. Toland, Commissary-Sergeant Robert A. Soderbery; Hospital Steward George M. Teale; Drum-Major William Hill.—5.

Company A.

Captain Thomas W Quirk; Sergeants, Frank F Carter, John D. Moore, Daniel W Outwater, Thomas E. Smith, Corporals, Washington Fosdick, Frederick Kirchet; Privates, Robert A. Johnston, John W McCort, David O. Pearson, Patrick Sullivan, Romance Wyatt; Drummer Henry Steele. —13.

Company B.

Lieutenants, Charles A. Clark, John B. Dolan, Sergeants, Charles H. Barker, August Kubely, Jacob Mangold, Jr., Frederick Muncke; Corporals, Justus Dearman, George Sinning, Privates, Christopher Bright, Frederick Graff, John Grant, Herman Hibschle, Charles Hoefer, Thomas Keogh, William Kriemler, Henry Leisinger, Rudolph Mast, Ulrich Muhlenthaler, Ernest Naumann, J. Henry Regener, Emil Reinacher, James G. Rolston, John Scherrer, Charles Sturm, Albert Wiedmer, Dominick Zimmerman.—26.

Company C.

First Lieutenant Cyrus C. Hubbard, Sergeants, George O. Hirst, Jacob F Munson, Robert P Skinner, Corporals, Augustus L. Barowsky, Peter Cullinan, Andrew S. Engle, Jr., Wilton T Jennings, William H. Miller, Isaac S. Sharp, Frederick Spackman, Privates, Chas. W Brewster, Alfred Flock, Jr., F Oliver Flood, Matthew Hagen, Cornelius Hartt, John J. Joyce, Henry D. Lynch, George I. McBride, Francis McDonald, Joseph Meyer, William H. Robbins, Henry R. Thorp,

Robert P Travis, John Ferris White; Drummer Chas. E. McCready —26.

Company D.

Captain Frederick Guyer, Lieutenant Henry Perret, Sergeants, William McCance, Charles C. Sinclair, Lucius C. Wing, Corporals, Charles C. Dominick, William H. Gilbert; Privates, William H. Hibbard, Jr., George E. Hyatt, John W Jaques, Alfred Miles, John W Springer, Sidney J. Vredenburgh, George Watson, Jr.—14.

Company E.

First Lieutenant Lawrence M. Whitney; Sergeants, Robert F Cooke, William Henderson, Josiah C. Terwilliger, Corporals, Charles H. Bladen, Thomas J. Davis, David Gillan, James E. Sprague, Privates, Archibald Campbell, Moses F Cook, William F Gould, George Heffern, Thomas M. Hennion, Charles Savard, Archibald Stewart, Benjamin C. Sykes, Lawrence Teller, Dunnelle Van Schaick, Drummer Hezekiah Springer.—19.

Company F

First Lieutenant Jacob Jacobs; Sergeants, James S. Burtis, Thomas W Howard, Daniel E. Trittenback, Corporals, Charles A. Archer, Theodore Armstrong, Thomas Cassady, Samuel C. Frazee; Privates, Joseph B. Davis, Thomas L. Hanna, William B. Osborn, Alfred R. Penney, Archibald Penny, Charles F Russell, William Scott, John S. Simmons, Jacob W Steves, David B. Williams, Drummers, George Bohnenberger, John Rockett.—20.

Company G.

Lieutenant Thomas W Thorne, Sergeants, Thomas D. Clifford, William S. Morris, Frank I. Page, Arnold Polster, Corporals, Dennis Fleming, Isaac P Jones, George F Shafford, Privates, John D. Conlin, Sovereign A. Donaldson, S. Augustus Gardner, Thomas Keenan, Robert Martin, John R. Parton, John Pitts, Michael Purcell, Joseph Sharot, George W. Washburn, James G. Weaver, Daniel E. Wood, Peter Yearance, Drummer Joseph F Swords.—22.

Company H

First Lieutenant Henry A. Van Pelt; Sergeants, David Devlin, William F Killman, John H. Smith, Corporals, John L. Baker, Edwin A. Brockner, Joseph Dowling, Privates, Joseph W. Adee, Patrick Burns, George A. Conley, Edmund A. Davis, Thomas Deacon, John Dowling, Joseph T Hallock, Robert A. Logan, John McDermott, Joseph McGrath, James A. O'Connor, Charles O'Neill, Thomas J. Ryan, J Livingston Snedecker, Alfred A. Solomen, William Spencer, Peter Strubel, William Wayte, Drummers, William Daly, Frank K. Rollins.—27

Company I.

Lieutenant Thomas J Barnes, Sergeants, Arthur Blaney, Benjamin F Bowne, Thomas W Higgs, Corporals, William Black, Samuel Matthews, Privates, George Biegel, George Bodenmiller, George Hicks, Hubert Manly, Thomas L. McCanlis, Walter Scott, Matthew L. Tabele, Frank Westervelt, Theodore Youngman.—15.

Company L.

Captain Henry V Williamson; Lieutenant J M. K. Connolly; Sergeants, Henry C Barnum, Henry J. Curry, Thomas N. Marcotte John I. Van Alst, Jr., Corporals, Benjamin F Douglass, James A. Graham, Samuel G. Van Norden; Privates, Charles M. Ames, John H. Brown, Samuel Brown, Thomas W. Brown, Robert H. Davis, Daniel Eagan, Patrick Hosey, William A. Jenkins, John J. Johnson, Henry J Kelly, John J. Kelly, John T Lockington, John Malone, Joseph V Marseilles, Augustus W. Meade, Mark A. Murray, George C. Platt, James Thompson, Emanuel F Wood.—28.

RECAPITULATION.

Field and Staff	4
Non-Commissioned Staff	5
Company A	13
" B	26
" C	26
" D	14
" E	19
" F	20
" G	22
" H	27
" I	15
" L	28
Total	219

The 27th was the second anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war, and the day was duly celebrated. In anticipation of the event, and also to honor an officer for whom all the men had the greatest respect, a movement had been set on foot some time before, by the enlisted men, for the purchase of a testimonial to Surgeon Nordquist. At ten A. M. the men gathered informally upon the parade ground, the occasion being also honored by the presence of all the regimental officers, Generals Robinson and Baxter with their staffs, and many others of the brigade.

Quartermaster Sergeant Washington A. Toland had been selected by the committee to make the presentation address, in which duty he acquitted himself in a most happy manner. The Doctor having been brought to the front, Sergeant Toland addressed him briefly, reviewing the Doctor's services to the men of the regiment, and complimenting him upon his uniform kindness during the time he had been with them. He alluded particularly to the exertions of the Doctor during and after the Fredericksburg battle, when he was Division Surgeon, and said that his friends had closely watched him while in the discharge of his manifold and highly important duties, and that

as he was now, in a measure, removed from the regiment, the men thought they could not do better than to give him the means of *watching* himself; and to this end he, the Sergeant, had been deputized to present him "with this slight testimonial." A handsome gold watch, chain, and seal were then handed the astonished disciple of Æsculapius, who, true to his ancient teachings, did not lose his nerve, but skilfully performed the delicate operation of responding to the unexpected call. He thanked his "boys" for their extreme kindness, and said that he had not been aware of his being watched so closely during the performance of his duties, and that now since a permanent watch had been set upon his actions, he would endeavor to so time his movements and regulate his conduct that he might continue to merit the confidence and esteem of the liberal donors. The Doctor also paid a high tribute to his assistants, naming, among others, Assistant Surgeon Abram V Ketchum, who, in the absence of his chief, rendered such faithful service to the regiment. The money value of the present was $250.00.

The gathering dispersed, the men cheering the Doctor and the Generals. But the end was not yet. The visitors had been invited to Lieutenant-Colonel Moesch's quarters to partake of some refreshments, and thither the men were also invited, and when they had gathered about the tent, the usual calls were made for speeches. General Robinson responded, but had scarcely begun, when a courier galloped up. "Marching Orders," it was rumored. The visitors took a hasty leave; the members of the regiment swallowed a glass or two of claret punch, then hurried to their quarters and struck tents, but, after waiting awhile in the hot sun, they were ordered to pitch them again. After this was accomplished the rest of the day and evening was spent in further celebrating the anniversary.

By June 1st the weather was so hot and sultry that the daily drills and occasional reviews became irksome. Almost daily rumors of orders to move circulated about camp, and as

COL. AND B'V'T BRIG.-GEN. JOHN HENDRICKSON.

the season advanced the men knew that life in camp would soon be exchanged for a marching and fighting campaign.

On the 9th Colonel Hendrickson, supplied with a wooden leg in place of the member lost at the battle of Fredericksburg, reported for duty. His advent was hailed with delight, notwithstanding the fact that in Lieutenant-Colonel Moesch the men placed the utmost confidence. The Colonel was also a brave and sagacious officer, and his return to field duty, in his crippled condition, showed that he meant to do all—and more —that his country required at his hands.

An important campaign of the Army of the Potomac is now approached—that of Gettysburg. Important, not because it was the first from which the Union Army had emerged as nominal victors—for the Maryland campaign resulted in that —but because the "high-water mark" of the rebellion was reached during the campaign, and from thence dated the "Decline and Fall" of the Southern Confederacy. It is not wished to be understood as assuming that, had the Confederates been successful in the battle, or in the defence of Vicksburg during the same month, they would have at once succeeded in establishing a Southern confederacy; but up to that time their success in arms in Virginia—the principal theatre of the war—had caused the Southern leaders to believe that, could they but transfer it beyond the Potomac, and show to the world they were able to maintain themselves as an aggressive force on Northern soil, their Independence would be acknowledged by some of the "Powers" in Europe; and with expected aid from that source they might then be enabled to accomplish the dismemberment of the American Union. In this they failed. and because of the failure the doom of the Confederacy was hastened.

Lee's army at this time was in splendid condition, it had been victorious in the last two great battles fought, and if ever a bold, aggressive movement was to be made, now was the time for that army to take the initiative. During the discussion as to the best method of invading the North, General Longstreet had proposed a movement by way of Kentucky,

but that was rejected, and it was decided to move into Pennsylvania, by way of the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys, thus turning Hooker's right, and forcing the Army of the Potomac from its position without a battle.

On the 1st of the month Lee's army numbered eighty thousand of all arms, the infantry, sixty-eight thousand, was divided into corps, the First, Second and Third under Longstreet, Ewell and A. P Hill, respectively. Each corps had about eighty guns. The cavalry was under General Stuart, and quartered in the vicinity of Brandy Station, watching the fords of the Rappahannock.

The Army of the Potomac numbered about eighty-two thousand of all arms, divided into seven corps; the First, General Reynolds; Second, General Hancock, Third, General Sickles, Fifth, General Meade, Sixth, General Sedgwick; Eleventh, General Howard, and Twelfth, General Slocum. General Alfred Pleasonton commanded the cavalry, consisting of about eleven thousand men, quartered between Warrenton and Catlett's Station. About three hundred guns accompanied the army.

On the 3rd day of the month the Confederate Army began the campaign. Culpeper was to be the rendezvous for the columns sent out from Lee's army, and from this point, masked by Stuart's cavalry, the Confederate leader expected to make a bold strike for the Shenandoah Valley, capture or drive out Milroy, and enter Pennsylvania before Hooker should become aware of his intentions. But it was impossible that such important movements could be made without creating some suspicion in the mind of the Union General, and on the 5th, General Sedgwick had completed the laying of two bridges at Franklin's Crossing, and a division of his corps went over on a reconnoissance. The bold front displayed by Hill, whose corps had been left to keep up appearances, led Sedgwick to believe that the whole Confederate Army was still in their intrenchments. Hooker, however, fearing that Lee intended to attack his right, sent the Fifth corps up the river to watch. On the 7th Pleasonton was ordered to make

a reconnoissance towards Culpeper, for the purpose of determining whether any of Lee's infantry had reached that point. A severe battle between the two cavalry forces occurred on the 8th, at Brandy Station, and Pleasonton discovered that the enemy's infantry was, indeed, moving towards the west.

Hooker was now desirous of crossing the river at Fredericksburg and destroying the force left there, but the authorities at Washington, fearful for the safety of the Capitol, refused their consent, and Hooker set about discovering the points at which he could intercept Lee's march, which was now believed to be directed north.

By the 10th Ewell had approached close to Chester Gap, in the Blue Ridge, and on the 13th was marching upon Winchester, where he arrived on the evening of the 14th. Milroy, seeing the impossibility of resistance, evacuated the town before daylight the next morning, but when about four miles on the road towards Martinsburg —his retreat to Harper's Ferry being cut off —he encountered the enemy, who had already sent a force of cavalry and infantry towards Martinsburg. Milroy made a brave fight, but his force was easily beaten, and a large number were captured. The Valley was now clear for the march of the Confederate Army.

Hooker had sent the Third and Fifth corps up the Rappahannock and towards Culpeper. On the 12th the First corps was put in motion. At three o'clock in the morning the men of the NINTH were aroused, and at five began the march. The day proved to be one of the hottest the men had ever experienced, as they tramped along the dusty roads through the devastated country. Water was scarce, fence rails nearly all gone, so that it was difficult to find wood enough during the short halts with which to cook coffee. At noon, and while the men were enjoying a short halt, the stillness was broken by the discharge of a volley of small-arms, caused by the execution of a deserter from the Nineteenth Indiana who had been captured at Chancellorsville while fighting in the ranks of the enemy.

Hartwood Church was passed towards evening, and a short

distance beyond, near the banks of a creek, the command halted for the night. The twenty-two mile march fitted all to enjoy a sound sleep. The next morning blistered feet were bound up, and at seven o'clock the march was resumed. The long rest had rendered the men unfit for heavy marching until they had been "broken in" again, and there were many stragglers. On reaching Bealton, the column headed towards Rappahannock Station, and at seven in the evening the troops halted. The NINTH was sent out on picket, near to the crossing of the river, where the men passed an uncomfortable night in the rain. During the day the First, Third and Eleventh corps were constituted the left wing of the army, and General Reynolds placed in command; while General Abner Doubleday was assigned to the command of the First corps.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 14th the NINTH was withdrawn from picket duty, and returned to its place in the column, which moved at seven, headed northeast. They rested a short time at Catlett's Station, then pushed on through fields and woods, until at nightfall a halt was ordered in the vicinity of Bristoe Station. But the men were only allowed an hour or so in which to cook their supper, when "forward" was again the order. The darkness rendered the march difficult and slow, numerous streams had to be crossed, and at five o'clock in the morning of the 15th, the men found themselves near Manassas Junction, having been on the tramp for twenty-four hours, during which time they had covered only twenty-five miles.

By the morning of the 15th the Confederate infantry, under Ewell, had reached Williamsport, Maryland, while General Jenkins with a force of cavalry had penetrated to Chambersburg, in Pennsylvania. Meanwhile the North was being aroused, and militia regiments were pouring in from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, upon the call of the President for one hundred and twenty thousand men for temporary service.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 15th the NINTH were in line and marching towards Bull Run, which was crossed, and

soon halted long enough to prepare a late breakfast. Centreville was reached about the middle of the afternoon, and it was found that the Sixth and Eleventh corps were also encamped in the vicinity. The cavalry, under Pleasonton, marched on roads to the left of, and parallel with, the infantry, thus guarding that flank against the attack of Stuart's troopers.

The 16th was spent in camp, much to the relief of the men. Hooker was yet uncertain what to do. Pennsylvania was crying aloud for relief, and yet, if he pushed too far north, while the bulk of Lee's army was in the Valley, he was afraid of uncovering the Capitol, so he waited for the further development of Lee's plans.

Colonel Hendrickson took leave of the regiment on this day In his disabled condition he found it difficult to endure the fatigues of the march, he could not walk, and his wooden leg bothered him greatly while on horseback. Towards evening the men assembled at his tent in order to pay their respects. In a short speech he bid them good-bye, and left for home. After a few weeks' surgical treatment, and finding that it would be impossible for him to serve again in the field, the Colonel resigned—August 1st—but was subsequently assigned to duty in the Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he continued till mustered out at the close of the war. The Colonel entered the military service as a Private in Company H, Seventh Regiment N. Y S. M., May 12, 1857, became Sergeant-Major of the NINTH in 1860, was elected First Lieutenant of Company G, April 26th, and Captain, July 29th, 1861, he was appointed Major, September 30th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nov 27th, 1862, and promoted Colonel, Jan. 18th, 1863.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, the reveille sounded, and at four the column was in motion, headed due north. The section passed through did not seem to have suffered much from the ravages of war, fences were standing, the fields were under cultivation, and the dwelling-houses occupied. The day was very hot (100½°), and a number of cases of sunstroke occurred. After a fifteen-mile march the troops halted early in the afternoon at Herndon Station, on the Loudoun and

Hampshire railroad, and about three miles from Drainsville. Wood and water being plenty. the men made the most of those luxuries. Reveille at three o'clock next morning roused the regiment, and at five, lines were formed, but marching orders did not come, and the men lay around baking in the hot sun. At noon the tents were again pitched. In the afternoon it began to rain, and continued all night. The next morning, the 19th, the corps started off early, but the regiment had been detailed to guard the wagon train, the men had packed up, but as the teams would not be likely to move for some hours, and the rain continued to fall, the tents were set up again. During the afternoon, the pickets, which had been posted about a mile from camp, were attacked by some of John S. Mosby's guerilla cavalry, and the regiment was hastily called into line, the troopers, however, had no notion of staying for a fight, and soon all was quiet again. During the night the rain continued, accompanied by a high wind.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 20th the men were ordered out, and at seven accompanied the train along the line of the railroad, in the direction of Leesburg. When Guilford Station was reached, some four miles distant, the train was parked and the regiment went into bivouac. Rain continued all the next day, rendering the camp exceedingly disagreeable. On the 22nd a detachment of volunteers from the regiment went back to Fairfax Station, as guard to a supply train, returning the next day in charge of the mails. The left flank of the army had been much annoyed for several days by small bodies of cavalry, who, familiar with the country, would make sudden dashes on small parties of troops, and then as suddenly disappear. General Reynolds narrowly escaped capture by one of these bands, and it was determined to scour the neighborhood and hunt them down. For this purpose the NINTH, in light marching order, and under the direction of General Reynolds in person, marched out about four miles, then deployed in skirmishing order, and scoured the woods for several hours, but, of course, no enemy was found. The men laughed at being sent out on foot to hunt for cavalry. The

residents of the neighborhood were all in sympathy with the enemy, every man and woman, and even children, acted as informants, and conveyed intelligence to the Confederates, which enabled them to elude any force that might be sent against them.

The morning of the 24th brought bright and pleasant weather again, and on the 25th the troops were in motion. The NINTH still had charge of the wagons, progress was slow. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Potomac was reached at a point near Edwards Ferry, but it was nine in the evening before the regiment crossed. The long-continued rain had softened the roads, and the trains and artillery which had preceded the First corps, had so cut them up, that it was with great difficulty the poor mules could pull their loads. The men were often obliged to put their own shoulders to the wheels, and when a man would step into a particularly sticky spot, he would shout for a mule to help pull him out. Towards midnight the familiar village of Poolesville was passed through. It began to rain again, and when Barnesville was reached, the men were glad to halt and throw themselves down on the wet ground. Twenty miles had been covered, but the men were more exhausted than though they had marched double the distance under ordinary circumstances. The corps had advanced to the vicinity of Middletown to guard the passes in the South Mountain range.

Longstreet's and Hill's corps had reached Hagerstown, Md., during the 25th, while Ewell was pushing on towards Carlisle, Pa. Hooker's plan was to compel the enemy to keep his forces in the Cumberland Valley, on the west side of the South Mountain range, and then, when he had advanced far enough north, to attack his rear with a small force, and thus sever his communications with Richmond. Aware of the possibility of this movement, Lee urged upon the Confederate Government the sending of a large force to Culpeper, in order that it might operate from there north, and keep his communications open; but this the Richmond authorities could not do, for they had not the men to spare.

After a few hours uneasy rest in the rain, the regiment was called into line shortly after daylight on the 26th, and plodded along with the wagon train.

Leaving Sugar Loaf Mountain on the right, Greenfield was passed, the Monocacy crossed, and late in the day, after a fifteen-mile march, a halt was ordered near Adamstown, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Early on the 27th the march was resumed. Shortly after passing through Jefferson, the regiment was relieved from duty with the wagon train, and joined the brigade. The march was continued through Middletown, a short distance beyond which the troops halted.

During the day Longstreet and Hill occupied Chambersburg, while Ewell entered Carlisle, and Jenkins was at Kingston, within a dozen miles of Harrisburg. Early, commanding a division of Ewell's corps, had been tearing up the railroad track between Harrisburg and York, and late in the afternoon he entered the latter town. Stuart, with the bulk of his cavalry, had started on another of his famous raids, hoping, by operating in the rear of Hooker's army, to keep it south of the Potomac long enough to give Lee an opportunity of capturing Harrisburg, and, perhaps, other cities further north. On the 26th he crossed the Potomac at Drainsville, and found that the Army of the Potomac was all across the river.

The Confederate Generals exercised the "right of might" in levying contributions of money, food, forage and clothing, upon towns they occupied. At York, Early exacted "one hundred thousand dollars in cash, two hundred barrels of flour, thirty thousand bushels of corn, one thousand pairs of shoes," etc. (Doubleday's *Chancellorsville and Gettysburg*, page 113). On the 26th, Early made a requisition on the authorities of Gettysburg, demanding 60 barrels of flour, 7000 pounds of pork or bacon, 1200 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of coffee, 1000 pounds of salt, 40 bushels of onions, 1000 pairs of shoes, 500 hats, or $10,000 in money.

He was answered by the President of the Council as follows:

GETTYSBURG, *June* 26, 1863.

General EARLY:

SIR:—The authorities of the borough of Gettysburg, in answer to the demand made by you upon the said borough and county, say their authority extends but to the borough. That the requisition asked for, cannot be given, because it is utterly impossible to comply. The quantities required are far beyond that in our possession. In compliance, however, to the demands we will request the stores to be open and the citizens to furnish whatever they can of such provisions, etc., as may be asked. Further we cannot promise.

By authority of the council of the borough of Gettysburg, I hereunto, as President of said Board, attach my name. D. KENDLEHART.

General Early received orders to proceed to York that evening, and the requisition was not required to be filled.

York, however, to which place he next marched, was made to "shell out," as before stated.

At the time of General Hooker's appointment to the command, General Halleck and Secretary Stanton were both opposed to his promotion. The result of the Chancellorsville campaign had not given these two officers any more confidence in him, and Hooker found himself at variance with them many times during the progress of this campaign. Since entering Maryland Hooker had endeavored to obtain control of certain bodies of troops in his immediate vicinity, among others, the garrison of Harper's Ferry of ten thousand men, which he wished to join with Slocum's Twelfth corps, and operate on the Confederate rear, but Halleck would not consent. Other causes of grievance, added to this, determined Hooker to ask to be relieved. On the morning of the 28th General Meade was placed in command.

For several days—in fact, ever since Stuart had left him and started on his independent course—Lee had been ignorant of the movements of the Army of the Potomac. Stuart had tried in vain to communicate with his chief, but as the Union Army was between them, his scouts could not get through. It was not till the 28th, that a daring courier, disguised as a farmer, presented himself at Longstreet's tent and announced that the Army of the Potomac, which Lee supposed to be still south of the Potomac, was then massed in the vicinity of Frederick. Alarmed for his communications with

Richmond, the Confederate leader called a halt of his advance troops, and ordered his army to concentrate about Gettysburg, intending to move towards Baltimore and thus draw the Union Army further east and relieve the Confederate rear.

Upon assuming command, Meade took the responsibility of ordering General French, who commanded at Harper's Ferry, to coöperate with him. General Couch, who, upon the first news of the invasion, had been sent from the army to command the troops assembling at Harrisburg, was also placed under Meade, and thus the new commander was offered the very facilities that had been denied Hooker.

The NINTH made but a short march on the 28th, starting about three o'clock in the afternoon, and halted within a mile of Frederick at eight in the evening. On the 29th an early start was made and the column passed through Frederick, then turned north, passing in succession through the villages of Lewiston, Mechanicsville, Franklin, and Emmetsburg, and halting about a mile north of the latter place, where line of battle was formed. The men had got their marching legs in order by this time, and the twenty-five-mile tramp was accomplished with little difficulty. The troops bivouacked behind their stacks of muskets during the night.

The extreme left of the Union Army had reached a point near Fairfield, Pa., six miles north and west of Emmetsburg. The Eleventh corps was, with the First, at the latter place. The Third and Twelfth corps were near Middleburg, nine miles southeast of Emmetsburg; the Fifth corps was at Taneytown, five miles north and east of Middleburg, the Second at Uniontown, six miles southeast of Taneytown, while the Sixth corps was at New Windsor, about two miles southeast of Uniontown. The cavalry was distributed at various points, part of Buford's division being on the left, near Fairfield, while Kilpatrick's and Gregg's divisions were away on the right, endeavoring to head off Stuart, who at night bivouacked with the head of his column at Union Mills, eight miles southeast of Taneytown. Before dark a part of the Confederate cavalry had been within four miles of Harrisburg, and the people there

were thrown into the greatest consternation, expecting that before daylight the next morning the city would be in the hands of the enemy. During the day, however, Lee's orders reached his advance troops, and they turned towards Gettysburg. General Pleasonton, realizing the strategic importance of that place, had ordered Buford to occupy the town early in the morning of the 30th. It will thus be seen that the heads of the rival columns were directed to the same point, and it could not be long before the clash of arms would be heard.

On the morning of the 30th, the NINTH was again on the march, and the column soon crossed Mason and Dixon's line into Pennsylvania. The First corps had been ordered to push on towards Gettysburg, but General Reynolds, discovering that the enemy were approaching on his left flank from the direction of Fairfield, halted his command near Marsh Creek, and awaited further developments. At night the right and left wings of the army were twenty-five miles apart, and the troops so disposed as to effectually cover both Washington and Baltimore. General Meade had decided, as soon as he found Lee's army turning about to face him, to fall back—if necessary—and establish a line of battle on the left bank of Pipe Creek, a small stream which flows in a southwesterly direction and empties into the Monocacy River, about eight miles south of the State line.

According to Pleasonton's instructions, Buford had occupied Gettysburg, but, owing to his encountering several bodies of the enemy, he was delayed, and did not reach the town till evening. He at once pushed his pickets out on the Chambersburg and Mummasburg roads—west and northwest of the town—to warn him of the approach of the enemy, while his main force was posted on the ridge about a mile and a half west of the town. Circumstances were driving Meade to fight a battle on ground other than he intended. During the night Reynolds was informed of Buford's position, and he determined to push on to his support early in the morning.

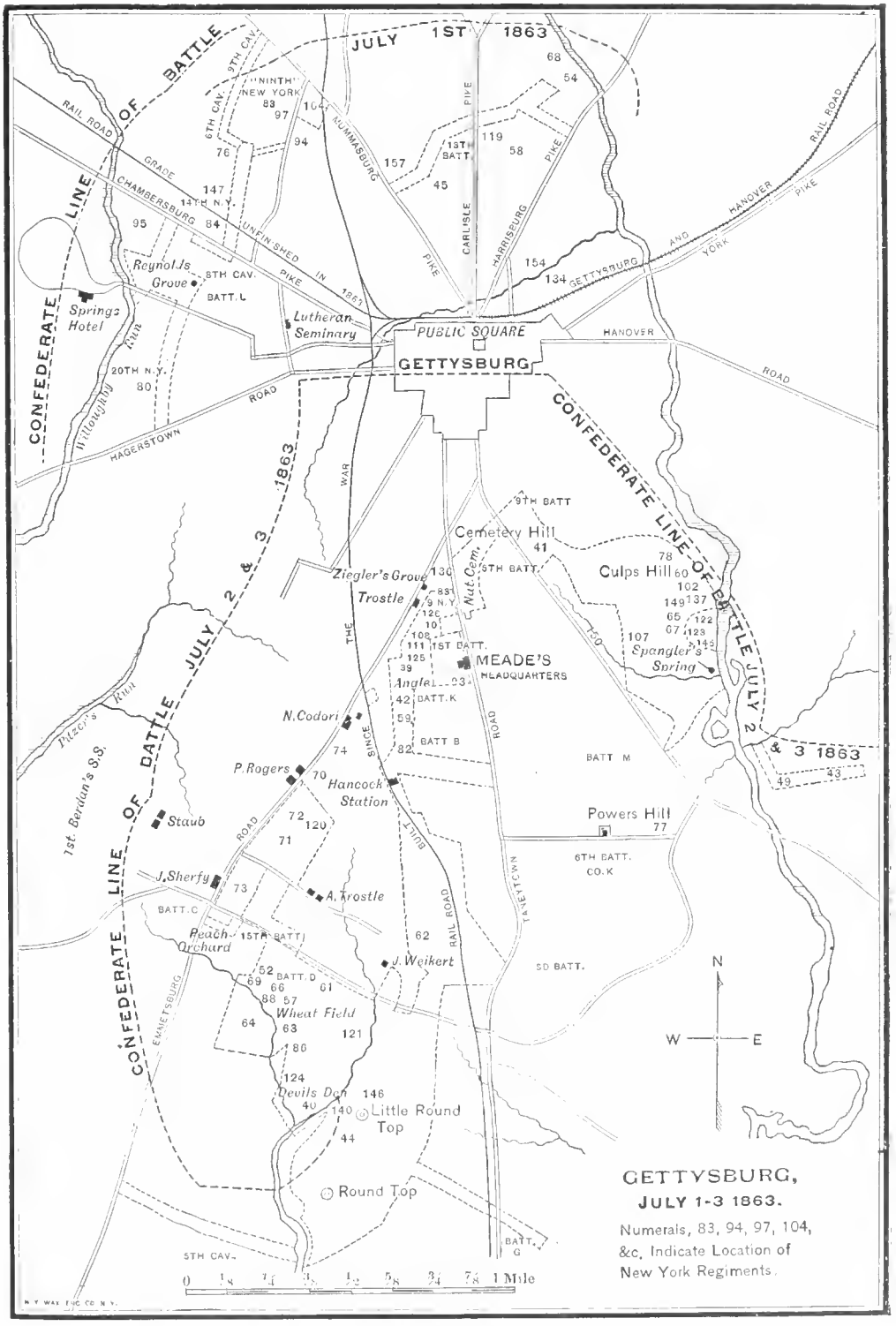
CHAPTER XV.

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN (Concluded.)

The First of July.—The Enemy's Advance Encounters Buford's Cavalry.—General Reynolds Goes to the Front.—The First Gun.—Robinson s Division Reaches the Field.—Topography of the First Day's Battle-Field.—Death of General Reynolds.—General Howard Assumes Command of the Troops Engaged.—The New Line of Battle.—The NINTH Engaged.—Capture of Iverson's Brigade.—Ammunition from the Cartridge Boxes of Dead Comrades.—The Eleventh Corps Driven Back.—The First Corps Retires.—General Doubleday s Account.—Cemetery Hill.—Hancock on the Field.—Battle-Field of Second and Third Days.—Confederate Account of Artillery Fire, and Pickett's Charge.—The Union Line of Battle.—Cushing's Battery.—Stannard's Vermonters.—Armistead Reaches the Stone Wall.—A Hand-to-Hand Encounter.—Repulse of the Enemy.—Death of Cushing.—Colonel Devereaux's Account.—Colonel Coulter and His Color Bearer.—The NINTH on Picket.—Retreat of Lee's Army.—The Losses.

BY daylight of Wednesday, July 1st, the enemy were pressing towards Gettysburg, and when Heth's division of Hill's corps encountered Buford's skirmishers advancing to meet them, the latter halted, and formed line of battle. At six o'clock General Reynolds had started off with Wadsworth's First division of the First corps, leaving Doubleday to follow as rapidly as possible with the other two. About eight o'clock the NINTH fell into line, and the column was soon marching along the Emmetsburg Pike. At nine o'clock the first gun was heard. Thus opened the memorable and bloody battle. Soon the discharge of artillery became frequent, and the familiar sound served to quicken the steps of the men of the Second division, which at that time happened to be in the rear. Upon nearing the Codori House, about a mile and a half from the town, the column broke to the left of the Pike and marched through the fields and by-roads parallel with Seminary Ridge, until the Lutheran Seminary building was reached. It was then about eleven o'clock.

A mile and a quarter west of Gettysburg is Willoughby



GETTYSBURG,
JULY 1-3 1863.

Numerals, 83, 94, 97, 104, &c, Indicate Location of New York Regiments.

Run, a small stream which flows nearly south. A quarter of a mile nearer the town, and parallel with the stream, is a ridge, upon which Buford's cavalry and Wadsworth's infantry division, and also the Third division of the First corps, were then contending with the enemy. A quarter of a mile still nearer the town, and just three-quarters of a mile from the central square, was Seminary Ridge, which takes its name from the Lutheran Seminary located there. When the Second division reached the Seminary it was ordered to halt and intrench.

Meanwhile, a severe battle had been fought between the greatly superior force of the enemy and the Union troops upon the ridge above mentioned. General Reynolds had been killed, and the Union troops were being pressed back to the position occupied by the Second division. Under General Robinson's direction a slight barricade of rails had been thrown up, crescent-shaped, just west of the Seminary. General Howard had reached the field in advance of his corps, the Eleventh, and, on being informed of Reynolds' death, assumed command of the troops engaged. He sent back orders hurrying up the Eleventh, the advance division of which, under General Schimmelpfennig, reached the ground about an hour after Robinson. Howard posted Schimmelpfennig's and Barlow's divisions of the Eleventh to cover the Newville road on the north, and the Harrisburg road northeast, along which the enemy, under Ewell, was advancing, and left Steinwehr's division as a reserve on Cemetery Hill.

When the troops of the two corps, which were to form the line of battle, had reached the positions assigned them, it was found that a serious gap existed between the right of the First and the left of the Eleventh. This being reported to General Doubleday, he called upon General Robinson to fill the gap.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania and Ninety-seventh New York did not halt with the brigade, but had been sent out towards the front line, the balance of the brigade was soon moved forward to patch out the line. This brought the NINTH into the fight. Leaving General Paul with his—First—

brigade at the Seminary, Robinson and staff hurried after Baxter. Meanwhile, the brigade had been posted by its commander in the edge of a strip of woods along the Mummasburg Pike, and facing north, in order to oppose the enemy, who were advancing on his right flank.

But there was yet a wide gap between it and the right of Cutler's brigade of the Third division. At the moment of Robinson's arrival he noticed the advance of a body of the enemy towards this open space, which, if unopposed, would penetrate to the left and rear of Baxter's line. Directing Baxter to change front to meet this pressing emergency, Robinson sent back for Paul's brigade, and, upon its arrival, placed it to oppose the enemy, which he now saw about to form on Oak Hill, at the north end of Seminary Ridge, and less than a quarter of a mile distant from the Pike.

Baxter had hardly time to form his new line, facing west, with the Ninetieth Pennsylvania on the right, and across the Pike, its right refused to face the enemy on Oak Hill, from which point O'Neill's brigade of Rode's division, Ewell's corps, was then advancing. The NINTH was on the right center of the brigade line. Fortunately for the command, a stone fence in front afforded some protection, and behind this the men awaited the advance of Iverson's brigade—also of Ewell's corps. The stone wall along the Pike protected the line somewhat from an enfilading fire from O'Neill's command, but that danger was soon averted by the arrival of Paul's brigade, which also relieved the Ninetieth Pennsylvania from the double duty of guarding its right and rear at the same time. Iverson's brigade was allowed to approach within close musket range. The men seemed unaware of Baxter's line behind the stone wall, until the order was given, "Up men, and fire!"

Rarely has such a destructive volley been fired on any field of battle. General Doubleday says that this well aimed, deliberate volley, left over five hundred dead and wounded upon the field, and so demoralized the others that they gave themselves up as prisoners. The volley certainly strewed the field with dead and wounded, but it was the charge immedi-

ately ordered by General Baxter, that produced the greatest demoralization, and caused the surrender of most of the prisoners. As soon as the enemy received the volley of musketry they fell back to the cover of a ravine, or ditch, a short distance to the rear, and it was there that Baxter's men found them huddled up in great confusion, they all surrendered, but during the excitement the remnants of one regiment slipped away, under cover of the bushes. Nearly two hundred men, and three battle flags were brought in.

Of this movement, General Baxter says in his report:

* * * The brigade opened on the advancing foe a most deadly fire, soon causing them to recoil and give way. Another line immediately took the place of that repulsed, and this time they appeared on our right flank, making it necessary for the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, Colonel Lyle, to change front to meet them, which they did in perfect order, receiving, meanwhile, a severe fire. Again the lines were repulsed and again reënforced. The Ninety-seventh New York, Colonel Wheelock; Eighty-third New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Moesch; and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, Major Foust; made a charge, capturing many prisoners; the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania taking two battle flags, and the Ninety-seventh New York one from the enemy. The Twelfth Massachusetts had a galling fire on the flank of this brigade at this time, which, I think, had a great influence on its surrender. We were relieved by the First brigade of the Second division, having been engaged over two hours, having suffered severely and expended our ammunition.

As the brigade was making its way back to the stone wall with the prisoners, Ramseur's brigade was hurrying to the support of Iverson's, and a part of Baxter's men were obliged to about face and repell the new assault. Ammunition was getting scarce, and just as the men of the NINTH had exhausted theirs, Paul's brigade came to their relief. Cartridges, found in the boxes of the dead and wounded, supplied the NINTH with a few rounds, and the regiment was soon in condition to continue the battle. The brigade was now ordered to the support of Stewart's battery.

It must be borne in mind that when the First corps entered the field it mustered not more than eight thousand men. For hours this small force had been contending with, and holding at bay over thirty thousand of the enemy, and as the Confederates crowded upon the flanks of each brigade—there were not men enough to form a continuous line and

cover all the front of the enemy—General Doubleday saw that unless speedily reënforced, he would be compelled to retire. As the moments passed and no help arrived, he began to be anxious about the safety of his artillery, many of the horses having been killed and not enough left to haul off the pieces. Repeated requests to Howard brought no relief, while the men were being sacrificed. Out of two thousand five hundred men, the First division had lost sixteen hundred and sixty-seven.

About four o'clock the troops of the Eleventh corps gave way, and this necessitated the falling back of the First.

General Doubleday says :

> What was left of the First corps, after all this slaughter, rallied on Seminary Ridge. Many of the men entered a semi-circle rail intrenchment, which I had caused to be thrown up early in the day, and held that for a time by lying down and firing over the pile of rails. The enemy were now closing in on us from the south, west and north, and still no orders came for us to retreat. * * * Although the Confederates advanced in such force, our men still made strong resistance around the Seminary, and by the aid of our artillery, which was most effective, beat back and almost destroyed the first line of Scales' brigade, (Pender's division of Hill's corps) wounding both Scales and Pender. The former states that he arrived within seventy-five feet of the guns, and adds: "Here the fire was most severe. Every field officer but one was killed or wounded. The brigade halted in some confusion to return this fire." * * * Robinson was forced back toward the Seminary, but halted, notwithstanding the pressure upon him, and formed line to save Stewart's Fourth U. S. battery, north of the railroad cut, which had remained too long, and was in danger of being captured. * * * As the enemy was closing in upon us, and crashes of musketry came from our right and left, I had little hope of saving my guns, but I threw my headquarters' guard, under Captain Glenn, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, into the Seminary and kept the right of Scales' brigade back twenty minutes longer, while their left was held by Baxter's brigade of Robinson's division, enabling the few remaining troops, ambulances, and artillery to retreat in comparative safety. Buford's cavalry also assisted materially in stemming the enemy's advance.

Cemetery Hill was the rallying point for the infantry and artillery, and to this point the Eleventh corps and the remnants of the First made their way. There was more or less confusion during the retreat through the town, and large numbers of the Union troops were captured. Among the prisoners were many from the NINTH who were overtaken by the pursuing enemy. There had been but the mere skeleton of a

regiment taken into action, and when the regiment arrived on Cemetery Hill and a roll call was had, it was found that eighty-two failed to respond to their names. How many of these were killed or wounded it was then impossible to tell. Details of losses are given at the end of this chapter.

When Cemetery Hill was reached it was learned that General Hancock was there, in command of the field, and that the necessary preparations had been made to hold that position until the rest of the army should arrive. Upon Cemetery Ridge it had been decided to mass the troops and continue the great battle of the campaign. The ridge, beginning at the point called Cemetery Hill, runs south from the town, and parallel with Seminary Ridge. For about a mile it is quite clearly defined, then the ground slopes down nearly to the level of the plain, but soon rises again and forms the elevation of Little Round Top, the summit of which is a little over two miles distant from Cemetery Hill. A little less than half a mile south of Little Round Top is a higher elevation, called Round Top. Standing on Cemetery Hill, and facing the town, the ridge breaks sharp to the east and south, and about a mile distant is Culp's Hill, at the eastern base of which runs Rock Creek, the general course of which is south. South of Culp's Hill is a less elevated point called Steven's Hill, whose southern slope is drained by a small brook emptying into Rock Creek at Spangler's Spring. The crest of the ridge thus described has been likened in form to a fish hook—Cemetery Ridge forming the shaft, Cemetery Hill the bend, and Culp's Hill and Steven's Hill the barbed end.

The Eleventh corps had been posted on Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill, and as the First corps arrived, Wadsworth's division was sent as a support to Culp's Hill, and Robinson's to a point on Cemetery Ridge near Ziegler's Grove. At about five o'clock Baxter's brigade, now reduced to about six hundred, was placed near to and parallel with the Emmetsburg road, and the men lost no time in throwing up temporary breastworks. The Third division—again under command of Doubleday, General John Newton having been assigned to the

command of the corps—occupied the Cemetery. By six o'clock the Twelfth corps was up, and nearly all the Third, and General Slocum, now in command of the field—Hancock having gone back to report to General Meade—felt that the position was secure. Stannard's Vermont brigade, composed of new troops, joined the First corps late in the afternoon, and was assigned to Doubleday's division.

Daylight of the 2nd revealed the enemy occupying Seminary Ridge—the town—and with their left flank extended to a point opposite Culp's Hill. General Meade had arrived during the night. The Second corps began to put in an appearance shortly after sunrise. The Fifth and Sixth corps were yet some distance away, but marching rapidly towards the battle-field. About ten o'clock Robinson's division was relieved by the Second division—General Gibbon—of the Second corps, Webb's brigade taking the place of Baxter's. The brigade only retired a short distance to the rear of the line, where the men were enabled to boil a cup of coffee.

When Meade had completed his inspection of the ground, his first thought was to attack the Confederate left, which had been prolonged till it enveloped the eastern base of Culp's Hill, but, upon the advice of Generals Slocum and Warren, the latter of whom was the Chief Engineer of the army, he abandoned that plan and ordered an attack on Lee's right. We cannot here enter into the details of the heroic fight made by the Third corps under Sickles, supported by other portions of the army, at the Peach Orchard, Wheat Field, and Devil's Den, nor of the defense of the Round Tops, or of the battle fought by the Eleventh and Twelfth corps at Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill.

Shortly after daylight the enemy opened with artillery, but there was little infantry firing until the Twelfth corps advanced to drive Johnson's division from their lines. To assist the movement Baxter's brigade, with others, was sent, at about ten o'clock, to the support of the Twelfth corps. By noon the ground had been regained and at one in the afternoon the

division was sent over to the support of the batteries on the right of Cemetery Hill.

At four o'clock in the afternoon Baxter's brigade was ordered a short distance to the right in support of a battery of the Eleventh corps, and while in that position was subjected to a heavy artillery fire and the bullets of the enemy's sharpshooters. Remaining there until six o'clock, the brigade was then hurried off to the left to support one of the divisions of the Third corps, then sorely pressed. While moving into position a few men were killed and wounded by the enemy's artillery fire. Throwing out a line of skirmishers the brigade advanced a short distance, but the enemy had fallen back at that point. It was now dusk and the brigade was recalled and sent back to the support of a portion of the line held by the Eleventh corps, and near the position occupied while in support of the battery in the afternoon. Here it remained for the night.

At the close of the day the Union troops—with the exception of those at the Round Tops—had been driven from the advanced positions taken early in the day, but their line, notwithstanding the terrible losses sustained, was stronger and more compact when night ended the carnage. Johnson's division of Ewell's corps had made the most serious breach in the defensive line, having crossed Rock Creek and penetrated the works of the Twelfth corps. The weather, during the early part of the day, had been cloudy, with light showers, but later it was clear and warm.

Lee had made two attempts to pierce the Union line—on the right and on the left—and had failed in both, but he determined to make one more effort, and decided to attack the center. He could hardly afford, after having entered upon a campaign of invasion, to retreat without fighting a decisive battle. All his troops, except Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, had been engaged during the battles of the 1st and 2nd, and to Pickett—with his three brigades of Virginians, under Generals Garnett, Armistead and Kemper—was assigned the

advance. This column was to be strongly supported on both flanks by other divisions.

General Hancock had been entrusted with the command of the Union center, defended by the Eleventh, Second, First and Third corps, in the order named, from the right. During the forenoon the enemy had been making the necessary preparations for the assault.

About daylight of the 3rd the NINTH moved with the brigade to the same position occupied the previous afternoon in support of a battery of the Eleventh corps

An opportunity is now given to know what took place at that time behind the Confederate line, and from their standpoint to witness the supreme effort.

Colonel Owen, in *The Washington Artillery*, says :

At one-thirty P. M. this note was brought by a courier to Colonel Walton, as we were sitting on our horses in a grove of oaks on the Emmetsburg Pike, opposite the Peach Orchard.

HEADQUARTERS, *July* 3, 1863.

COLONEL :—Let the batteries open ; order great care and precision in firing. If the batteries at the Peach Orchard cannot be used against the point we intend attacking, let them open on the Rocky Hill.

Most respectfully,

J. LONGSTREET,

To Col. WALTON, *Chief of Artillery :* *Lieut.-Gen. Commanding.*

Instantly orders were given to Major Eshleman (commanding the Washington Artillery) to fire the signal guns, which was done ; and then began the most furious cannonade the world ever saw. The one hundred and thirty-seven Confederate guns were belching fire upon the enemy's lines, who replied with eighty guns more. Our batteries fired nearly two hours, when the enemy's guns suddenly slackened their fire, until they hardly returned shot for shot.

Soon all was still as death itself. It was but the calm before the storm. Pickett's division, heroes of many battles, had been lying down during the cannonade. They now arose and dressed their lines, the men fully comprehending the serious work before them. Many were heard bidding good-by to comrades a few files from them.

Upon a signal from Colonel Alexander, who had been observing the effect of the artillery fire upon the enemy, under the direction of General Longstreet, the whole line moved forward out of the woods in common time. They had nearly a mile of open plain to cross in full sight of the enemy, and in range of his artillery, which had opened again, and to ascend the Cemetery Hill and attack the works thereon.

Steadily they moved forward. McDonald's charge at Wagram was eclipsed. The enemy were in their ranks, and, from behind stone fences, poured a storm of lead into them. Men fell by scores. Still on they pressed without faltering. Heth's division, commanded by General Pettigrew, now emerged from the woods in *echelon*,

going to Pickett's support They went in steadily at first for the purpose, but soon were shaken by the storm of shot and shell that met them. Presently a small column of the enemy emerged from the woods and began to form on their flank. The men saw it, wavered, stopped, and then fell back in a panic, getting terribly punished as they did so. In vain were all efforts to stop them. Longstreet, who had seen the threatening move, sent Latrobe to warn General Pettigrew, but the rout had commenced before he could meet him. His horse was shot under him as he rode across the plain. Pickett, whose men were now well in, and in the flush of victory they deserved, galloped down and implored the men to rally. Many other officers did the same; but it was all in vain. It was a panic such as will at times strike the best and bravest troops, and no efforts could induce them to form anew while under the terrific storm of fire. The division lost frightfully, but the worst effect was that Pickett's men, who had behaved so gloriously, were now left to fight alone against overwhelming odds.

Colonel Walter Harrison, of Pickett's staff, in his interesting volume, *Pickett's Men*, in describing the scene at its culmination, says :

The enemy again opened fresh batteries, at short range, which had been reserved for this moment, and their infantry, from behind their sheltered position, poured a destructive fire of musketry right into the faces of the men as they rushed up their breastworks. * * *

Like a narrow wedge, driven into a solid column of oak, they soon broke through the outer barrier of resistance, crushed in an inner rind of defence, and penetrated even to the heart. They touched the vital point; they made the life blood flow. They stretched out a hand to grasp a victory at that moment; but alas! the blood-red hand was not sufficiently strong. It was fierce to seize, but too feeble to retain. The nerve and spirit to strike was there; but the force to hold was impotent.

While the Confederates were hurling the bolts of death from nearly one hundred and fifty guns, room could be found for but eighty pieces on Cemetery Ridge, but these eighty replied with good effect, until the ammunition, running low, General Henry J Hunt, the Chief of Artillery, ordered the firing to cease, well knowing that he would have need of the remaining cartridges to fire grape and canister at the enemy's infantry when they should advance. The fire of so many pieces of artillery had cleared Cemetery Ridge of all save the men who lay in their ranks, behind stone walls, and such rude defences as they had hastily constructed. The artillery suffered severely, some of the batteries having to be replaced after the cannonade ceased. Caissons were blown up, and horses killed by the score. The infantry suffered but little,

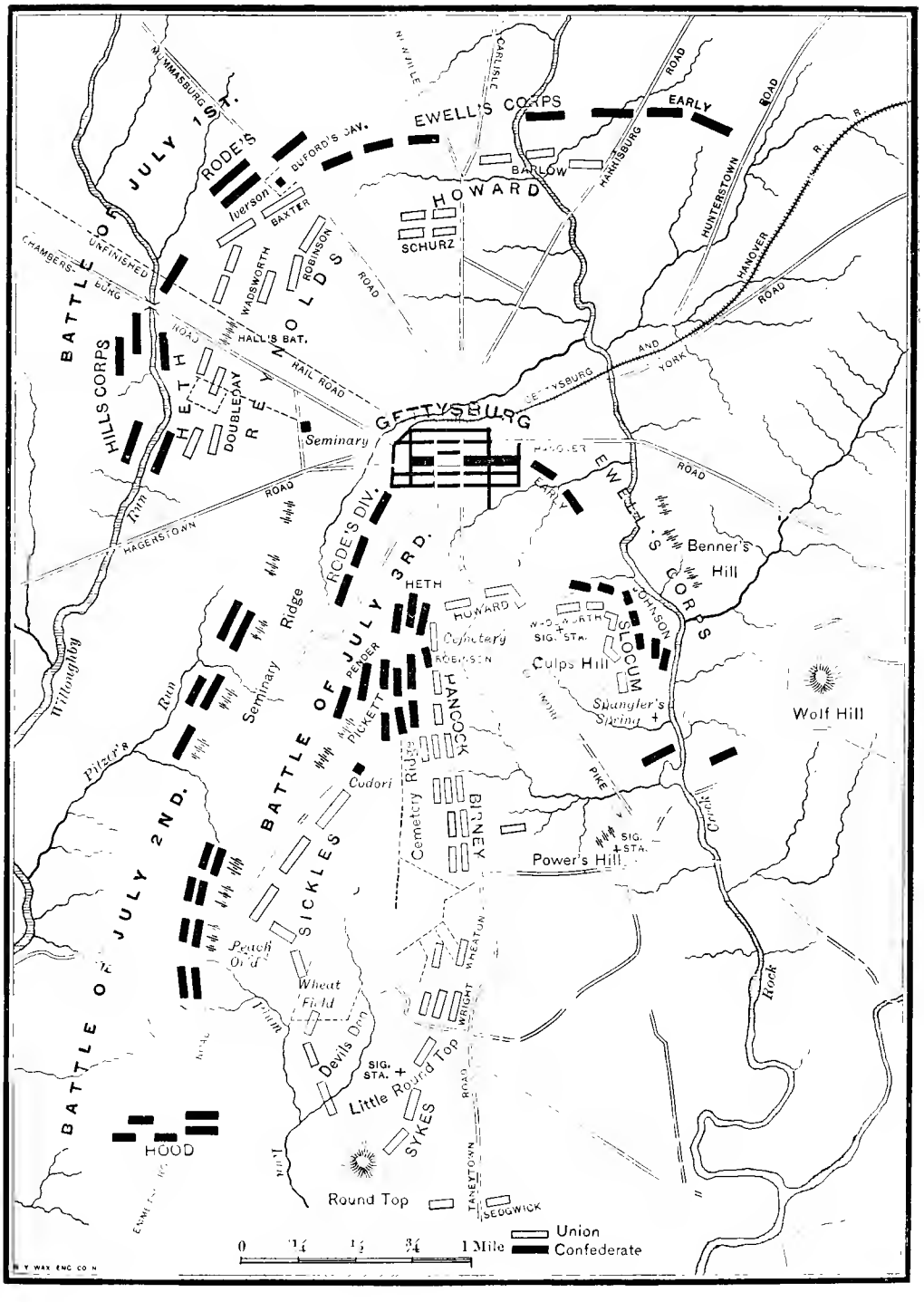
and were not in the least demoralized by the terrible storm of shot and shell that fell all about them.

During this time Baxter's brigade was subjected to the storm of the battle, and many were the grim jokes uttered during its continuance. As boys in the dark sometimes whistle to keep their courage up, soldiers, when under fire and unable to reply in kind, manage to comfort and cheer each other in passing remarks upon the enemy's marksmanship.

When the artillery ceased firing, the men in the ranks coolly and quietly completed their preparations to meet the onset of the Confederate infantry. Extra cartridges had been provided, and many of the men laid out little piles of them in convenient places. There was no excitement; but a grim determination to hold their ground or die at their post. It was not known upon what point of the line the bolt would fall—perhaps it would be a grand advance of the enemy's whole line! But all doubt was soon set aside. From over the ridge at the Emmetsburg road came a division, apparently of three brigades, of five regiments each, and advanced steadily in column of brigade front. When this leading column had got well into the plain, the supporting divisions—one on each flank—were noticed following. From ten to fifteen thousand men were moving towards the Union line, threatening to strike it like a wedge, and with force enough to break through all obstacles!

General Hunt, meanwhile, had placed fresh batteries along the line, with full limber-chests and caissons, and the Union troops waited with confidence the issue of the conflict.

As the Second and Third divisions of the Second, and the Third division of the First corps, were destined to receive and repulse the attack, let us see how their ranks were formed: On the right, and resting on the Emmetsburg road, in front of Ziegler's Grove, was Hay's Third division of the Second corps, Colonel Smyth's brigade on the left of the division, its left (Fourteenth Connecticut) joining—except for an interval, occupied in rear of the line of infantry by Arnold's battery—the right of the Second division. The Second division was



BATTLE OF JULY 1ST.
RODE'S
DUFORD'S DIV.
EWELL'S CORPS
EARLY
BARLOW
HARRISBURG ROAD
HUNTERSTOWN ROAD
HANOVER R.
HOWARD
SCHURZ
Iverson
BAXTER
WADSWORTH
ROBINSON
ROAD
REYNOLDS
UNFINISHED
CHAMBERSBURG
HALL'S BAT.
RAIL ROAD
HILLS CORPS
HETH
DOUBLEDAY
Seminary
GETTYSBURG
GETTYSBURG AND YORK
HANOVER ROAD
EWELL'S CORPS
EARLY
Benner's Hill
HAGERSTOWN ROAD
Run
RODE'S DIV.
BATTLE OF JULY 3RD.
HETH
HOWARD
Cemetery
ROBINSON
PENDER
PICKETT
HANCOCK
JOHNSON
SLOCUM
SIG. STA.
Culps Hill
Spangler's Spring
Wolf Hill
Willoughby
Seminary Ridge
Pitzer's Run
Codori
Cemetery Ridge
BIRNEY
PIKE
SIG. STA.
Power's Hill
Creek
Rock
BATTLE OF JULY 2ND.
SICKLES
Peach Orch
Wheat Field
Plum
WHEATON
WRIGHT
Devils Den
SIG. STA.
Little Round Top
SYKES
HOOD
Round Top
TANEYTOWN ROAD
SEDGWICK
0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile
Union
Confederate

under the command of General Harrow—Gibbon, its permanent commander—being temporarily in command of the corps. General Alexander Webb's command, the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, and One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania, was Harrow's right brigade; then came Colonel Hall's brigade, and next Morrow's brigade, under Colonel Heath.

On Heath's left was the Third division of the First corps, under General Doubleday. The First division of the Second corps was on Doubleday's left. Woodruff's, Arnold's, Cushing's, Cowan's and Rorty's batteries were posted along Hay's and Harrow's front. Hay's division and Webb's brigade were behind a low stone wall. Cushing's pieces were in rear of Webb. But few of the guns of the batteries named had anything but grape and canister to use, having expended their long-range projectiles during the cannonade.

While engaged in the artillery duel the guns of Cushing's battery—A, Fourth U. S. Artillery—were posted in rear of the left wing of the Seventy-first and right of the Sixty-ninth, who occupied the front line behind the stone wall. The Seventy-second Pennsylvania was in rear of the battery. As the Confederate divisions were advancing to the assault, Cushing ran his six guns down to the stone wall, thereby compelling the left wing of the Seventy-first and right of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania to fall back behind his pieces. The muzzles of the guns now pointed over and beyond the stone wall.

When the enemy came within grape range, Cushing's guns had full play, and the men of the two regiments, which he had displaced, were thankful that they were in no danger from the canister cases, which, had the pieces been fired from their rear, would doubtless have injured many, as would also the flame and grains of unburned powder—so close were they to the muzzles of the guns in their original position. The artillery and infantry, to the right and left of Gibbon's division, also opened upon Pickett's supports, the men of Hay's division—Smyth's brigade especially—being close enough to pour in a destructive fire.

But through this decimating storm the assaulting column

pressed on up the gentle slope, the point of the wedge aimed at Webb's brigade of Pennsylvanians. As the enemy comes within two hundred yards the infantry pour their volleys of musketry into the advancing column. Picketts' right support —Wilcox's division—owing to some blunder, has failed to connect properly with the leading troops, and a wide gap opens between them. Into this gap Stannard's brigade of Vermonters, and the Twentieth New York State militia (80th vols.) and One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania (under command of Colonel Theodore B. Gates of the Twentieth) of Doubleday's division, are pushed out to the front and perpendicular to the Union line, and fire into Pickefts' right flank, thereby forcing his men to crowd towards the left and center of the advancing column, and producing more or less confusion in their ranks. Colonel Gates follows up the stricken flank and continues to make it interesting for the enemy, while General Stannard turned his attention to Wilcox. Some accounts say—in fact General Stannard himself so described the movement—that he *counter-marched* two regiments of his brigade by the left, and brought the lines to face the left flank of Wilcox who, by this time, had begun to fire at Caldwell's First division of the Second corps, which occupied a position on Doubleday's left. This bold movement was entirely successful, the Vermonters poured such a destructive fire into the unprotected flank of the enemy that Wilcox was compelled to retreat in confusion.

The head of Pickett's division, had, by this time, become much shattered by the destructive fire of artillery and infantry, and General Armistead—commanding the rear brigade when the division first started—had surged to the front; a crowd follows him, straight for Webb's front and Cushing's guns; he reaches the stone wall; Cushing's gunners, now behind and between their guns, are using handspikes, sabres and sponge-staffs, while the men of the Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first Pennsylvania are mixed up with the artillerists in a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy, whose colors crown the stone wall. Webb hurriedly re-formed the men of these two

regiments, who have fallen further back up the slope, and, with the Seventy-second Pennsylvania, who had been posted in rear of the front line, moves forward to repulse the attack. At the same time, two regiments of Hall's brigade—the Nineteenth Massachusetts—Colonel Devereaux—and the Forty-second (Tammany) New York—Colonel Mallon—under command of the former, and who had been in the rear of the other two regiments of the brigade, move forward through and to the right of the "copse of trees," and add their fire in aid of Webb. Armistead had fallen just as he reached the stone wall, and in front of the muzzle of No. 3 gun of Cushing's battery His brave followers also crowd up to the wall, and across this line Union and Confederate fight desperately for the mastery It is the supreme moment! Who shall yield? Victory to those who shall move forward! A cheer—a rush—and the Boys in Blue crowd towards the stone wall! The battle is won!

Then Pickett, who had so proudly said to Longstreet: "I shall lead my division forward, Sir!" when he reached the ridge his men had so gallantly charged, had but to look around him to see that the ground could not be held. His supports all gone, his men falling around him, his trusted Generals, Garnett, Armistead, and Kemper, and all the field officers dead, or wounded unto death, his men fighting over the guns with clubbed muskets and banner staves, the enemy in front and on each flank, and crowding upon them in overwhelming numbers, he threw away his empty pistol, and, with his great soldier heart almost bursting, gave the order for his remaining braves to fall back. (Colonel Owen in *The Washington Artillery*, page 251.)

A great diversity of opinion still exists respecting the movements and positions of the opposing forces at this particular time—and in this particular part of the line of battle. It has been written that the enemy, led by Armistead, *who sprang over the stone wall waving his cap upon the point of his sword*, crowded into the space between the copse of trees and the angle of the stone wall, and reached nearly to the crest of the ridge. It has also been written that just before the enemy reached the stone wall, Cushing, mortally wounded, and with his bowels protruding, was working one of his guns; and that as Pickett's advance came close to the stone wall Cushing ran

his last serviceable gun down to the wall and called out to Webb that he would fire one shot more, and as the piece was discharged said "good-by" and fell dead. There is no one but admires bravery—even recklessness is condoned—upon the battle field, but when old soldiers read such romantic and glowing accounts they are apt to turn up their eyes, shake their heads and say—bosh!

In some of the maps representing the line covered by Webb's brigade, three of Cushing's guns are shown close to the stone wall, while the others are up near the top of the ridge in front of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania. Captain Frederick Fuger, Fourth U S. Art., was First Sergeant of Cushing's battery during the battle. In reply to a letter written him by an artist who was painting the death of Cushing, and which letter the artist published in *Scout and Mail*, in December, 1885, Captain Fuger is quoted as saying:

On the morning of July 3, 1863, Battery A occupied a position with their six guns about one hundred and fifty feet from the stone wall, which was directly in front, and we kept that position until the artillery duel ceased on both sides. After the firing ceased, General Webb came up to where Cushing stood and said to Cushing: "It is my opinion that the rebels will now advance their infantry and attack our position in force." Cushing replied: "Then I had better run my guns right up to the stone fence and bring all the canister alongside of each piece," to which General Webb said: "Do so." The command was immediately given, and the six guns were run by hand to the stone fence, leaving just room enough between the wall and wheels for cannoniers numbers one and two to load; limbers and caissons did not move. At this time Lieutenant Cushing was not wounded.

Within fifteen or twenty minutes after we had our guns in the new position the rebel infantry were seen advancing. The Seventy-second Pennsylvania (Baxter's Zouaves) were directly in our front on the skirmish line,* and were obliged to fall back as the enemy advanced in force. As soon as our battery was unmasked by the Seventy-second, and the enemy were within four hundred yards of us, we commenced firing single charges of canister, and at about that time Lieutenant Cushing was wounded in the right shoulder (General Webb says the right shoulder strap was shot completely off, yet not wounding him). When the enemy came within two hundred yards we fired double charges of canister with terrible effect. Cushing, about this time, was again wounded, in the scrotum, but still he stuck to his post and would not leave the battery. All this time I was right alongside of Cushing, and imparted his orders to the men.

Still the enemy advanced, and Cushing ordered the men to triple the charges in the guns. While finishing the command he was shot through the mouth and instantly killed. At this time he was about one yard from the trail handspike, and to the right

* A small portion only of the Seventy-second were on the skirmish line, the bulk of the regiment was in rear of the first position of the battery.—EDITOR.

of it, it being number three piece of the battery. I stood to his right, about two feet from him, with my pistol in my right hand, when I saw the Lieutenant fall forward. I dropped my pistol and caught him round the body with both arms. I saw that he was dead, and ordered Wright, of the battery, to carry Cushing's body to the rear. Lieutenant Joseph S. Milne, a volunteer officer (First R. I. battery) detailed July 2nd to fill Lieutenant Canby's place, made vacant by his being wounded, and who had command of the left half of our battery, was killed just a moment before Cushing, which left me in command.

The insinuation of history that but one gun was run down to the stone wall is wrong. The report that Lieutenant Cushing's bowels were shot out is all nonsense. Again, Lieutenant Cushing never fired a gun; there was no occasion for him to do so. We had men enough left to do that. The Lieutenant had enough to do to watch the enemy and give the necessary commands. After sending Cushing's body to the rear I fired a few rounds of canister; when the enemy was almost on the top of us I ceased firing, and told the men to pitch in with anything they had in their hands, such as pistols, sabres, sponge-staves and handspikes, which I am glad to say they did in good style. General Webb's brigade was now right with us, led by the General in person. A few minutes and all was over, the rebels retreating. General Armistead was instantly killed right in front of the muzzle of number three piece. Understand there was a stone wall between that gun and General Armistead. The wall was about fourteen inches in thickness, and the muzzle projected over it. The General was dressed in a gray uniformed coat, buttoned up, and wore a black slouch hat, with sabre in his right hand.

In the *Magazine of American History*, July, 1887, Colonel Deveraux describes the part taken by the two regiments under his command. We quote:

We see that Webb (on the right) cannot firmly hold his men against the shock of that fierce charge, though he may throw himself with reckless courage in front to face the storm, and beg, threaten, and command.

Hall's right, overlapped, has to sag back with sullen fury, swaying to the rear from the pressure, but swaying forward again like ocean surges against a rock. This creates disorder, heightened by the men of Harrow's brigade (on the left) surging also in that direction, apparently without orders or concert, but guided by some instinct of hurrying to the rescue. Everything was in confusion, regimental organization was lost, ranks were eight or ten deep, pushing, swaying, struggling, refusing to yield, but almost impotent for good.

A great gap yawns immediately between Webb and Hall.

The entire width of Oak Grove, and for some distance the right, is stripped of defence on our line. Every gun on our front there is silenced. Woodruff, Cushing, Brown, Rorty, and every other commissioned officer, almost without exception, of the respective batteries, is dead or disabled, and Gibbon badly wounded.

Was this devoted Second corps, whose proud boast it was that it "never lost a gun or a color," to succumb at last?

"Mallon, we must move." Just then a headlong rush of horses feet, spurred to the utmost came up the hollow behind from the direction of the Baltimore pike. I turned. There, looking the very embodiment of the god of war, rode Hancock the "Superb."

I shouted as he nearly trampled on my men, still lying down and as yet unseen by

him. He threw his horse upon its haunches. "See," I cried, "their colors; they have broken through. Let me get in there."

His characteristic answer fitted time and place, and he shot like an arrow past my left towards Hall's struggling lines, receiving in a few seconds, the wound that swept him from his saddle and so nearly cost him his life.

Meanwhile Mallon, springing from my side, was instantly with his men, and both regiments on the double quick moved side by side to fill that fearful gap. The two lines came together with a shock which stopped both and caused a slight rebound. For several minutes they faced and fired into each other at a distance (which I carefully measured after the fight) a little short of fifteen paces. Everything seemed trembling in the balance. Whichever side could get a motion forward must surely win. General Alexander S. Webb I couldn't see. Just then I felt rather than saw Hall, as he appeared at my side. "We are steady now," he said. "Sure; but we must move," I replied.

* * * * * * * * * *

Mallon had by this time warped round the right of the grove a little. The opposing lines were standing as if rooted, dealing death into each other, how long it is impossible to say with exactness. There they stood and wouldn't move. All of a sudden a strange, resistless impulse seemed to urge the Union arms. I can compare it only to a Titan s stride. Our lines seemed to actually leap forward. There was at once an indescribable rush of thick, hurrying scenes. I held the blunted apex of the re-entering angle, which was the appearance made by our lines.

A yell! A shout

My line seemed to open as if by magic. It was not a flight, however. A flood of unarmed, defenceless men poured through. They almost ran over me. The remnant of Pickett's gallant men abandon that nearly invincible charge, and Gettysburg translated reads, A Nation Saved.

Soon after the great artillery duel ceased Baxter's brigade was sent a short distance to the left—still on Cemetery Ridge—but had hardly formed line of battle before it was ordered still further to the left, where it took position upon the right of the Third division—General Hays—of the Second corps. Meanwhile Pickett's charge had been repulsed and the enemy had again opened a heavy artillery fire, to which the brigade was subjected during this last movement. The enemy's sharpshooters, too, sent their bullets about the moving column. When line had been formed the Twelfth Massachusetts and a detachment of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania—preceded by skirmishers—moved forward and drove the enemy's sharpshooters and skirmish line back. The brigade remained here during the night.

During the progress of the main battle minor engagements had been fought at other points—mainly attacks by the enemy

to prevent reënforcements being sent to Cemetery Ridge. In these contests the Union troops were generally victorious.

It was expected by the enemy, and by the Union troops too, that Meade would order a counter attack as soon as the Confederate assault had failed, but no orders were issued to that effect. It has been reported that Meade expected another attack, and simply expressed his belief that the Army of the Potomac would be able to maintain its position.

Major A. R. Small, then Adjutant of the Sixteenth Maine, and A. A. A. G. of the First brigade of Robinson's division, relates, in his regimental history, many interesting incidents connected with the battle General Paul had been severely wounded on the 1st, and Colonel Coulter of the Eleventh Pennsylvania had been transferred, with his regiment to the First brigade, and the Colonel placed in command. Major Small says respecting the battle of the 3d :

> Colonel Coulter established his headquarters in an A tent, pitched by his orders on the brow of the hill at the left of the Cemetery, in the edge of a grove. * * * During the fusilade, Colonel Coulter, who had been tearing up and down the line to cool his impatience, suddenly exclaims : "Where in hell is my flag Where do you suppose that cowardly ——— has skedaddled to ! Adjutant, you hunt him up and bring him to the front before the color is missed." Away the Adjutant went, but returned in season to see the Colonel snake him out from behind a stone wall, where he had lain down with the flag folded up to avoid attracting attention. Colonel Coulter shook out the folds, placed the staff in the poor fellow's hands, and double-quicked him towards the front line.
>
> Just then a shell exploded in a low wall, killing a horse, and sending a blinding shower of gravel and dirt broadcast. Again seizing the staff, he planted the end where the shell had burst, and said : "There, orderly, hold it in position, and if I can't get you killed in ten minutes, by G——! I'll post you right up among the batteries." Riding away, he laughingly remarked : "The poor devil don't know that I could'nt put him in a safer place. Two shells rarely explode in the same spot, and if he obeys orders he will be safe, and I'll know where my headquarters are." He dashed recklessly down the line to return in a few minutes with a bullet in his shoulder. Looking pale, I asked if he would dismount. "No, no, not now. Who in hell would suppose a sharpshooter would hit a crazy bone that distance."

At seven o'clock the little handful composing the NINTH regiment was sent out on picket, and posted on ground in front of the ridge. The dead and wounded were still lying where they had fallen, and the groans and cries of the latter

were heard through the entire night. Shortly after midnight the men of the NINTH were relieved from outpost duty.

During the night relief parties went over the field bringing in many of the wounded, but at daylight of the 4th the enemy began picket firing and the humane labors were suspended. Light showers had cooled the air somewhat and, fortunately for the wounded yet remaining on the field, the morning was cloudy.

Yes, the Confederate army of Northern Virginia was beaten, and at the same moment General Grant was dictating the terms of the surrender of Vicksburg. The 4th of July. 1863, was a notable day in the history of the country. The high tide of Rebellion reached no further than Cemetery Ridge. The banks of the Mississippi and the hills of Pennsylvania sent each other greetings upon the auspicious occasion. The boys in blue felt that a long stride had been taken in the suppression of the Rebellion, and those who wore the gray must have realized, that ere long, they would be compelled to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

During the entire day picket firing continued—now indulged in by both sides. At nine in the evening the NINTH was again sent out on picket, and remained till half-past three the next afternoon—the 5th. Shortly after being relieved it was noticed that the enemy's pickets were being withdrawn, and it was soon rumored that Lee's army was marching in retreat towards the Potomac. Without following that defeated army in detail, it is only necessary to mention that, with but little molestation from General Meade, Lee crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on the night of the 13th. President Lincoln had sent urgent and repeated orders to Meade to attack the Confederates, who had been prevented from crossing earlier, by reason of the high water, but when Meade got ready the enemy had made good his escape. How like McClellan at Antietam!

The Compe-de-Paris (*History of the Civil War in America*) places the Union loss in the campaign at 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing; total, 23,186, the Confed-

COLONEL JOSEPH A. MOESCH.

erates at 2,665 killed, 12,599 wounded, 7,464 missing; total, 22,728.

The NINTH took into action a total of less than two hundred men. The officers were: Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Moesch, commanding, Captain Henry V Williamson, acting Major, Henry P Clare, Adjutant; Captains Thomas W Quirk, Company A, and Frederick Guyer, Company D, Lieutenants Charles A. Clark, Company B, Cyrus C. Hubbard, Company C, Henry Perret, Company D, Lawrence M. Whitney, Company E, Jacob Jacobs, Company F; Thomas W Thorne, Company G, John B. Dolan and Henry A. Van Pelt, Company H; William J Barnes, Company I, and John M. K. Connolly, Company L.

During the last two days of the battle the NINTH suffered no loss, except a few slightly wounded, of which no account was taken. In the first day's battle the loss was 7 killed or died of wounds, and 18 wounded. Captain Quirk and Lieutenant Clark were killed, Lieutenants Jacobs and Whitney wounded, and Lieutenant Barnes was taken prisoner. The latter was not released until January 5th, 1865, long after the regiment had been mustered out of the service. Fifty-eight men were made prisoners on July 1st, but about thirty escaped from their captors within the next few days.

The enlisted men killed were: Privates Dominick Zimmerman, Company B, William H. Robbins, Company C; Patrick Burns, Company H, Francis Westervelt, Company I; Sergeant Henry J. Curry, Company L.

From Tregaskis' compilation, published in July, 1888, we find that the losses in killed, wounded and missing, in the Union Army at Gettysburg—excluding the cavalry—were as follows

First corps, 5,919; Second corps, 4,201, Third corps, 4,104, Fifth corps, 2,144, Sixth corps, 230, Eleventh corps, 3,732, Twelfth corps, 1,072.

The *average losses by brigades* are shown to be: First corps, seven brigades, 845 4-7, Second corps, ten brigades, 420 1-10; Third corps, six brigades, 684 Fifth corps, eight

brigades, 268; Sixth corps, eight brigades, 28¾; Eleventh corps, six brigades, 622; Twelfth corps, six brigades, 278⅓.

Robinson's division of the First corps lost 9 officers killed, 68 wounded and 52 captured or missing; 81 enlisted men killed, 545 wounded, and 931 captured or missing, a total of 1,685, and yet, when General Meade made his official report, this organization was not mentioned. This omission called forth the following letter from General Robinson:

HEADQUARTERS, 2ND DIV. FIRST ARMY CORPS,
November 15, 1863.

GENERAL—I feel it is my duty to inform you of the intense mortification and disappointment felt by my division in reading your report of the battle of Gettysburg. For nearly four hours, on July 1st, we were hotly engaged against overwhelming numbers, repulsed repeated attacks of the enemy, captured three flags and a very large number of prisoners, and were the last to leave the field. The division formed the right of the line of battle of the First corps, and, during the whole time had to fight the enemy in front and protect our right flank (the division of the 11th corps being at no time less than half a mile in rear). We went into action with less than 2,500 men, and lost considerably more than half our number. We have been proud of our efforts on that day, and hoped that they would be recognized. It is but natural we should feel disappointed, that we are not once referred to in the report of the Commanding General.

Trusting you will investigate this matter and give us due credit,

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Brig.-Gen'l. Comdg. Division.

Major-General G. G. MEADE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac.

CHAPTER XVI.

AFTER GETTYSBURG.—THE MINE RUN CAMPAIGN.

Retreat of the Confederate Army.—A Weak Pursuit.—Lee Crosses the Potomac.—The NINTH Enters Virginia Again.—Arrival of Drafted Men and Substitutes.—Character of Many of these Recruits.—Promotions in the Regiment.—Advance Against the Enemy Changed to a Retreat.—Auburn and Bristoe.—Centreville.—Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers.—Meade Moves to Attack Lee, who Declines Battle.—Army of the Potomac Retraces its Steps.—Battle at the Rappahannock.—Brandy Station.—Mine Run.—Movements of the NINTH.—The Campaign a Fizzle.—Back Again Across the Rappahannock.—Winter Quarters.—Cedar Mountain.—A Monument to General Reynolds.

IT was on the 5th that General Sedgwick started after the enemy with his Sixth corps, and, upon reaching Fairfield Pass, eight miles southwest from Gettysburg, found Early, in command of the Confederate rear guard, too strongly posted to warrant an assault. Meanwhile, the Union cavalry was active in harassing the trains of the enemy The next day the NINTH, mustering less than one hundred men, but full of the enthusiasm which victory had inspired, marched in their place with the other regiments of the command, and towards evening reached Emmetsburg. Tents were pitched in the same field occupied by them on the night of the 30th of June.

The private soldier knows but little of the plans of the commanding general—he is but a mere instrument in the hands of those in authority, and the greater the subordination of the rank and file, the more effective do these instruments become in the hands of brave and skillful generals. But the men composingothe Union Army had a fashion of doing a good deal of thinking, and also of expressing their thoughts upon their commanding officers and the conduct of the campaigns in which they were engaged. Never before, in the history of the world, did an army contain so many "thinking bayonets," and, as the Union troops plodded along in this stern chase after the defeated Confederates, many were the

conjectures as to when and where Meade would bring the enemy to bay, and by a bold stroke crush him before he could re-cross into Virginia. The escape of Lee's army after Antietam was recalled, and the hope expressed that there would be no repetition of such "strategy" or tactics as turned that battle from a positive to a negative victory.

On the morning of the 7th the march was resumed. The roads were heavy, owing to the recent rains, and much cut up by the artillery and wagons. The column passed through Mechanicsville and Lewiston, and then turned west to cross the Catoctin range. The turnpike was then given up to the trains, while the infantry trudged along through cart roads and paths, rough and stony, until the base of the mountains was reached, when they went into bivouac for the night. A detail from the regiment was sent out on picket towards the pass. At daylight of the 8th the men were in line again, the mountain range was soon crossed, and the column headed southward. A short distance beyond Middletown, the troops halted long enough for the Quartermaster to issue some clothing and shoes, many of the men were almost barefooted—some entirely so. South Mountain was crossed at Turner's Gap, and a short distance below the Mountain House, a place familiar to the NINTH, line of battle was formed, and a rough breastwork thrown up, behind which the men lay down for the night. Cannonading had been heard during the day in the direction of Boonsboro. No movement was made on the 9th; the men remained behind the breastworks, and several rumors during the day led some to believe that a collision would take place with the retreating army.

Six o'clock in the morning of the 10th found the column on the march towards Boonsboro, through which town the NINTH soon passed, thence on, in a northerly direction, and about noon an intrenched line of battle was formed. But a short halt was made when the column again pushed forward; towards evening another line was formed and a rough defence of logs, rails, and dirt thrown up, behind which the

men slept for the night. On the 11th nothing of importance occurred, so far as the NINTH was concerned.

At noon of the 12th the corps was in motion again. Funkstown, evacuated that morning by the enemy, was passed through, Antietam Creek crossed soon after, and upon arriving within sight of Hagerstown, then occupied by Lee's forces, line of battle was soon formed. Previous experience had taught the men that even a slight breastwork of rails, and which could be constructed in a few minutes, was a handy thing to have in their front when in the presence of the enemy, and during this march, it will be noticed that these impromptu affairs were frequently built. At this last stopping place, the line of battle happened to encroach upon a farmer's garden. Poor fellow, he had seen something of the devastation caused by war during the Maryland campaign, the year before, and when the men began to "fortify" his garden, he verily believed that a battle was about to be fought in his own door-yard, and he was wild with fear. Rain fell during the night, and as the tents had not been pitched, the men got a good soaking

At daylight of the 13th the enemy opened with artillery on the Union lines, but it was soon silenced by the return fire. The First, Sixth and Eleventh corps, which now formed the right wing of the army, were under the command of General Sedgwick, and the First corps was on the extreme right at Hagerstown, while the extreme left of the army was at Bakersville, seven miles south. During the day the NINTH remained behind their rude breastworks, strengthening the line here and there, and waiting for orders. Fresh troops, to make good the recent losses, were arriving, the First Maryland, Eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-first Massachusetts, joining the division. It was rumored, during the afternoon and evening, that the enemy was to be attacked early the next morning, but the morning of the 14th found the Confederates safely across the Potomac.

On the morning of the 15th the line of march was south, the NINTH passing through Keedysville, thence towards

Rohrersville, and after a hard march of about twenty-two miles, bivouacking for the night at Crampton's Gap in the South Mountain. Rain had fallen for two days and the roads were very muddy. Early in the afternoon of the 16th the column reached the vicinity of Berlin, on the Potomac, where the troops awaited the building of a pontoon bridge, completed on the 17th. At six o'clock in the morning of the 18th the NINTH, for the fourth and last time, crossed into Virginia. The route was by Lovettsville and Waterford, the troops halting for the night near the latter place, where a strong Union sentiment prevailed. On the 19th Hamilton was reached, a short march of six or eight miles. Three o'clock the next morning found the NINTH on the road again. Goose Creek was forded early in the day, and late in the afternoon a halt was ordered near Middleburg.

The main body of the Confederate army was marching up the Shenandoah valley, but parties of their cavalry were scouting about the front and flanks of the Union troops, ready to pounce upon stragglers or small parties. While some members of General Newton's staff were reconnoitering they were "gobbled up." On the night of the 22nd a ten-mile march was made to White Plains, on the Manassas Gap railroad, and there the regiment remained till eight o'clock in the morning of the 23d, when the southward journey was resumed. Warrenton was reached late in the day, and the enemy appearing in force, line of battle was formed; the troops advanced, those in front engaging the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners, some cattle and a few wagons. During the 24th the men worked upon a line of earthworks, but at five o'clock the next morning the army moved forward. The NINTH was detailed to guard the corps wagon train and marched in the direction of Warrenton Junction. Leaving the train there the regiment rejoined the brigade, which remained in line of battle till sundown, when the railroad was followed toward Bealton, where, at nine o'clock in the evening, it halted.

On the 27th the regiment was sent out on picket duty, two miles north of Bealton, where it remained twenty-four hours.

Gangs of men were busily engaged repairing the railroad, so that supplies might be forwarded from Washington; block-houses, too, were built along the line, generally at the crossings of streams to protect the bridges. Little of importance occurred for some time.

On August 1st the regiment marched to Rappahannock Station, crossed the river and threw up intrenchments at the same place occupied by it the year before, and which was so stoutly defended for two or three days. On the 4th the enemy appeared, the men were called to arms, and from behind the works had the pleasure of seeing the "Johnnies" driven back by the Union cavalry. On the 8th the regiment occupied an intrenched camp vacated by the Fifth Maryland of the Third division, and which was named Camp Rappahannock. The Army moved on the 9th, but Baxter's brigade was left to guard the bridge. On the 14th the first conscripts—or drafted men—the NINTH had seen arrived from Pennsylvania, and were assigned to the Ninetieth regiment, from that State, and on the 15th the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts received accessions of the same kind of material. The rank and file of the army looked upon this class of recruits as a very undesirable addition to the army. Socially, they were almost ostracised, and to this fact was doubtless due the numerous desertions, which commenced at the date of their arrival. On the 15th it was deemed advisable to cross to the north bank of the river for a better camp ground. It seemed as though active operations had, for the time, been suspended.

On the 20th two hundred conscripts arrived for the NINTH, and the next day the work of making soldiers of them began. They were divided into squads, and drilled from six to eight o'clock in the morning, and from four to six in the afternoon. It was too much for some of the greenhorns, for on the 23rd the surgeons examined a few who were found totally unfit for military duty, and they were sent home—rejoicing, no doubt. Ninety-four more were received on the 27th, and by the 29th arms and equipments were supplied, and

the recruits took their places in the ranks. The weather during the month had been very hot, fortunately the men had not much marching and there was but little sickness.

On the 1st of September the weather was delightful. The days were not so warm nor the nights as cool as during August. Daily drills were making the recruits quite proficient in the manual of arms, and in company and battalion movements. On the 13th a reconnoissance in force was made by the cavalry towards Culpeper. General Meade had learned of the departure of Longstreet's command to join Bragg in Tennessee, and was desirous of attacking Lee's army, now so greatly reduced in numbers. The Confederates were driven beyond the Rapidan, and Meade ordered forward the infantry to Culpeper, where his own headquarters were also established. It was not until the 16th that Baxter's brigade moved forward. The Rappahannock was crossed at daybreak, and the column soon passed Brandy Station, then moving through woods, fields and swamps, it halted within three miles of Culpeper.

On the 20th Dr. Nordquist, who had been Medical Director of the division since November, 1862, was appointed Medical Inspector of the First Corps, a worthy tribute to his value as an officer and his skill as a physician.

About this time the conscripts began to disappear rapidly. How they could make their way—undetected—to the north side of the Potomac is a mystery explainable only by the supposition that guards and teamsters were bribed to favor their escape. On the 28th Lieutenant-Colonel Moesch, other officers, and Sergeant Bowne, with a detail for guard, who had been sent to New York for the purpose, arrived with three hundred and sixty-five conscripts. What a medley! A number of them could not speak English. Many of them were French Canadians, and had doubtless been sent on as substitutes for drafted citizens.

One of the men in writing home about this time said:

> The new men are from all parts of the world. We have got blustering Englishmen, canny Scotchmen, jolly Irishmen, jabbering Frenchmen, slow and go easy Dutchmen, and a lot of mongrel Canadians. There is a Chinaman in one company,

and an Indian in another. We have also got a lot of countrymen who glory in being called "Yankees." Take them all together they will make good soldiers, if properly handled.

When it was afterwards learned that among the recruits were criminals, who had been induced to enlist in the army in order to escape incarceration in jail, the old members were justly indignant. *It is a fact* that judges of petty courts gave the convicted prisoners the choice of going to jail or enlisting in the army or navy! Is it to be wondered at, that when the three years for which the regiment enlisted had expired, the original members refused to reënlist, as a body, in the old regiment?

The new men kept the non-commissioned officers busy all day long. Squad drills, with and without arms, were the order of the day, and by dint of much hard work, the new material soon presented a fair appearance on parade.

General Hooker, with the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, under Howard and Slocum, had left the army on the 24th, to reënforce Rosecrans at Chattanooga, whose army had been badly whipped at Chicamauga on the 20th.

The 2nd of October was signalized by the execution of a member of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, who had been found guilty of sleeping upon his post while on picket duty. Infliction of the extreme penalty was rare in the army, but occasionally the commanding general found it necessary to make an example of a particularly flagrant case, in order that the men might not think the articles of war a dead letter. The firing party was taken from Company E of the Twelfth Massachusetts, and the execution witnessed by the whole division.

General Meade had now determined to advance against the enemy, and it seems that General Lee had made up his mind to do the same thing. On the 7th the Union Signal corps, posted on the top of Cedar Mountain, discovered that the enemy was moving large bodies of troops, their signals had been interpreted also, and Meade was soon informed of the movement against him. Inasmuch as Lee had moved first,

Meade was compelled to assume the defensive. Lee's plan seems to have been well laid—it was to move Hill's corps to the northwest and cross Robertson's river, the north fork of the Rapidan, near its source, and approach Culpeper from the north, while Ewell's column should advance by way of James City on the southwest. The success of this plan would compel Meade to fight a battle in order to regain his communications, and as the Union army was somewhat scattered, Lee was hopeful of being able to accomplish his design. The withdrawal of the enemy's pickets from the south side of the Rapidan, on the morning of the 9th, led Meade to believe that Lee was retreating, and he ordered an advance across the river. Meanwhile, news of the enemy moving around the right flank of the army was received, Stuart's cavalry had already struck the outposts and approached James City near enough to shell the town, seven miles from Culpeper. Hill had reached Griffinsburg, five miles northwest of Culpeper. During the 10th Meade seemed to be at a loss just what course to pursue, but the developments of the day made it necessary for him to fall back, and in the evening he ordered the army to retire behind the Rappahannock.

At nine o'clock in the night the NINTH was in line escorting the wagon train. The march was in an easterly direction, Stevensburg was passed, and the column pushed on, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford; thence striking north, and reaching Bealton at noon of the 11th. The Union cavalry had an arduous task to perform during the retreat of the army, and manfully did they execute it. Lee was not aware that Meade had fallen back, and when his troops were in position—as he thought—to strike the Union army at Culpeper, that army was a dozen miles away.

On finding that Meade had retreated Lee still pursued his plan of turning the Union right, and on the morning of the 12th Hill was marching north towards Amisville, while Ewell was pressing on the Warrenton road, which crosses the river eight miles northwest of Rappahannock Station. Meade, in order to determine the exact location of Lee's army, ordered

the Second, Fifth and Sixth corps to recross the river on the morning of the 12th, and advance towards Culpeper. Buford's cavalry covered the front and flanks. It will thus be seen that the two armies were marching almost on parallel lines—but in opposite directions. Buford encountered considerable opposition before he arrived within sight of Culpeper, he found, of course, that the Confederate infantry was not there, and when he informed Meade, that officer was at a loss to know where his adversary was. By a strange concurrence of events, the Union cavalry, who were opposing Stuart and Hill, were unable to notify Meade of the advance of the Confederates on his right and rear. It was not until ten o'clock in the evening that he learned the true condition of affairs—that the enemy had crossed the river at Sulphur Springs! The line of the Rappahannock, therefore, was lost, and nothing was left for him but to retreat—as Pope did in 1862—to the next best defensive position. But Meade had profited by the experience of his predecessors and he determined to fight his battle on the heights of Centreville. The Compte de Paris says: *History of the Civil War in America*, Vol. III., page 765:

"This resolution was not worthy of the conqueror of Gettysburg. He ought to have known that his adversary had not more than thirty-six thousand infantry present under arms; even had he believed him stronger, he should not have allowed himself to be pushed back almost under the guns of Washington without a serious effort to prevent it."

At half-past two in the morning of the 13th reveille turned the men out, and at seven o'clock they were on the march, four companies in advance, the balance of the regiment in rear of the corps wagon train. On arriving at Weaver's Mills, at about two P. M., the regiment was relieved, and ordered to join the brigade. The march was continued till late in the evening, when, upon reaching the vicinity of Bristoe Station, the command halted for the night. The third corps was at Greenwich, the Second at Auburn, the Sixth a short distance beyond Kettle Run, while the Fifth was near the First, at Bristoe. It must be borne in mind that the Confederate infantry was all north and west of the Union army, endeavoring to turn its right flank, but Stuart, with the cavalry, is south and east

and, in his impetuous manner, has been trying to break or penetrate the Union line of retreat. At night he finds himself, with a portion of his command, hemmed in between the Union forces at Catlett's Station and Auburn. Fortunately for him his precarious position is unknown to the Union generals.

At daylight of the 14th the troops were again put in motion. In order to protect the line of march skirmishers were sent out on both flanks, and Centreville was reached without molestation at about one P M. During the afternoon a portion of the corps, including Baxter's brigade, was sent forward to the north and west, and line of battle formed north of the Stone Bridge, by which the Warrenton road crosses Bull Run. The Sixth corps occupied the extreme right of the army, and was in position near Chantilly. During the day the Second corps, the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac, in its march from Auburn to Catlett's Station, encountered Stuart's cavalry, on the march to Bristoe it also had a sharp engagement with portions of the Confederate infantry, defeating the enemy and capturing some guns and battle-flags. For these two engagements, "Auburn" and "Bristoe" were inscribed on the colors of the regiments of Warren's corps. After dark, Warren, knowing that he had nearly the whole Confederate army upon his left flank, quietly withdrew, and by daylight of the 15th was safe, having formed a junction with the left of the army, on the east side of Bull Run, at Blackburn's Ford. When Lee found the Union army occupying such a strong position, he declined to attack.

During the 15th the NINTH, with the brigade, moved to the rear and right, in order to connect with the Sixth corps, and remained in this position until the 19th. While resting, it may be well to note some matters of interest that occurred during the late march.

As the muster rolls of the regiment had been swelled by the arrival of conscripts, the NINTH was again entitled to a full complement of field and line officers, and on the 16th, during a halt on the line of march, it was announced that Lieutenant-Colonel Moesch had been promoted Colonel, and William

Chalmers, Lieutenant-Colonel, so that, with Major Williamson, the field roster was complete. The Major had been appointed in March, but, owing to the reduced numbers in the regiment, had not been commissioned until the 5th of October. Both the Colonel and Major had earned their promotion by long and faithful service with the regiment, but Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers was a stranger and owed his appointment to personal influence at the State Capital. He was the only officer thus thrust upon the regiment, all the others having earned their promotion, step by step. It was this arbitrary method, adopted by other governors, as well as by the Governor of New York, that often chilled the patriotism of the volunteers in the field. Many regiments had seen band-box soldiers sent fresh from the capital lobbies, to fill—and disgrace—the places assigned them, to exercise authority over the veterans of many battles, and usurp places due to those who had borne the heat and burdens of the campaigns. The NINTH had nothing against the new Lieutenant-Colonel as a man, but it was the principle involved which disturbed them, and although he joined the regiment early in November, and remained with it until the muster out in 1864, he never enjoyed the confidence of his brother officers, nor the respect or esteem of the rank and file.

During this time, while the Union Army had remained comparatively quiet, the enemy had been busily engaged in tearing up the railroad and destroying stations and water tanks. Knowing that he was not strong enough to attack Meade, Lee had determined to retreat towards his base of supplies, and to so fully destroy the railroad that his adversary could barely have it repaired, in time for another advance, before the winter storms caused a suspension of active operations. By his bold and skillful maneuvers, the Confederate general had driven a superior force for fifty or sixty miles—time had been gained, and if the Union Army could be kept from active operations till Spring, the Confederates would then be in better shape to assault—or defend.

General Halleck had been urging Meade to attack Lee,

and the Union commander was thus obliged to take the initiative. A heavy rain raised the fords of Bull Run, and before the pontoons could be thrown across for the use of the infantry, Lee's army was a day's march away, followed only by the Union cavalry.

While it was still raining on the morning of the 19th the NINTH was ordered under arms, and at eight o'clock began the march, passing through Gainesville and reaching Haymarket at three in the afternoon, where it remained till the next morning. During the night several alarms were occasioned by the enemy's cavalry, small parties of which scoured the country between the lines. The morning of the 20th, and up to four o'clock in the afternoon, was spent in line of battle , at the latter hour the march was resumed and Thoroughfare Gap reached at nine in the evening. Pushing through the Gap, line of battle was formed about a mile beyond, and the night spent — the men lying on their arms. When it was found that the enemy was not in the vicinity, a camp ground was laid out on the morning of the 21st, and the troops remained there till the 24th, when they retraced their steps, passing through Haymarket and Gainesville, thence marching to Bristoe Station, where the corps arrived at nine o'clock in the evening. The Third corps had reached Catlett's Station, the Fifth was at Auburn, the Sixth at Warrenton, the Second about New Baltimore.

The pursuit of Lee was abandoned and for several days the army rested. Camps were laid out and drills resumed.

On the 5th of November the regiment moved towards Catlett's Station, reaching their bivouac in the evening during a cold rain-storm. Meade had again determined to take the offensive. He had ascertained the location of the Confederate army, whose headquarters were at Culpeper, and the pleasant Fall weather was favorable for a campaign. The First, Second and Third corps formed the left wing of the army, and were under the command of General French , the Fifth and Sixth were under Sedgwick. The left wing had been directed to approach the Rappahannock between Kelly's

Ford and Rappahannock Station, while the right was to advance directly against the Station, where the enemy had erected some strong fortifications.

At six o'clock in the morning of the 7th the NINTH was in line, marching down the railroad. After passing Warrenton Junction the column turned south and passed through the village of Morrisville, then changing direction to the southwest, reached the vicinity of Kelly's Ford about noon. The Third corps had reached the river first, and troops from Ward's division had crossed and driven the enemy away from the ford, killing quite a number and capturing between three and four hundred prisoners, at a loss to Ward of about one hundred in killed and wounded. The enemy retreated towards Stevensburg. A pontoon bridge was thrown over the river during the afternoon, but the bulk of the troops remained on the north side till the following morning.

On the right Sedgwick found a strong force of the enemy posted behind intrenchments on the north bank of the river, and he proceeded at once to reconnoiter the position. The enemy, anxious to hold the place, sent over reënforcements, and by the time Sedgwick was ready to assault it was nearly dark. The Union troops forced their way to the river, both above and below the position occupied by the enemy, and were thus enabled to command the other side and prevent any more reënforcements being sent over. It had been determined to wait till after dark before making the final assault. Led by Russell's brigade of the First division of the Sixth corps, the assault took place, and after some desperate fighting was carried, and with it some sixteen hundred prisoners, a number of battle-flags, and four pieces of artillery The number engaged in the assault was only some three thousand, and the loss about three hundred, killed and wounded.

Before daylight of the 8th, Early, of Ewell's corps, who commanded the Confederates at this point, retreated. They had begun the erection of winter quarters, and were no doubt much disappointed at being driven for their supposed secure position. The morning of the 8th was dull and foggy, but at

six o'clock the left wing crossed over on the pontoon and marched up the right bank of the river towards the railroad crossing, reaching there about noon, driving Early's rear-guard away, and then continuing the march after the retreating Confederates. Brandy Station was reached towards nightfall, where line of battle was formed and the troops halted for the night. By this time Lee had crossed the Rapidan, and the Union troops busied themselves in rebuilding the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock, and repairing the track as far as Brandy Station. Lee, meanwhile, took up a strong position along the south bank of the Rapidan, between Mine Run and the railroad crossing at Rapidan Station. Mine Run flows north, empties into the Rapidan three or four miles west of Germanna Ford, and guarded Lee's right flank.

Leaving the main part of the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Brandy Station, a portion of the First corps was ordered back to guard the line of railroad. Late in the afternoon of the 9th the march was begun, the Rappahannock crossed at the railroad, on the pontoon bridge, and the march continued to Bealton, where the NINTH, with the Eleventh Pennsylvania, and the One Hundred and Fourth New York and Sixteenth Maine from the First brigade, were detached and ordered to a point near Liberty, on the Warrenton turnpike. Snow had been falling for some time, and when the men reached their bivouac, they were obliged to scrape it off from the ground before pitching their shelter tents. Here for the next ten days the time was fully occupied by the usual drills, picket and fatigue duty. On the 11th about one hundred and fifty men from the NINTH, were detailed to help repair the railroad. Sleepers had to be cut from the woods, the enemy having burned those, as well as the rails which had been twisted and bent, while red-hot, and thereby rendered entirely useless. Saturday, the 14th, five hundred and seventy-seven officers and enlisted men were reported present for duty.

On the 21st the enemy's cavalry made a dash upon the railroad, capturing a few prisoners, some hospital stores and

wagons. The NINTH was hurriedly called to arms, and advanced a short distance towards the scene of action, but soon returned to camp.

General Meade again determined to advance and attack the Confederate army, which, by this time, had been established in winter quarters in their secure position already mentioned. Lee had fortified his line in front and had also protected his right and rear by intrenchments for three or four miles up Mine Run. Meade purposed passing up the east side of the Run and attacking Lee's rear and right flank. Only two divisions of the First corps were to coöperate in this movement, the other being left to guard the rear. At about eight o'clock in the morning of the 23rd, the NINTH was on the road. At Bealton the brigade was joined, and the march continued to within a couple of miles of Rappahannock Station, where the column halted for the night. The men were in line at half-past seven the next morning, but were soon ordered to disperse and to have tents pitched again. At six o'clock in the morning of the 26th the advance was continued, the river crossed on the pontoon near the station, then, following the stream down the right bank, Richardsville was reached and a short halt made. A pontoon bridge was found spanning the Rapidan at Culpeper Mine Ford, over which the column marched, and about a mile beyond the river the men bivouacked for the night. Artillery firing had been heard during the afternoon. The Second and Fifth corps crossed Germanna Ford, the Third at Jacobs' Ford, but owing to many delays, night found the heads of these columns only three or four miles beyond the river. The Sixth corps did not reach the south side till after midnight, crossing at Jacobs' Ford. During the day Lee had learned of Meade's design and issued his orders to meet the assault

On the morning of the 27th the Confederate army was put in motion, and part was sent over to the east side of Mine Run to intercept the Third and Sixth corps. At five o'clock the troops of the First corps were on the march, and soon reached Robertson's Tavern, on the western edge of the famous Wilder-

ness. Line of battle, facing the south and west, was formed, and here the NINTH remained until five o'clock the next morning. The Third and Sixth corps which had also been ordered to march to Robertson's Tavern during the day, failed to gain that point. The Fifth corps was at New Hope Church, while the Second was with the two divisions of the First at Robertson's. During the day considerable fighting had been indulged in, the enemy generally being the attacking party, in order to gain time for the arrival of the various divisions of Lee's army. They won their point, partly by these attacks, but principally because of the slow movements of the Third and Sixth corps, who became tangled up in the narrow, blind roads of the Wilderness.

On the next morning, the 28th, the NINTH moved at five o'clock, a light rain was falling at the time, the roads and paths were, in many places, submerged by reason of previous rains, and great difficulty was experienced in moving the artillery. At about two o'clock in the afternoon the two divisions formed on the left of the Second corps, which was astride the Orange Court House turnpike, the line of battle facing west. An advance was ordered, and when found impracticable to maintain the forward movement in line, the troops broke into columns and marched by the flank. When the crest overlooking Mine Run was reached the line was reëstablished. The Sixth corps had taken position on the right of the Second, while the Third and Fifth were on the left of the First.

But for forty-eight hours the Confederates had been very busy, and when the Union troops looked across the narrow valley of Mine Run, they saw their adversaries strongly posted behind intrenchments, slashings of timber in their front, and a good part of the valley covered with from two to three feet of water! The verdict of the men in the ranks was voiced by their generals in the evening, when, at a counsel of war, they pronounced the enemy's position unassailable! After dark some slight changes were made in the line of battle, the NINTH, with other troops, marching about a mile to the rear, where they remained all night.

The 29th was Sunday, and rain fell during the entire day. About noon General Meade, accompanied by several British officers, rode along the lines. If the "John Bulls" came to witness a grand, successful, strategic movement of the Army of the Potomac, how disappointed they must have been! The day passed without any movement on the part of the NINTH. But other portions of the army had been active. General Warren, commanding the Second corps, had proposed moving still further up the valley of Mine Run, he started at daylight with his corps and a division from the Sixth. Night overtook him before his position was gained, and when, on the morning of the 30th, he looked over to where the enemy was posted, he saw that the result of an assault would be simply Fredericksburg repeated.

But the plan agreed upon included an assault by the right at eight o'clock, simultaneously with Warren's, and without waiting for the sound of the Second corps guns, Sedgwick sent Birney's division in, they cross the Run, dislodge the enemy at that point, and then wait for Warren before advancing further. Warren, meanwhile, has summoned Meade to look over the ground, and the commanding general confirms his lieutenant's decision not to attack. Other movements were proposed, but wherever the enemy were found along the line of Mine Run, they were so well posted that an attack seemed hopeless, and the whole campaign was abandoned, Meade deciding to withdraw his army and return to the old position north of the Rapidan. During the day the NINTH, with others of the corps, had been moved, first about a mile to the right in support of the Fifth corps, and then, later, to the left, where they remained during the night. The official records show that the regiment lost twenty nine of the members "by desertion" on this advance upon the enemy

At six o'clock the next morning, December 1st, the troops of the First corps moved back to the position occupied by them on the 29th November, where they remained till four in the afternoon; were then relieved by the Third division of the Fifth corps, and marched by way of Robertson's Tavern

to a point near Germanna Ford, where they arrived just after midnight. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 2nd the command crossed the river and formed line on the north side, where it remained till half-past eleven, then changed the position to support a battery which had been placed to cover the crossing. Meanwhile the rest of the army was returning to the north bank of the river, and at one o'clock P M. a division of the Sixth corps relieved the First corps, who then continued the march northward, through Stevensburg to Brandy Station, where it bivouacked for the night. At nine o'clock the next morning the march was continued, and the Rappahannock crossed at Kelly's Ford. About four miles beyond a halt was ordered, and the NINTH was sent out on picket for the night. The regiment was called in early on the 4th and then, at ten o'clock, sent back across the river and posted at the little hamlet of Kellysville, within a mile of the ford. Fording the river twice at the same place within twenty-four hours was not relished by the men at this season of the year, and caused some grumbling.

At half-past three the next morning the men were turned out, tents were struck, and after preparing a cup of coffee to wash down the hard-tack, line was formed and the regiment waited for the order to march, but no orders came, and the tents were again set up. Shortly after daybreak the men went into the woods near by and began cutting logs for winter huts. During the day quite a number of these were erected, the logs being laid up about four feet high, and the shelter tents stretched over a ridge pole formed a very good roof—during pleasant weather. The next day, Sunday, the 6th, the regiment was inspected by Colonel Moesch, and from all indications that the rank and file could observe, the army had settled down for the winter. Those skeptical fellows who had been waiting to see whether or not it would be worth while to go to the trouble of building huts, finally made up their minds that log huts, with raised bunks, would be more comfortable than lying on the ground, and by the 13th the whole regiment was comfortably installed in their quarters, on which day, Colonel Moesch, Quarter-

master Burtis and Lieutenant Van Alst, Jr., left for a visit to New York city, a short absence having been granted. Many of the domiciles were as well built as the cabins of the poorer Virginians, and much ingenuity was manifested in the erection of the chimneys and fire-places, bricks were scarce, but with sticks and mud—the latter was quite plenty, and equal to any demand that might be made upon it—the boys managed to build as good chimneys as were necessary.

During the absence of Colonel Moesch the regiment was in charge of the Lieutenant-Colonel. And now that active operations were suspended, the men were congratulating themselves upon a long season of rest. Day by day the quarters were made more comfortable, as this, that and the other convenience were added to the furniture or bedding in the huts. On the 16th the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, U. S. A., Division Inspector. The ground was too soft and muddy for general drilling, but the recruits were put through occasionally. while guard-mount, dress-parade, guard and picket duty kept the men generally quite busy.

The old members of the regiment had been in the service long enough not to be surprised—or, at least, to conceal their surprise—at any order, however disagreeable, that might be received, so, when early on the 24th,—just as the boys were talking over the matter of properly celebrating Christmas,—orders having been given to "pack up and be ready to march," the only outward manifestations from this class were simply looks of disgust—and half-smothered maledictions upon the man that turned them out at mid-winter from their comfortable huts. The recruits were more demonstrative, and talked of getting up a petition to be allowed to remain where they were, but the veterans soon convinced them of the futility of any such nonsense, and, with a great deal of swearing—if we must tell the truth—the men began to pack up. At eight o'clock brigade line was formed, and the column was soon on the march, headed west. After passing through Culpeper the column followed the line of railroad south to a point near Mitchell's Station, where, late in the afternoon, the men

bivouacked for the night upon the "cold, cold, ground," of a swampy piece of woods.

Christmas was anything but a "merry" one to the members of the NINTH. The camp was laid out—after a fashion—but the nature of the ground was such that no comfort was to be expected. "Military necessity,"—the excuse for many of the discomforts and privations of army life—was answerable for the condition of the regiment in the eyes of the "Powers," but this did not satisfy the men who were obliged to endure—blindly—the annoyances caused by the "exigency of war." Some men were sent out on picket duty, guards were posted, there were crackers, coffee, "salt-horse" and fat pork for rations, the boys did not starve, nor freeze to death, but that was all. So Christmas passed with the NINTH.

On the 28th a heavy rain-storm flooded the men out of their already uncomfortable quarters. "Mud-hole Camp" was correctly named. Patriotism could alone have sustained the spirits of many of the volunteers during the trials and vexations incident to the war, and these vexations were, in the main, if not cheerfully borne, at least acquiesced in, from force of necessity, by the patriotic men in the ranks. Winter quarters and log huts were talked of, but no one had the temerity to begin again their erection, until some assurance was received that they would be occupied long enough to pay for the trouble of building.

On the 19th of November, while the Mine Run Campaign was in progress, an incident of national importance occurred on the field of Gettysburg. A national cemetery was dedicated there, on Cemetery Hill, adjoining the local cemetery, and on ground upon which Union regiments fought during the battle. The remains of the Union dead had been carefully gathered from different parts of the extensive field and properly interred, the graves of those identified marked with name and regiment.

President Lincoln was the most prominent figure upon the occasion, and gave voice to the following immortal words

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it never can forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

As the year closes—for the NINTH, amid somewhat gloomy and unpleasant surroundings—the cause the men cherished in their hearts had made great progress. The Union arms had been generally victorious during the year, and the people of the South were beginning to realize—after nearly three years of war—that their revolt against constituted authority had led, and was still leading them, towards the gulf of despair. In its last issue of the year—December 31st—the *Richmond Examiner* no doubt voiced the feelings of the majority of the southern people in these words

To-day closes the gloomiest year of our struggle. No sanguine hope of intervention buoys up the spirits of the Confederate public as at the end of 1861. No brilliant vic-

tory, like that of Fredericksburg, encourages us to look forward to a speedy and successful termination of the war, as in the last week of 1862. Meade has been foiled, and Longstreet has had a partial success in East Tennessee; but Meade's advance was hardly meant in earnest, and Bean s Station is a poor set-off to the loss of the gallant men who fell in the murderous assault on Knoxville. * * * Meanwhile the financial chaos is becoming wilder. Hoarders keep a more resolute grasp than ever on the necessaries of life. Non-producers, who are at the same time non-speculators, are suffering more and more. What was once competence has become poverty, poverty has become penury, penury is lapsing into pauperism.

When the New Year, 1864, opened, it found the NINTH still "Stuck in the mud," near Mitchell's Station. But a change was in store for the men. During the day, the welcome orders came for the regiment to pack up and be ready to move. They cared not where, even a New Year's call upon the enemy would have been acceptable. But this was not exacted of them. A march of two miles towards Cedar Mountain brought the command upon high ground, on a hill, at the foot of which ran a stream of clear water Thinking that this was the Mecca of their pilgrimage, the boys set to work at once, and from the neighboring forest soon cut logs enough to build comfortable quarters. But their happiness was short-lived, for at two o'clock the next day the familiar—and now disagreeable—orders to prepare for the march were received. At five o'clock the summit of Cedar Mountain was reached, a distance of three miles from the starting point. The enemy were reported close by, in fact, their bivouac fires on the opposite side of the Rapidan were distinctly seen at night, and ordinary precautions required a strict watch and ward to be kept along the whole line.

The men realized that they could not get much nearer the enemy without a fight, and inasmuch as the nature of the ground at this season of the year precluded an active campaign, they reasoned that they would remain for a while at least. But they thought best to bivouac for a day or two before engaging for the third time in house-building. On the 4th Chaplain Alford C. Roe reported for duty. He had been commissioned to succeed Chaplain Phillips, who resigned a year before. Snow fell all day. Many of the men visited the battle-field, where, on the 9th of August, 1862, they had first

witnessed a general engagement. On the 5th the camp was regularly laid out, and the men busied themselves in cutting and hauling the logs from the woods near by to build their huts. The Twelfth Massachusetts and Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth Pennsylvania were sent into Culpeper. During the winter, the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, performed provost-guard duty there, and enlivened the tedious days and nights with amateur minstrel performances. On the 5th, too, a meeting of members of the First corps was held in the Baptist Church at Culpeper, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the erection of a monument at Gettysburg, to the memory of General Reynolds. The raising of the necessary funds was left to popular subscription among the members of the corps, officers being limited to a contribution of five dollars each, and the enlisted men to fifty cents. In a short time, five thousand seven hundred and nine dollars was subscribed and paid. The monument stands in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg.

A letter written near the close of the month says :

I am now sitting outside of my tent, in my shirt sleeves, writing. It is as warm as a summer's day. During the past two winters we often had two or three warm days at a time, but now it has been warm and pleasant for two weeks. An old man over at Slaughter's house says he has lived here over fifty years, and never before saw such a long spell of warm weather at this season of the year. * * * Every few days there are reports that the rebs. are moving and we get into line ready to meet them, but up to this time they have not visited us; this is about all the excitement we have to relieve the monotony of camp life. Some of the boys have managed to get a pair of boxing gloves, and from the noise they are making seem to be enjoying themselves. * * * Rebel deserters are brought in from the picket line every day. There are also a great many contrabands brought in; if you were to see them shouting and dancing for joy when they get inside our picket lines you would laugh until your sides ached, as I did. They say the rebs. are sending all the blacks to Richmond. The darkies seem to dread going south. As one of our boys was on picket the other day he saw what he supposed was about a dozen men coming towards him, and two men a short distance behind them on horseback. He sang out, "Who comes there?" when an old white-headed darky shouted, "Lor' bress you, is you a Union soldier? I'se old Pete and I'se got my boys and gals with me. We is all goin' to Massa Linkum; let me in quick, there is two hoss soldiers arter us." * * * Incidents of this kind occur every night. Last night there was firing in the rebel camp. A few deserters came in to-day and said there was a mutiny in some Tennessee regiment, but these deserters tell so many lies it is hard to believe any of them. Last winter deserters said the rebs. were starving. In the Spring we found them just as fat and ready to fight as ever * * *

CHAPTER XVII.

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

Close of the Winter.—Deserters from the Confederate Army.—More Hut Building.—Advance to the Rapidan.—Back to Culpeper.—Re-enlistment as Veteran Volunteers.—The NINTH on Duty at Cedar Mountain.—General Grant made Lieutenant-General and placed in Command of all the Union Armies.—The NINTH at Mitchell's Station.—General Grant Visits the Army.—Consolidation of the Army.—Tribute to the First Corps.—General Grant joins the Army.—His Plans.—Preparing for Battle.—The Ninth Corps Returns to Virginia.—Lincoln's Letter to Grant.—The March Begins.—The Wilderness.—Fighting on the Fifth.—Battle of the Sixth.—Colonel Moesch Killed.—Horrors of the Battle-field.—The First Flank Movement by the Left.

LITTLE of importance occurred during the rest of the month of January. Deserters from Lee's army were numerous, and it is recorded that during the week ending on the 29th, over two hundred entered the Union lines in front of the Army of the Potomac. Cold weather, short rations, and possibly a conviction that the Southern cause would soon be on its last legs, no doubt induced many of the faint-hearted to abandon the sinking ship.

During the afternoon of the 29th the regiment left its winter quarters and marched to Culpeper, were the men found shelter for the night in abandoned dwelling-houses. The next morning the march was resumed by way of the Sperryville Pike, and about three miles from town the rest of the brigade was found and another winter camp established. For the fourth time that season, the men of the NINTH went to work to build huts. The weather was cold and stormy, but the men worked cheerfully, and in two or three days were again comfortably quartered.

By the 1st of February rainy weather set in, snow fell occasionally, and the mud and slush rendered outdoor work very disagreeable. At one o'clock in the morning of the 6th

the men were turned out and at half-past six were marching towards the Rapidan, in which direction artillery firing was heard. Upon arriving at Raccoon Ford, twelve miles from camp, the enemy were observed upon the opposite side of the river; they threw a number of shells, but the aim being too high no damage was inflicted. During the day a heavy artillery fire was maintained by the Confederates, and the Union troops were kept moving about in order to lessen the danger from bursting shells. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy having ceased firing, the troops were ordered back, leaving only the customary picket guard at the river. The roads were in a horrible condition, and it was difficult for the artillery to move, even with extra horses, and the men were frequently obliged to assist in moving the pieces. The route led through Culpeper, and back to camp, where the men arrived late at night, being muddy, tired and hungry. Major Williamson was in command of the regiment at this time (8th).

The weather soon began to grow pleasanter, and on the 15th General Sedgwick, of the Sixth corps, but temporarily in command of the army, owing to the absence of General Meade, reviewed the First and Second divisions of the First corps, in a field near Culpeper. Before the ceremony was over a snow-storm set in, but the programme was fully carried out. On the 22nd the Second division was again reviewed, by Generals Sedgwick and Robinson, and on the 23rd the whole corps was "put through their facings" by the commander, General Newton, near Pony Mountain. All this work indicated preparation for the spring campaign, and when, on the 26th, orders from the War Department were read offering those three years' men who had served two years or more, and who would reënlist for another term, a large bounty and a thirty days' furlough, it was quite evident that the Government had determined to push matters with an iron hand.

This matter of the reënlistment of men in the field had occupied the attention of the Government during the previous year Realizing the fact that the services of veteran troops

would be of more value in the prosecution of the war than new organizations, measures were adopted to secure their retention in the army. By the provisions of "General Orders, No. 191," and subsequent amendments, issued during 1863, the three years' men who had served two years, and who would reënlist in the same company and regiment, were to receive thirty days' furlough and a bounty of four hundred and two dollars. The new term was to begin with date of reënlistment and the men were to be designated as "Veteran Volunteers." These liberal offers of the General Government, supplemented in most cases with State and Municipal bounty, induced many who had already rendered efficient service to reënlist for the new term, and thus the Government was assured of an effective army with which to prosecute the Spring Campaign of 1864.

Where regiments had been greatly depleted, consolidation into five or even a less number of companies was ordered, the Colonel, Major and Assistant Surgeon to be mustered out. The evil effect that would result from the execution of this harsh order was so apparent, however, that, in the Army of the Potomac, at least, it was suspended, and endeavors made to fill up the ranks of these "fighting" regiments.

Inasmuch as the NINTH had been in the field nearly thirty-three months, the losses by the casualties of war and transfers had so reduced the number who had served over two years, that but few of the regiment were eligible to the new honor; nevertheless, the following were sworn in:

Co. A.——

Co. B.—Sergt. Charles H. Barker, Priv. Jacob Budelman, Priv. Patrick F Moore, Musician Albert Wiedmer.

Co. C.—Sergt. Wilton T Jennings; Corp. William H. Pedley.

Co. D.—Priv. William S. Ryder, Priv. John W Springer

Co. E.——

Co. F.—Sergt. Joseph B. Davis.

Co. G.—Priv Charles H. Stewart, Priv. Daniel E. Wood.

Co. H.—Priv. Joseph W Adee, Jr., Priv Joseph McGrath, Priv. Charles O'Neill.

Co. I.—Sergt. George Biegle, Sergt. William Black.

Co. L.—Sergt. John J Kelly, Sergt. Samuel G. Van Norden, Corp. Patrick Hosey, Corp. Augustus W Meade, Priv. Thomas Burns, Priv. Patrick Callan, Priv. John T Lockington. A total of twenty-three.

These men were at once sent home to enjoy the brief respite from field duty. Among the regiments who had been but a little over two years in the service, reënlistment was quite general. From the brigade the Eleventh and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania nearly all volunteered, and returned home to recruit their ranks. Reference has already been made to the new material furnished the NINTH. An orderly sergeant of one of the companies wrote: "I have got two tent-mates, one is an old veteran who has been with the regiment since August, 1861, he is a pretty steady chap. The other is a regular 'John Bull;' he is a new man, has been in the British army, is a generous-hearted fellow, but loves whiskey like an Irishman. * * * There are not over eight of the original members of our company here."

On the 27th a detail from the regiment was sent to guard the signal station on Cedar Mountain, while another was sent out on picket to Mitchell's Station. At this time the army was better supplied with rations than ever before. Such vegetables as potatoes, carrots and turnips were served, the trains bringing the supply from Alexandria daily. The Government was evidently preparing the soldier with a good "stomach for a fight."

Another measure, and one fraught with weal to the cause, was the promotion of Major-General Ulysses S. Grant to a Lieutenant-Generalcy, and his assignment to the command of all the Union armies in the field, a bill having been passed by Congress on the 29th for that special purpose. By his

successful operations in the West, General Grant had made himself the most prominent soldier in the Union Army, and as a general's abilities are measured by the victories he obtains, the taciturn, undemonstrative Grant, stood at the head. Therefore the country demanded, and Congress and the President voiced that demand, that a general should be placed at the head of all the armies, who would take the field in person, and continue to win victories until the rebellion was crushed and the Union re-established.

The 3rd of March found a detail from the regiment, with other portions of the brigade, on picket at Mitchell's Station. A large number of deserters from the Forty-eighth Mississippi regiment came in during the first week of the month, and if their stories were to be believed, a very general feeling of discontent pervaded the whole Confederate Army. That such was not the case, however, was amply proven by the manner in which Lee's army fought during the year.

General Grant had been summoned to Washington, in order that the President might personally present him with his new commission, and invest him with the higher command. He arrived on the 9th and the interesting ceremony was performed in the White House. General Halleck was appointed Chief-of-Staff, with office in Washington. The next day the General-in Chief was at Meade's headquarters, at Brandy Station, and intimated his intention of making his headquarters in the field, near the army. On the 11th Grant returned to Washington, going thence to the West in order to arrange his affairs there ere he should return to Virginia.

An important change in the Army of the Potomac had been ordered before Grant's promotion. The First and Third corps—except General Seymour's division of the latter, which joined the Sixth corps—were consolidated with the Fifth and Second, respectively. The men of the First and Third were to retain their corps badges, however—a small sop to their wounded feelings. The consolidation was a wise measure, notwithstanding the pain it caused many of the heroes of Gettysburg, and the men themselves, while they regretted the

necessity of the change, soon recognized its justness. The NINTH retained its division (Robinson) and brigade (Baxter) commanders. It was still in the Second brigade, Second division, but now of the Fifth corps, General G. K. Warren, commanding. In his order of the 24th, retiring from the command of the old corps, General Newton said:

In relinquishing command, I take occasion to express the pride and pleasure I have experienced in my connection with you, and my profound regret at our separation. Identified by its services with the history of the war, the First corps gave at Gettysburg a crowning proof of valor and endurance in saving from the grasp of the enemy the strong position upon which the battle was fought. The terrible losses suffered by the corps in that conflict attest its supreme devotion to the country. Though the corps has lost its distinctive name by the present changes, history will not be silent upon the magnitude of its services.

Besides the official utterances respecting the consolidated corps, many were the tributes paid by individual members, all of which breathed that spirit of loyalty so dear to the heart of the true patriot. It mattered not under what particular general or corps number they fought, they determined to sustain their ancient renown among their new associates. Thus felt the members of the NINTH, and the sentiments of the rank and file are fittingly voiced by the following tribute, written at the time by a member of the old First corps:

It is no more; the deed is done; the fiat has gone forth, and the First Army Corps has ceased to exist. The corps that was first formed—it seems to us a long time ago—in the early days of this unholy rebellion, the nation's first and greatest hope after the sun went down in dark and threatening clouds at the First Bull Run; that band that prided themselves upon being the first in thorough organization; the corps that has fought in a score of battles, losing over twenty thousand men, has been sacrificed and parcelled out to another. We weep. Is it unmanly? Is it womanly? We may have the woman's heart; she weeps over her lost idol; we weep over ours. We were of the First corps; its history is our history. Its glory ours, we were it, and it was us. Unmanly? Who struck fiercer or deadlier when the hoarse-mouthed cannon spoke, and his word was death? Who loved their country more? Hated its enemies more? What corps can boast of a list of names like Meade, Reynolds, McDowell, King, Hartsuff, Ord, Seymour, Gibbon, Ricketts and Newton. Every one a hero. Our comrades sleep upon the hillsides of Fredericksburg, in the Wilderness, at Chancellorsville, upon the plains of Manassas, the rugged slopes of Slaughter and South Mountains, by the sluggish Antietam, and the blood of five thousand of our brave boys colored the ground of historic Gettysburg.

In the field beyond the town is a spot marked by our memento, before which the

pilgrim will come, bow his head in reverence, and drop tears of sorrow and joy, upon the spot where our noble commander gave up his life to save his country. The tear of sorrow that so brave a man, so skillful a soldier, must need be killed—the tear of joy, that the man who died was the instrument, under God, that saved the battle of Gettysburg, and thus revived the drooping spirit of the loyal North.

It is sad to contemplate the change that has come over us. The mind goes back over nearly three years of war, and views the forty thousand men who have said, with pride, "We belong to the First corps," many of whom lie buried in known and unknown, though honored graves, upon all the important battle-fields of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. "Badgers," "Wolverines" and "Hoosiers"—men from the "Bay" State, the "Empire" State, the "Keystone" State, he "Pine Tree" State and the "Nutmeg" State, have stood side by side in our ranks; side by side won victories, indulged in like hopes, dejected by the same fears; side by side attested their love for our starry flag, emblem of our freedom, and never faltered in duty, never turned their back to the foe, in disgrace. To write the history of our band is to write, almost, a history of the war.

Let every man who belonged to the old First corps register a vow to faithfully perform his duty in the Fifth. Let it never be said that the men who have made their names glorious while with Doubleday and Wadsworth, Meredith and Robinson, turned their backs to their country's foe, and stained their fair fame. With our glorious past, as a distinctive organization, let us make an equally glorious future, though our lot be cast with a strange corps. They are noble brothers, fighting for the same cause, with the same determined purpose. We must have our new allies recognize that we are all that soldiers should be; and in the not distant future, when our erring sister States shall again sing the hosanna of peace beneath the old flag, we will return to our homes and be called blessed. Our name, our deeds, will live, though no costly cenotaph should be raised in memoriam. We will be known in the future; and until the angel shall come and rouse with the trumpet, all the host, we will be spoken of as among the bravest and best of the brave.

On the 26th General Grant established his headquarters at Culpeper. He had laid out Sherman's work in the West, and he tells us in his *Memoirs* that his general plan was to concentrate all his forces against the enemy in the field. He recognized that there were but two great Confederate armies—Johnston's in Georgia, and Lee's in Virginia—Lee's the more important, inasmuch as it still held, practically, the same position between the Army of the Potomac and the Confederate capital as at the beginning of the war. Says Grant:

I arranged for a simultaneous movement all along the line. Sherman was to move from Chattanooga, Johnston's army and Atlanta being his objective points. Crook, commanding in West Virginia, was to move from the mouth of the Gauley River with a cavalry force and some artillery, the Virginia and Tennessee railroad to be his objective. * * * Sigel was in command in the Valley of Virginia. He was to advance up the Valley, covering the North from an invasion through that channel as well while advancing as by remaining near Harper's Ferry. * * * Butler was to advance by the James River, having Richmond and Petersburg as his objective.

Grant was not satisfied with what the cavalry had done during the war, and in an interview with the President and General Halleck, the latter proposed that Sheridan should be transferred from Sherman's army to that of the Potomac. Grant said he was the very man he wanted, and "Little Phil." was sent for. Banks, in command at New Orleans, was ordered to concentrate his forces at that point and prepare to move on Mobile. Grant further says in his *Memoirs*:

> At this time I was not entirely decided whether I should move the army of the Potomac by the right flank of the enemy or by his left. [Lee was on the south side of the Rapidan, his right resting on Mine Run, a position he had occupied all winter.—ED.] Each plan presented advantages. If by his right—my left—the Potomac, Chesapeake Bay, and tributaries would furnish us an easy line over which to bring all supplies to within easy hauling distance of every position the army could occupy from the Rappahannock to the James River. But Lee could, if he chose, detach, or move his whole army North on a line rather interior to the one I should have to take in following. A movement by his left—my right—would obviate this; but all that was done would have to be done with the supplies and ammunition we started with. All idea of adopting this latter plan was abandoned when the limited quantity of supplies possible to take with us was considered The country over which we should have to pass was so exhausted of all food or forage, that we should be obliged to carry every thing with us.

During the month of March the camps were cleared of all non-combatants, furloughed officers and soldiers were recalled to their commands. On the 27th a number of Maryland regiments went home to vote, the NINTH performing guard and picket duty for them on Pony Mountain during their absence. On the 29th the Fifth corps was reviewed by Generals Grant, Meade and Warren.

The 1st of April was ushered in by a freshet, which carried away several military bridges, and necessitated a great deal of extra work to repair damages. Rain, sleet and snow prevailed during the week. A call having been made for volunteers for the Navy from among the soldiers, about thirty of the NINTH—all of them "Conscripts"—left on the 6th for their new duty On the 7th, the Eleventh and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania returned to the field, their ranks well filled with excellent material for soldiers. By the 10th indications of active

operations were apparent. Clothing and new shelter tents were issued, and officers were directed to reduce their baggage to the smallest possible compass. Company drills, in heavy marching order, were held every morning, battalion and brigade drills on alternate days, and, best of all, target practice was ordered—a much needed exercise. The weather continued rainy, and on the 11th the railroad bridges across Bull Run, Cedar Run and the Rappahannock were carried away by the high water, and no mail arrived. The absence of letters and newpapers, even for a day, was a subject of comment, as the men had been accustomed to receive these with great regularity during the winter. On the 13th Meade moved his headquarters from Brandy Station to Culpeper, Warren was also established there, and General Grant. Headquarters were carefully guarded, neither civilian nor soldier could enter the town without a pass from a general officer, and equal care was exercised respecting any one, civilians especially, leaving the town, for fear they might be spies conveying information to the enemy.

Whenever the weather permitted the troops were drilled, and practiced in firing at targets. It was drill, drill, almost continuously, and the men were glad when sent out on picket duty, for then they escaped the worriment of tactical movements.

The Ninth corps—which left the Army of the Potomac in Febuary, 1863, and had assisted Grant at the siege of Vicksburg, Sherman at the capture of Jackson, Miss., and then again under General Burnside—marched through Kentucky, into Tennessee, where, aided by the Twenty-third corps, it successfully defended Knoxville against Longstreet, returned east in February; was quartered at Annapolis, where it was reorganized and recruited, ready for whatever field of action should be assigned it. It was given out—un-officially—that the corps, then some twenty thousand strong, would operate at some point on the Atlantic coast, but Grant had other work in store for it, and during the last week in April it was ordered into Virginia.

On the last day of the month, President Lincoln, whose

noble and sympathetic character is shown better in his personal and private correspondence than in his public utterances, addressed General Grant the following letter :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 30th, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT

Not expecting to see you again before the Spring campaign opens, I wish to express, in this way, my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time, so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know, or seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and pleased, with this, I wish not to obtrude any constraints or restraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster, or the capture of our men in great numbers, shall be avoided, I know these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there is anything wanting which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it.

And now with a brave army, and a just cause, may God sustain you.

Yours very truly.
A. LINCOLN.

Sunday, May 1st, was a clear, warm day. At the various headquarters, staff officers were active, and the busy hum of preparation warned observers that soon the forward movement would begin. After tattoo, in the evening of the 3rd, orders to "pack up and be ready to march at ten o'clock" made the camps a scene of bustling activity. The men were to destroy what they could not carry with them, but no bonfires were allowed to warn the enemy of the contemplated movement. Eight days' rations had been crowded into the men's haversacks and knapsacks, their cartridge boxes each held forty rounds of ammunition, while ten extra rounds were stored away among crackers or clothing. It looked very much like "business."

At half-past eleven, the NINTH, five hundred and fifteen strong, took its place in the brigade and the march began. The infantry marched, regardless of roads, pushing through fields and woods, fording streams and wading through swamps. Daylight of the 4th found the column passing through the village of Stevensburg, and marching along the plank road towards Germanna Ford. A short distance beyond the town the troops halted an hour for breakfast, after which the march was resumed, few halts being made until the Rapidan was

reached. It was found that Wilson's division of cavalry had laid a pontoon early in the morning, and, crossing over, had driven the enemy back a mile or more from the river. At this point, the river, at its ordinary stage, is only about two hundred feet wide, but, by reason of the late rains, it was now much wider, the water too deep to ford, and the current running swiftly. The engineer corps, assisted by details from other regiments, were soon at work, and by noon another pontoon bridge was thrown across. On the southern bank the enemy had occupied a line of rifle pits, which they had abandoned as soon as they saw the formidable demonstration made by the Union troops.

There had been no opposition made to the crossing, and, preceded by Wilson's cavalry, the Fifth corps led the advance of the Army of the Potomac upon a campaign, which did not end until the rebellion was crushed and the remnants of Lee's army surrendered at Appomattox.

The Sixth corps followed in the footsteps of the Fifth, while the Second crossed at Ely's Ford, a few miles further down the stream. The Sixth corps was to form the right, the Fifth the center, and the Second the left of the line of battle. General Grant had anticipated some opposition in the crossing, referring to the matter in his *Memoirs*, he says:

"This I regard as a great success, and it removed from my mind the most serious apprehensions I had entertained, that of crossing the river in the face of an active, large, well-appointed, and ably-commanded army."

By one o'clock in the afternoon, the infantry were crossing on the bridges. A strong line of flankers guarded either side of the marching column, Company C performing that duty on the part of the NINTH. About four o'clock, the corps reached the vicinity of the Wilderness Tavern, at the intersection of the Germanna and Orange Court House turnpikes. Line of battle was formed facing southwest, and the interminable underbrush reminded the men of their experience at Chancellorsville the year before. The line now formed was about

three miles west of the position occupied by the First corps at that time.

Exclusive of the Fourth division of the Ninth corps, which was composed entirely of colored troops, who were not put into action at this time, Grant had under his command about one hundred and eighteen thousand men, while the Confederates had about sixty-one thousand. On the night of the 4th, Wilson's cavalry had reached Parker's Store, five miles south of the Tavern , the Sixth corps was on the right of the Fifth, while the Second was on the old battle-field of Chancellorsville. The Ninth corps was still north of the river. Grant had crossed over and established his headquarters near Germanna Ford, and Meade was close by. As soon as Lee became aware of Grant's movements, he put his army in motion to check the Union advance, and at dark the opposing lines of infantry were but five miles apart, while the cavalry outposts were almost within speaking distance.

Before daylight of the 5th the men were aroused from their bivouac behind their stacks of muskets, and after a hurried breakfast of crackers and coffee, stepped into their places in line of battle. At five o'clock the corps was ordered to move by the left flank towards Parker's Store. Company H, of the NINTH, were out as flankers for the regiment. At eight o'clock the column was halted, Crawford's division, in the lead, having encountered the advance of A. P Hill's corps near the Chewing Farm, while Griffin and Wadsworth struck Ewell about the same time. Infantry and artillery were soon engaged, the sound of the heavy guns bringing Generals Grant and Meade galloping to the scene of action. After a hurried view of the situation the troops were formed in line, Crawford's, Wadsworth's and Griffin's divisions forming the first line, with Robinson's in support. The line was formed across the turnpike, about a mile beyond the Tavern, with Griffin on the right of the corps. Wright's division of the Sixth corps was sent to Warren's right, while Getty's division of the same corps was ordered into position on Warren's left and rear, at the inter-

section of the Plank and Brock Roads, the most important strategic position in the Wilderness.

Badeau tells us that, in an order sent to Meade at half-past eight, Grant said: "If any opportunity presents itself for pitching into a part of Lee's army, do so, without giving time for dispositions."

Hancock, then at Todd's Tavern, on the Brock Road, was ordered to form a junction with the left of Getty's division. It was near noon before the engagement became general, Griffin's and Wadsworth's divisions attacking, and driving the enemy for some distance. Owing to the dense woods and underbrush, however, that portion of the Sixth corps on the right of Griffin was not able to advance and coöperate in the attack, and Griffin was finally compelled to fall back. Wadsworth and Crawford were also compelled to retire. The NINTH had been ordered to the support of a battery at the beginning of the battle, but as the Union troops advanced, the guns were compelled to suspend firing, for fear of injuring friends as well as foes, and the regiment was then withdrawn to a hollow, where it remained without being exposed to the fire of the enemy.

At about half-past four Wadsworth's division and Baxter's brigade of Robinson's, were ordered to support Hancock's line, which was then hotly engaged with the enemy under A. P Hill, just west of the Brock Road. The difficulty of marching troops through the Wilderness, except by the roads, was so great, that Wadsworth, who was obliged to make his way through the brush, found darkness closing about him before he reached the position assigned him. But the enemy were pushed back a mile or more before the battle ceased, Baxter's brigade being in the second line and in rear of the left of Getty. The NINTH suffered no loss, but the Twelfth Massachusetts, occupying a more exposed position, added some fifty-seven to their already large roll of killed and wounded. During the night, the opposing lines were so near each other, that a number of men, searching for water, wandered into each other's lines and were captured.

The corps commanders were ordered to be ready to renew the attack at five o'clock the next morning.

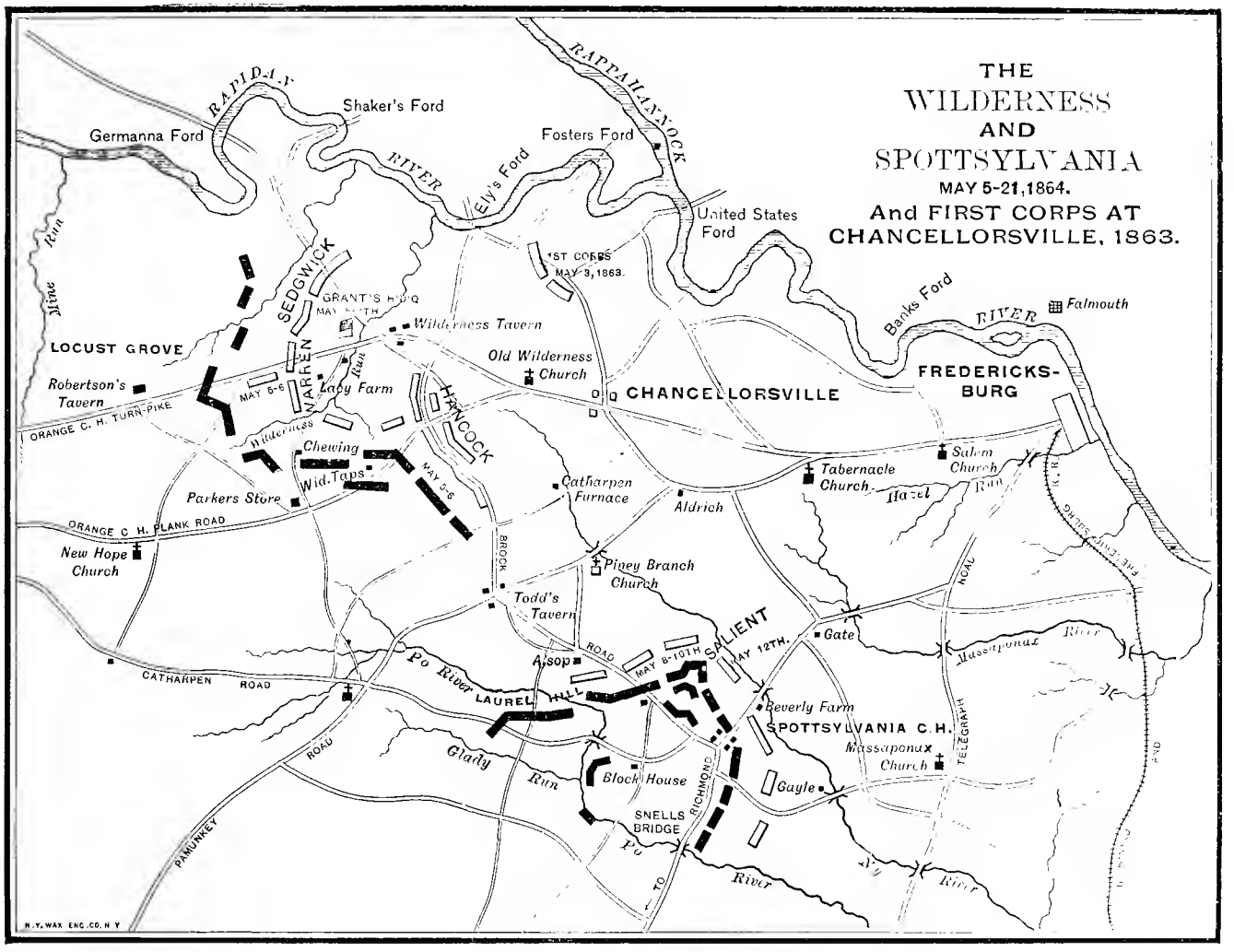
During the night the bulk of the Ninth corps reached the field, and Burnside was ordered into position on Warren's left. It was known, too, that Longstreet, who had not been engaged the day before, was hurrying along the Orange plank road to the assistance of Hill's corps, and Grant was anxious that the Union Army should take the initiative before Longstreet's arrival. On the other hand Lee was as anxious to attack, and, in order to gain time for Longstreet's arrival, he ordered an assault on the Union right, held by the Sixth corps. The enemy fired the first guns, and the battle soon swung around from the right to the left flank of the Union Army. It was next to impossible to preserve a continuous line of battle, for when the men were ordered forward, the difficulty of penetrating the brush in line, compelled them to break up into squads and march by the flank, regiments would thus become separated from brigades, and brigades from divisions, and, when the attempt was made to reëstablish a line, numerous gaps existed.

At about five o'clock Wadsworth's division and Baxter's brigade—north of the plank road, and two divisions of the Second corps and Getty's division of the Sixth on the road and south of it—advanced. The Twelfth Massachusetts were deployed on the skirmish line in front of the brigade. The assault was gallantly made and the enemy driven nearly two miles, but the NINTH suffered heavily, losing, among the killed, their brave leader, Colonel Moesch. While this movement was being executed, a portion of Longstreet's corps was reported as moving along the unfinished railroad, which runs parallel with the plank road, and was threatening Hancock's left and rear. This caused a halt in the forward movement. Gibbon's division, which formed the extreme left of Hancock's line and which had been watching Longstreet's movements, was ordered forward; the Confederate First corps was checked, and Hancock's line repaired, but no decisive advantage gained. Warren, with the other three divisions of the Fifth

corps, Sedgwick with the Sixth and Burnside with a portion of the Ninth, had each obtained some advantage, but nothing decisive.

At a few minutes before nine Birney's and Mott's divisions of the Second corps, together with Wadsworth's command and Baxter's brigade, again attacked the enemy on the line of the Plank Road. Gibbon came in on the left shortly after the battle was renewed, and for half an hour there was some desperate fighting. At length, Cutler's brigade, of Wadsworth's division, was forced back, and this caused the whole line to give ground, but Birney's division gallantly advanced and the enemy was checked for a moment, the contest was soon renewed, and about eleven o'clock a continuous roar of musketry attested the sanguinary character of the battle. But little artillery could be used; there were few elevations where it could be placed, and the dense woods prevented the gunners from properly directing their fire. The enemy had a battery planted in a clearing near the Widow Tapp's house, just north of the Plank Road, whose fire was, for a time, directed at Baxter's brigade, but with little damage. At noon the Union line fell back nearer to the Brock Road for the purpose of guarding the left flank from Longstreet's movement, and the NINTH, at one o'clock, found itself almost in the same position it occupied before the forward movement in the morning.

At two o'clock, General Robinson, bringing with him Lyle's brigade of his division, and two regiments of heavy artillery, reported to Hancock. At half-past four Longstreet's troops advanced against Hancock's left front, one column marching along the Catharpen Road, to take the Second corps in flank and rear, while another column advanced by way of the unfinished railroad grade, their advance was covered by the dense woods; they attacked with great spirit, and Wadsworth's division was driven back in some confusion, this necessitated the falling back of other portions of the line, Hancock finally rallying the men behind the intrenchments along the Brock Road, which had been thrown up the night before. Wadsworth was killed while endeavoring to stem the tide and


THE
WILDERNESS
AND
SPOTTSYLVANIA
MAY 5-21, 1864.
And FIRST CORPS AT
CHANCELLORSVILLE, 1863.
RAPIDAN
RIVER
RAPPAHANNOCK
Germanna Ford
Shaker's Ford
Fosters Ford
Ely's Ford
United States Ford
Banks Ford
Falmouth
1ST CORPS MAY 3, 1863.
SEDGWICK
GRANT'S HD'Q
Wilderness Tavern
LOCUST GROVE
Robertson's Tavern
ORANGE C. H. TURN-PIKE
MAY 5-6
WARREN
Lacy Farm
Wilderness Run
HANCOCK
Old Wilderness Church
CHANCELLORSVILLE
FREDERICKS-BURG
Chewing
Wid. Taps
Parkers Store
ORANGE C. H. PLANK ROAD
New Hope Church
Catharpen Furnace
Aldrich
Tabernacle Church
Salem Church
Hazel Run
Piney Branch Church
Todd's Tavern
BROCK
ROAD
SALIENT
MAY 8-10TH
MAY 12TH.
Gate
Massaponax River
Alsop
Po River
LAUREL HILL
CATHARPEN ROAD
Beverly Farm
SPOTTSYLVANIA C.H.
Massaponax Church
TELEGRAPH ROAD
Glady Run
Block House
Gayle
SNELLS BRIDGE
RICHMOND
TO
PAMUNKEY ROAD
Po River
Ny River
Mine Run
N.Y. WAX ENG. CO. N.Y.

Baxter was wounded. The enemy pushed on, up to the intrenchments, capturing—momentarily—part of the line on the left, but Carroll's brigade, of Gibbon's division, charged and drove them out.

In his report of the battle, General Hancock says of the field :

> It was covered by a dense forest, almost impenetrable by troops in line of battle, where maneuvering was an operation of extreme difficulty and uncertainty. The undergrowth was so heavy that it was scarcely possible to see more than one hundred paces in any direction. The movements of the enemy could not be observed until the lines were almost in collision. Only the roar of the musketry disclosed the position of the combatants to those who were at any distance, and my knowledge of what was transpiring on the field, except in my immediate presence, was limited, and was necessarily derived from reports of subordinate commanders.

The NINTH lost seventy in killed and wounded and fourteen prisoners during the day's battle. Colonel Moesch's body had been carried to the division hospital, where a rude coffin was hastily constructed, and the remains buried, under the direction of Chaplain Roe, in the burial grounds of Ellwood Place, on the plantation of Major J Hovell Lacy, near the Wilderness Tavern.* The Colonel had entered the service as a Sergeant in Company B, and in January, 1862, was elected Captain. After the wounding of Major Hendrickson, at Fredericksburg, he commanded the regiment, leading it also at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. His loss was deeply felt by all in the regiment. He was a good soldier , brave, almost to rashness , a quality that endeared him to the men in the ranks.

General Baxter's wound was so severe as to necessitate his leaving the field, and the brigade lost a most efficient commander.

To add to the horrors of the battle-field, the fire, which had caught in the breastworks late in the afternoon, spread over the ground on which lay the dead and wounded of both armies, and before the rescuing parties could reach them many poor

* For an account of the subsequent recovery of the remains and their reinterment in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, see the chapter for 1887.

sufferers were literally roasted to death. The battle of the 6th practically closed the heavy fighting in the Wilderness.

The casualties had been very severe on both sides, the Union loss being, as reported, 2,265 killed, 10,220 wounded. 2,902 missing, total, 15,387. The total Confederate loss was about 12,000.

The cavalry under General Sheridan had been active during the three days the army had been on the south side of the Rapidan, and reports received during the night of the 6th decided General Grant to move by the left flank towards Spottsylvania Court House, and endeavor to gain that strategic point, and thereby turn Lee's right flank. The movement was to begin on the following afternoon.

At three o'clock, on the morning of the 7th, the NINTH were aroused from their rough bivouac behind the rude breastworks, and marched nearly three miles to the right of the line of battle, where another crude intrenchment was hastily thrown up. Here it remained till about four in the afternoon. Some artillery firing at long range and an intercharge of shots on the picket line was all that occurred in front of this part of the line during the day. Colonel Coulter, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania, was again in command of the brigade, and at half-past six orders were received to prepare for a night march. About the middle of the afternoon the wagon trains began to move off, and at dark the infantry followed. It was after nine o'clock before the brigade moved, preceded by some cavalry, as the advance of the Fifth corps. The column passed along the Brock Road in rear of the Second corps, which still remained in their intrenchments. When the men realized that this was not a march in retreat—a second Chancellorsville—but a movement nearer the enemy, their confidence in General Grant increased. It was a new experience for the Army of the Potomac, and the troops relied on Grant's ability as much as he did upon their fighting qualities. The confidence was mutual and was well deserved.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LAUREL HILL—SPOTTSYLVANIA AND COLD HARBOR.

Sheridan Encountered in the Woods.—Alsop's Farm.—Battle at Laurel Hill.—Heavy Loss in the NINTH.—Division Reorganized.—Movement Towards Spottsylvania.—Battle of Spottsylvania.—The NINTH again Lose Heavily.—By the Left Flank, Across the Ny River.—A Reconnoissance.—The Heavy Artillery Reënforcements.—Badeau's Tribute to the Volunteer Soldiers.—Movement to Guinea Station.—The North Anna.—Battle There.—The Ninth Corps.—Advance to the Pamunkey.—Operations of the Cavalry.—Battles at Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor.—List of the Killed and Wounded in the NINTH During the Campaign.—Close of Three Years' Service.

BETWEEN three and four o'clock the next morning, Sunday, the 8th, the head of the infantry column halted for a short rest, within a mile of Todd's Tavern. The night had been very dark, the roads narrow and poor, and the men were much fatigued. At half-past five the march was resumed and soon the cavalry were overtaken. The Twelfth Massachusetts was the advance regiment of the brigade, and Colonel Cook, in his history of that regiment, thus describes the scene :

The Twelfth was in the advance, Adjutant Chas. C. Wehrum riding ahead. Suddenly "a solitary horseman" rode out from the forest, and reined his horse in front of our adjutant.

"What regiment is this?"

"The Twelfth Massachusetts."

"Order them to deploy on the left of the road. What regiment comes next?"

"The NINTH New York."

"Order them to deploy on the right of the road."

"By whose order?"

The figure raised the flapping brim of his felt hat, and answered with the single word, "Sheridan."

Colonel Bates (of the Twelfth) and Colonel Coulter rode up. The latter received the orders direct from Sheridan, every sentence being bitten off with a "Quick! Quick!"

From Todd's Tavern the Brock Road runs southeast, and, following that, the two leading regiments, in line of battle, struggling through the dense brush, pushed on for a mile or

so, emerging from the woods, where the cavalry of Merritt was met. The enemy had felled trees across the road and wood paths, and it was half-past seven before the clearing was come to. Here a narrow wood road branches off to the right from the Brock Road, runs parallel with it for about a mile, and then turns again into the main road close to the Alsop's Farm, distant two miles from Spottsylvania Court House. When the fork was reached General Robinson, with Lyle's brigade in the lead, followed by Coulter's, kept on the main road, while Denison's brigade took the narrow road to the right. Upon reaching the farm of Alsop the division again united, the brigades formed in column of regiments and, preceded by skirmishers, advanced to within eight hundred yards of the heavy woods beyond the clearing. Here they were met by a heavy fire of artillery and, on approaching closer, by musketry from the Confederate infantry. A charge being ordered, the NINTH, with the other regiments, gallantly advanced under a most destructive fire, only to find the enemy so strongly posted behind intrenchments, that it was impossible to dislodge him. General Robinson was severely wounded in the leg while cheering on the men, and was carried from the field, Colonel Coulter assuming command of the division, and Colonel Bates of the brigade. The men were compelled to fall back in order to re-form. General Warren now came up with the other three divisions, Griffin's, Crawford's, and Wadsworth's, the latter commanded by General Cutler, and succeeded in establishing a line within short musket range of the enemy.

Thus the attempt to capture the Court House had failed, and owing, too, to a rather curious incident. Longstreet's corps—now under command of General R. H. Anderson—had been ordered, on the night of the 7th, to bivouac on the battle-field of the 6th, and then march to Spottsylvania the next morning, but the woods being on fire, he assumed the responsibility of continuing the march during the night, and having the inside track, his advance division reached the junction of the Brock and Shady Grove roads in time to interpose between

Warren and his objective. The balance of Anderson's corps came up just as Robinson's assault was repulsed.

It was a little after noon before Warren's line was established, and the battle, known as Laurel Hill, had cost the NINTH heavily—one hundred and forty killed and wounded.

The Sixth corps, in the meanwhile, had arrived and taken position on the the right of the Fifth, and towards evening advanced against the enemy. part of the Fifth corps moving to its support. The NINTH, with the brigade, marched a couple of miles towards the firing, but was not called into action, and was soon withdrawn to enable the men to fill their cartridge boxes for the next battle. The Second corps had reached Todd's Tavern about the middle of the forenoon, where it intrenched itself to hold the right of the line, while the Ninth corps was moving off by way of Piney Branch Church, and following down the north bank of the Ny River, in order to extend the left of the line and strike the Spottsylvania-Fredericksburg turnpike.

Morning reports the next day, showed that, since the crossing of the Rapidan, Robinson's division had lost its commander and all the brigade commanders, as well as many of the regimental commanders, and not less than two thousand in killed and wounded, it was therefore decided to break up the command, and distribute the brigades among the other divisions. In the assignment the brigade, under command of Colonel Coulter, was sent to General Crawford's division. Nothing of importance occurred to the NINTH during the day, the regiment remaining behind the breastworks, listening to the sound of the artillery and occasional discharge of small arms on both their right and left.

Early in the morning of the 9th General Sheridan cut loose from the army and started for the Confederate rear in order to cut the railroads. Shortly after daylight the advance of the Ninth corps had reached the Fredericksburg Spott sylvania turnpike, where it crosses the Ny River Driving away the enemy's pickets posted on the south side, the troops advanced and occupied the high ground beyond, where they

found themselves upon the Beverly Farm, and within a mile and a half of the Court House. An attempt was made by newly arrived portions of Lee's army to regain this vantage ground, but by noon these assaults had been gallantly repulsed by Willcox's division , the left of the Union line was firmly established, and communication with Fredericksburg, by way of the turnpike, assured. While reconnoitering along the front of the Sixth corps in the forenoon, General Sedgwick was killed by a sharpshooter, the command of the corps devolving upon General H. G. Wright. In order to meet the movement of the Ninth corps, General Lee had withdrawn a portion of his troops from Hancock's front, and in the afternoon the Second corps moved south, and the bulk of it crossed the Po River. At dark the Union line formed a half circle, from the southwest to the northeast of Spottsylvania Court House

From the official report, made by Colonel Coulter, of the operations of the brigade from the 3d to the 9th inclusive, the following copious extracts are taken :

Midnight, 3d instant, brigade (excepting 88th Pennsylvania, which had previously been detailed as wagon guard) marched, crossing Rapidan at Germanna Ford, and encamped about 5 miles from Ford at 5 P. M. next day.

About 11 A. M., 5th instant, enemy were engaged on Fredericksburg and Orange turnpike, near Lacy House, by parts of the 1st and 4th divisions.

At 1 P. M. brigade ordered to support those engaged who had been compelled to retire to earthworks on road.

After assisting to extend and strengthen earthworks, were withdrawn, and subsequently, 6 P M., with 4th division, were moved to the left to support of General Hancock's right.

After entering wood, brigade advanced on right of 4th division in 2 lines, right wing of 11th Pennsylvania (which was on right of brigade) being marched by flank to protect our right, soon engaged enemy's skirmishers and a brisk fire was maintained until 8 P M., when, becoming too dark, pickets were advanced and position occupied until next morning. General Rice's brigade, 4th division, having in the meantime taken position on right of this brigade.

Shortly after daylight, 6th instant, advance was resumed, 12th Massachusetts as skirmishers, General Cutler's brigade, 4th division, on left, and General Rice's brigade, 4th division, on right of this brigade.

Enemy's skirmishers were driven with small loss and Plank Road soon gained, when Hancock's line was met advancing, and direction was changed to the right. Moved now along both sides of Plank Road, about ¼ mile, under brisk fire, when further advance was checked by strong force of enemy, supported by artillery.

Brigade was soon disposed as follows: 11th Pennsylvania, 83d New York, part of

12th Massachusetts and 97th New York on left, and residue of 12th Massachusetts and 97th New York on right of road. Portions of 4th divison, 5th corps, were on right, and 2d corps in rear and left of brigade. Was here directed by General Baxter, commanding brigade, to remain in position then occupied by portions of brigade on left of road or move with troops connecting with me until further orders.

In meantime enemy had secured such a position as enabled him to deliver a most galling fire on our right flank. The regiments in front, also being hotly engaged, gave way, carrying with them those in rear, until met by another advancing line of 2d corps, with which again advanced, retaking and retaining most of the lost ground. This continued until 11 A. M. The loss in brigade was very severe; many reported missing are undoubtedly killed or wounded and left on the field, while the nature of the ground, (it being literally "the Wilderness,") rendered either an extensive view or the finding and properly caring for the wounded utterly impossible.

By the wounding of General Baxter, command of brigade devolved on myself.

I united my command to the portion which I found near General Hancock's headquarters, amounting in all to about 600 men, and was by General Hancock ordered to report to General Gibbon, commanding 2d division, 2d corps, and by him was sent with Colonel Brooks' brigade to extreme left in anticipation of an attack in that quarter.

Here remained until about 5 P M. strengthening position, when I was directed by General Gibbon to report to General Hancock, by him to General Robinson, and by him to General Warren.

After being marched to various points to meet apparent exigencies of the moment, was at 10 P M. ordered by General Warren into position on Plank Road, in rear of army headquarters, enemy's efforts being at time directed against right of 6th corps.

On the morning of 7th instant was ordered to report to General Ricketts, commanding 3d division, 6th corps, on right of General Griffin, and assisted in strengthening position until 2 P M., when was withdrawn to Lacy House, and was joined by residue of brigade, under command of Colonel Bates, 12th Massachusetts, and later in evening by 88th Pennsylvania, who had been returned from wagon guard and were acting during day with 1st brigade, Colonel Lyle.

The portion of brigade, under Colonel Bates, after engagement of morning of 6th instant, had formed near Lacy House, and was by General Warren ordered into position on left of General Griffin, where, with some slight change, remained until rejoining brigade.

At 10 P M., division now united, marched to left on road to Spottslyvania Court House. This leading passed 2d corps, marched all night, and about 5 A. M., 8th instant, went into position, 12th Massachusetts and right wing of 11th Pennsylvania deployed as skirmishers. Advanced about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles with some loss, enemy's skirmishers retiring. At this point, lines, which were somewhat disordered, were under direction of General Robinson, re-formed and advance resumed, this brigade on left and 1st and 3d brigades on right of road. From this point, ground was open; enemy had taken position in edge of woods, strengthening himself by felling trees. When within about 75 yards of enemy's line, fire having become very severe, both on left flank, which was entirely unprotected, and front, advance was checked and soon after brigade was compelled to retire as far as woods, where lines were partially re-formed, sufficient to secure withdrawal of our artillery. Finally, however, being still pressed, the whole division retired to near Alsop House, when re-formed and temporary defense of rails were erected.

During the advance General Robinson was severely wounded and taken from the field. His being disabled at this juncture was a severe blow to the division, and certainly influenced the fortunes of the day. The want of our commanding officer prevented that concert of action which alone could have overcome the enemy in front.

I may here remark that the division, from date of leaving Culpeper, had been labored to its utmost ability, either marching, engaged with the enemy, or employed in the erection of defensive works. It had also marched the entire night previous to, and went into this action without having had either rest or refreshment.

Those whose duty it had been to reconnoitre the front, reported "only dismounted cavalry." Brigade and division were pressed forward with great rapidity over difficult ground, many being compelled, from utter exhaustion, to halt, so when the enemy was in reality met our lines were almost decimated, and those remaining unfit for any offensive operations. One of the men advancing having obtained, through the thick undergrowth, a view of the enemy's skirmishers, remarked, "Pretty dismounted cavalry, carrying knapsacks." The sequel proved the truth of this remark. The division, exhausted and decimated, soon found itself engaged by a strong and veteran (Hood's) division of the enemy, choosing the ground and abiding the attack.

By the disability of General Robinson, command of division temporarily devolved on myself, being senior colonel present.

Division re-formed, as before stated, and remained in position until 8 P. M., when it was advanced to a position on right of point of morning attack. Here were employed during night and until noon of 9th instant erecting defensive works.

In the evening of this day, 1st brigade, Colonel Lyle, commanding, was temporarily assigned to 4th division; 2d brigade, myself commanding, to 3d division; the 3d brigade, Colonel Bowerman, commanding, being retained by General Warren under his own supervision.

In so far as it may be proper for a junior I desire to call attention to the gallantry of General Baxter, commanding brigade.

Wherever his presence was required there was he found, giving direction and encouragement to his men. He was wounded while at the head of his command.

Colonel Moesch, 83d New York, fell at the head of his command. It is only necessary to say that in his death he proved himself worthy of the favorable mention heretofore repeatedly made of him.

I annex a tabular statement of casualties:

RECAPITULATION MAY 5TH TO 8TH.

REGIMENT.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.		TOTAL.		AGGREGATE.
	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	Off.	Men.	
General and Staff...			1		1		2		2
11th P. V..	1	10	7	154	2	26	10	190	200
97th N. Y	1	22	5	96		19	6	137	143
12th Mass..	1	17	3	73		12	4	102	106
83d N. Y..	3	25	5	133		23	8	181	189
88th P. V		1	2	42		3	2	46	48
	6	75	23	498	3	83	32	656	688

SPOTTSYLVANIA.

On the morning of the 10th Laurel Hill was still occupied by the enemy in front of the Fifth corps. Lines of rifle pits could be plainly seen on the crest of the hill, the slope was densely wooded, and it was believed that stronger lines of intrenchments lay behind the rifle pits. Orders had been issued for an advance of the Fifth and Sixth corps, and Colonel Coulter was directed to push forward his brigade and carry the rifle pits in his front at all hazards. The Ninety-seventh New York were deployed on the skirmish line and the rest of the brigade formed in two lines, the Twelfth Massachusetts and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania on the right, the Eleventh Pennsylvania and the NINTH on the left, the right wings of the regiments forming the first line of battle, the left wings the second. While the brigade, with the rest of the corps, lay waiting for the order to advance, a reconnoissance was being conducted upon the right by Hancock, who, upon reporting the situation, was ordered to return to the north side of the Po River, and assume command of the troops destined for the forward movement.

Believing that Hancock's withdrawal was a retreat, the enemy pushed forward and inflicted some loss upon the Second corps, but a counter movement of a couple of brigades of Gibbon's division in Warren's front relieved the pressure, and Hancock was enabled to withdraw the balance of his corps with little further loss. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when the Fifth and Sixth corps, supported by the Second, moved forward to the main attack.

At the word of command, the lines pushed forward, but the nature of the ground was such that it was difficult to keep close formation. The fire of the enemy's advance line was soon encountered, but did not for a moment retard the Union line. Up the hill, struggling through a mass of low-branched cedars, and amid a shower of rebel bullets, the gallant men pushed their way. The NINTH was on the extreme left of the brigade, and as the line entered a little clearing just in front

of the enemy's breastworks, the men broke into a cheer and charged into and over the rifle pits, the enemy hurriedly retreating to the main line, upon higher ground, further in the rear.

An open field intervened between the line of works just captured and the enemy's second line, and the latter was plainly seen bristling with artillery. After re-forming the brigade was again ordered forward, but when within a couple of hundred yards of the objective point, the enemy poured an enfilading as well as direct fire into the ranks, and the men were compelled to halt. Taking whatever advantage the nature of the ground afforded, the men began at once to dig with their bayonets and throw up a slight defence, and here the position was maintained until Gibbon's division relieved them, when the brigade retired a few rods to the rear. At dusk, other troops arrived, and those which had been in the advance during the battle retired to the line of rifle pits, which they had carried a few hours before, and where the night was spent. During the battle, three officers in the regiment had been wounded, twelve enlisted men had been killed and thirty were wounded. The underbrush caught fire during the evening, and before all the wounded could be removed, a number were burned to death.

The Sixth corps had gained a brilliant success on the left, early in the battle , Colonel Upton, of the One Hundred and Twentieth New York, in command of a division, penetrating the enemy's main line and capturing a large number of prisoners ; but for lack of proper support he was compelled to fall back. The Ninth corps, on the extreme left, had reached a point within a quarter of a mile of the Court House, but after the fighting was over for the day, the main line of the enemy's works still remained in their hands.

During the 11th the regiment was not called upon for any serious work. General Grant had determined "to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," and the day was spent in making reconnoissances. It was believed that a weak point had been discovered in the enemy's line. Sheridan had suc-

ceeded in cutting the telegraph wires, and destroying several miles of railroad between Lee's army and Richmond. During the afternoon, dispositions were made for the renewal of the battle the following morning. Rain began to fall about the middle of the afternoon, and before dark the ground was wet and the roads deep with mud. The Second corps was moved during the night, by the rear of the Fifth and Sixth, to a position between the Ninth and Sixth corps, and was halted within twelve hundred yards of the enemy's line.

At half-past four o'clock in the morning of the 12th, as the NINTH lay behind the intrenchments, ready to move at the word of command, a scattering musketry fire was heard away off to the left, soon the artillery was heard, and then it was rumored throughout the command that Hancock, with the Second corps, had attacked and captured a salient on the enemy's line, and with it a whole division of the enemy with all its artillery. During the heavy firing the NINTH was expecting every moment to be sent against the works on Laurel Hill, but it was ten o'clock before orders to advance were received, and then the brigade moved forward a short distance and halted. The Pennsylvania Reserves had been given the advance, and when they moved to the assault, Coulter's brigade was ordered to follow in support of the right of the line. The Pennsylvanians went in in gallant style, but when within a few rods of the enemy their left flank was assailed by such a murderous fire, that they were compelled to halt and then fall back. The Sixth corps had not cleared their front, and it was impossible for the Fifth to hold any advance ground on its own left. During the movements Coulter's brigade had advanced to the right of, and beyond, the assaulting column, but fortunately the nature of the ground protected it in a measure, and the loss in the NINTH is unknown, except one killed—Captain Connolly. Some of the regiments suffered severely, the Eleventh Pennsylvania reporting a loss of seventy-five before regaining the point from which they started in the morning.

After dark the NINTH was sent out on picket, and during the

night one man was killed by a chance shot from one of the enemy's rifles.

The morning of the 13th found the NINTH on the picket line, where it remained till about four o'clock in the afternoon, and then returned to a position behind the intrenchments. Leaving a portion of the brigade to hold the line, the balance, with the rest of the corps, marched, at about midnight, towards the left of the Union line. The night was dark and rainy, the route lay across country, through fields and woods, and fires were maintained in order to keep the men from straying in the wrong direction. Before daylight the column halted. The Ny River had been forded during the night march, and many other streams crossed, which, swelled by the rain, were deep and difficult. When daylight of the 14th appeared, it opened upon a very tired and dirty lot of soldiers, and yet the fighting spirit had not been quenched in the least. It was found that the Sixth corps was on the left, and the Ninth on the right of the Fifth; Hancock, with the Second corps, still holding the ground at the captured salient—now the extreme right.

A little fighting occurred during the forenoon of the 14th in front of the Sixth corps, and a brigade from the Fifth was sent to the support of General Upton, who, by this aid, succeeded in establishing the line. As soon as Lee found the Union left extended he withdrew his troops from Hancock's front, and the Second corps was then massed in rear of the center of the Union Army. By dark the new line was fully established, its direction being about north and south, and east of the Court House.

Little of interest occurred on the 15th. The rain continued to fall, and, aside from some unimportant changes of position, during which a few shots were exchanged with the enemy's pickets, all was quiet. By the 16th the roads had become almost impassable for wagons or artillery, and even the ambulances were compelled to suspend their trips to Fredericksburg with the wounded. During the forenoon the weather had cleared off and the sun came out burning hot.

In the afternoon, while upon a reconnoissance, the NINTH came in contact with the enemy's skirmishers, during which four of the regiment were killed and several more wounded.

As soon as the army had advanced far enough to cover Fredericksburg, repairs were begun upon the railroad between that place and Acquia creek, in order that the army might be supplied, and an outlet established for the wounded. Mosby's "Guerillas" were constantly hovering about the country, between the rear of the army and the Potomac, and in one of their raids, near Belle Plain, attacked an ambulance train of wounded, among which were many of the NINTH.

The train was driven into the woods, the horses detached, but the wounded were not further molested. Mosby's men were quite anxious for news from the front, and plied their unresisting prisoners with all sorts of questions. The rough-riders soon departed with the horses and the civilian drivers—whom they took along to care for the animals—but during the night word was conveyed to the Union lines, and by early morning fresh team horses arrived and the journey to Belle Plain was completed without further trouble.

On the 17th a movement was made by the Fifth and Sixth corps against the right flank of the enemy The troops moved at daylight, but the nature of the ground was such that General Wright found it impossible to maneuver in his front, and the movement was abandoned, and instead the Second and Sixth corps were ordered to assault the enemy's left at the point of Hancock's battle of the 12th. During the day and evening the troops marched to their stations, the NINTH moving about two miles, and at about five o'clock in the morning of the 18th the artillery opened. Warren's Fifth corps was to be the reserve, and the artillery of the corps—it was expected—would play an important part in the engagement. The NINTH saw little of the battle, but heard enough to warrant them in believing that a desperate engagement was being fought. By ten or eleven o'clock Hancock became satisfied that his assault could not succeed, and the troops were withdrawn. After the engagement the NINTH was sent out on picket in skirmishing

order, but the enemy advanced in force compelling them to fall back; when, however, the line, strongly supported, was ordered to advance again, the Confederates retired and the NINTH was left in undisputed possession of the advanced post. Picket firing was lively, and about ten o'clock in the evening, as Colonel Coulter was inspecting the lines he was shot through the body and seriously wounded. Colonel Bates, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, assumed command of the brigade.

Among the reënforcements sent to the army about this time were several regiments of heavy artillery, which had been ordered from the defences of Washington. Each of these regiments numbered more than any of the old brigades of the army, and one—the Seventh New York—entered the active campaign sixteen hundred strong. They were all well dressed and carried heavy knapsacks—at first—but soon the route of their march could be traced by abandoned clothing, white gloves and paper collars.

Leaving Company C upon the picket line, at about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th, the NINTH with the rest of the brigade were double quicked off to the extreme right of the line of battle, some two miles distant, near to the Harris House, in order to support the artillery. under Col. J. Howard Kitching, then endangered by an attack of Ramseur's brigade. Shortly after the arrival of the brigade the enemy fell back. This position was maintained during the night. The Confederates had made an attack on the right flank of the Union Army, and, finding little to oppose him, Ewell, whose corps was the assaulting party, crossed the Po River, between the Fredericksburg-Spottsylvania turnpike and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Telegraph Road. The only force that lay between him and Fredericksburg was Ferrero's division of colored troops, of the Ninth corps, and Tyler's brigade of heavy artillery, neither of which had ever been under fire in the open field. Tyler's brigade was first encountered, but the "Heavies" gave a good account of themselves, and when Ferrero's troops became engaged, as they did, lightly, it was reported that "the colored troops fought nobly."

At five o'clock the next morning, the 20th, the NINTH moved a mile or so towards the front, but met none of the enemy, and by half-past six were back where the night had been spent, and where the regiment remained till half-past ten the following morning. The movements back and forth about Spottsylvania were, to the average soldier, like wandering through the woods on a dark night. Badeau, in his *Military History of Ulysses S. Grant*, Vol. II., page 211, says :

> None but a soldier knows how the fatigues of such a campaign affect the spirits and the endurance and even the valor of soldiers. These long periods, without rest or sleep, and with hurried meals—when the nerves are always strung, the men always expecting battle, always on the lookout against surprise—these wear out the vital force, which is indispensable even to moral courage. Besides this, the marching up and down over the same ground, the advancing, apparently, only to withdraw, the maneuvering, so far as the troops could see, to no purpose, was not only wearisome, but discouraging. It was impossible for even officers, absorbed in their immediate duties, and observing only a limited portion of the force or the field, to form a correct idea of the object of half the maneuvers in which they were engaged; while private soldiers could hardly ever know whether Grant's aim was attained or not, whether an engagement was a feint, or an attack only a cover All they knew was their own hard duty—to march, and to fight, to suffer and obey. Grant now determined upon another movement by the left flank, in order to place his army between Lee and the North Anna River

About ten or eleven o'clock in the morning of the 21st, General Warren began to withdraw the Fifth corps for the march to Guinea Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, and near the Mattapony—a river formed by the junction of the Mat, Ta, Po, and Ny Here the river was crossed, and at five o'clock in the afternoon the troops moved out towards the Telegraph Road for a short distance, and then halted for the night. Hancock had a light engagement with the enemy at Guinea Station, but had pushed on down the railroad, and at night bivouacked at Milford, part of his troops on the south side of the Mattapony. The Sixth and Ninth corps had been left near Spottsylvania to hold the enemy as long as possible.

Early in the morning of the 22nd the brigade moved forward to near the Telegraph Road on a reconnoissance. It was not known just how far Lee had divined Grant's plan, and, while waiting for the arrival of the Sixth and Ninth corps,

the desired information must be obtained. Colonel Bates obtained the facts wanted of some prisoners captured from a rebel cavalry regiment, which had been driven back to the Telegraph Road, and it was to the effect that Ewell's and Anderson's corps had marched south during the night. Upon reporting this to division headquarters, the brigade was immediately recalled and the march continued south, the troops halting for the night near Harris' Store, nine miles from Guinea Station. The Ninth corps had reached Guinea Station early in the morning, and the Sixth corps soon followed, bringing up the rear of the Union Army. Hancock had been ordered to remain at Milford until the army was within supporting distance.

At six o'clock in the morning of the 23d the march was resumed by way of the Telegraph Road, and the North Anna crossed at half-past four in the afternoon. The division crossed the stream at the fords above the main road, and formed line of battle on the left of the corps, Griffin's division in the center and Cutler's on the right. Lee's army at this time was concentrated at Hanover Junction, the crossing of the Virginia Central with the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. The Virginia Central runs nearly southeast through the narrow space between the North Anna and Little Rivers, the road overlooking both streams, and A. P Hill's corps of Lee's army was on that line, opposed to Warren. Before the formation of the corps was completed, and while Cutler's division was establishing the right of the line, Hill's troops made a vigorous attack, driving a portion of the division back in confusion, but Griffin came to the rescue, and the enemy were repulsed with the loss of a number of prisoners The NINTH witnessed the battle, but was not actively engaged and suffered no loss.

When the attack opened on the Fifth corps, Hancock advanced towards the river by way of the Telegraph Road, but found the enemy strongly intrenched to dispute his passage, after a gallant charge by two of his leading brigades the enemy were driven out of their works and across the bridge, darkness alone preventing Hancock from following to the south side.

The railroad bridge, a mile east of the Telegraph Road, was still held by the enemy.

The next morning, the 24th, it was found that the enemy had retired from the vicinity of the turnpike bridge and Hancock crossed and established his line, but between him and Warren the enemy was in strong force, covering Ox Ford, opposite which the Ninth corps lay. When Burnside attempted the passage his advance was checked. Between Ox Ford and Jericho Ford, further up the stream, where the Fifth corps had crossed, another ford,—Quarle's,—was discovered, and while Burnside sent Crittenden's division to that point, Crawford's division was ordered to coöperate with it and endeavor to drive the enemy from before Ox Ford, while Potter's division of the Ninth corps, which had moved down the stream and crossed by the Telegraph Bridge, was to move up on the south side and attack the enemy from below.

Very early in the morning, and before it was known that the enemy were in such strong force between Hancock and Warren, a regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves had been sent from the Fifth corps to march down the stream and endeavor to form a connection between the two corps, but it had not gone far before the enemy discovered the movement and began to close in upon its rear, by that time, however, it had reached Quarle's Ford, where Crittenden, from the north side, was preparing to cross, and Crawford's division, coming along soon after, the enemy withdrew further down to their position at Ox Ford.

It was about half-past ten when the NINTH was ordered to march; the Twelfth Massachusetts was deployed as skirmishers in front of the brigade.

Crittenden's division of the Ninth corps struck the enemy first, but the position was found too strong for to carry it, and he was obliged to fall back after suffering severe loss. A part of Crawford's division was also engaged, on the right of Crittenden; but when darkness ended the engagement the enemy still held their ground. Potter had made a vigorous attack from below, but he too, was unsuccessful. The attacking force

had no artillery on the field, while the enemy was strongly intrenched and well supplied with field guns. During the night the NINTH was sent out to strengthen the front line, and the men lay upon their arms, ready for any emergency,

At four o'clock in the morning of the 25th, the NINTH moved half a mile or so to the left of where the night had been spent, and when line of battle had been formed the brigade moved forward, driving in the enemy's skirmishers till they took shelter behind their works. The NINTH's loss was one killed and two wounded. Rifle-pits and breastworks were now thrown up, the men working hard all day to render their position secure. The enemy made no attempts to leave their strong position and attack the Union forces, but acted purely on the defensive. During the day other portions of the army were busy in destroying the railroads within their reach. Grant had learned that the Confederate army had been largely reënforced, and, finding that he could not penetrate Lee's lines at this point, resolved upon another movement by the left flank. During the afternoon the orders were issued, and after dark the troops began to recross the river, the Sixth corps first, followed by the Fifth. By daylight of the 27th the Union Army was on the march towards the Pamunkey, a river formed by the North and South Annas, which unite eight or ten miles below the crossing of the North Anna, by the Fredericksburg railroad. At night the NINTH bivouacked at Reedy Creek, eighteen miles from Jericho Ford. Grant's headquarters were at Maggahick Church near by.

Little has been said about the operations of the cavalry during this campaign, but it should be borne in mind that the troopers, under Sheridan and his able lieutenants, rendered most important services, especially during these flank movements and the consequent changes of base of the Union Army. Early in the morning of the 28th the troops were again in motion. The NINTH passed through the little hamlet of Maggahick, and, pushing on in a southeasterly direction, struck the Pamunkey near Hanover Town. Pon-

toons were laid, the cavalry and portions of the infantry were already across, and when the Fifth corps went over it formed the left of the Union line, the Second corps being in the center and the Sixth on the right. The Ninth corps remained on the north bank to guard the immense train of over four thousand wagons. The Army of the Potomac was again on the Yorktown Peninsula.

The Fifth corps was formed with Crawford's division on the left, Cutler in the center, and Griffin on the right. As soon as the troops crossed the river detachments were sent out to support the cavalry, and before nightfall the NINTH succeeded in capturing some sixty prisoners, and that without much fighting, or any loss in the regiment. The prisoners captured belonged to Ewell's corps, under command of General Jubal A. Early, the former being absent—sick. As soon as a line had been established for the night, the men began, without any special orders, to throw up a breastwork, indeed, so common had this precautionary measure become, that wherever a line of troops halted in the presence of the enemy, the position was secured in this way The ground was familiar to many in the army. A number of regiments in the Fifth corps had fought at Mechanicsville in 1862, and the line was again approaching the Chickahominy.

Early in the morning of the 29th the brigade moved off to the left for about two miles, then struck the Shady Grove Church turnpike and after occupying several tentative positions during the day, and throwing up barricades at each halting place, it retired two miles to the rear, where the night was spent. During the day the Sixth corps had prolonged the right of the line to near Hanover Court House, Hancock, with the Second corps, had approached Totopotomoy Creek, while a portion of the Fifth corps had crossed that stream. The Union line faced about southwest.

At nine o'clock the next morning, the 30th, the troops moved forward against the enemy, who was believed to occupy a line parallel with the Chickahominy, and but a short distance away The road leading to Shady Grove Church runs almost

due east and west at the point where Crawford's division spent the night, and, crossing this, the Mechanicsville Road was gained and the enemy's cavalry skirmishers driven in. The enemy made a bold attempt to get in on the left flank of the Fifth corps; for this purpose endeavored to regain possession of the Mechanicsville Pike, but the Pennsylvania Reserves were sent out to check the movement, and, upon reaching the vicinity of Bethesda Church, about four miles from Mechanicsville, they met the enemy, and a fierce encounter was the result. Pegram's brigade, under command of Colonel Willis, Twelfth Georgia, charged the Reserves, but was driven back with heavy loss. Supports came up later in the day, and the advanced position was maintained during the night. Nearly three miles southeast of the left of the line occupied by the infantry of the Union Army, at Cold Harbor, Sheridan's cavalry had a brisk engagement with the enemy's troopers, and at night held the field.

There was but little fighting during the 31st, the day being occupied in strengthening the lines and making reconnoissances. The rival pickets were active, however, and probably at no time during the campaign was there so much sharpshooting indulged in.

Shortly after ten o'clock in the morning of June 1st, the NINTH was deployed as skirmishers and ordered to advance towards the enemy, for the purpose of developing his position. The ground was most unfavorable, swampy, and covered with tangled brush. Upon reaching firmer ground, the enemy were discovered in force, who charged upon the skirmish line, driving it back into the swamp, but the Ninety-seventh New York, Colonel Charles Wheelock, coming up to the support, the enemy were in turn driven back to their intrenched line. About sundown the regiment was recalled. Grant had decided that the line of the Totopotomoy was too well fortified for him to force his way through, and he had ordered another movement by the left, towards Cold Harbor. The march was begun after dark. General Warren had been ordered to the new line, and to connect his left with the

Eighteenth corps, under General W F Smith, which was expected to arrive on the field, from the White House, during the night.

It was not until noon of the 2nd that the Fifth corps reached the position assigned it, with the left connecting with the Eighteenth corps at Woody's, about a mile north of Cold Harbor, the right resting near Bethesda Church. Meanwhile, the Second and Sixth corps had passed down by the rear to Cold Harbor and held that important position, the Second on the left of the Sixth, while the cavalry moved further to the left and front, towards the Chickahominy The Ninth corps was on the extreme right, beyond Bethesda Church. More or less fighting occured at various points of the long line while these movements were being made , the NINTH was on the skirmish line, actively engaged, and lost three killed and twelve wounded. The day had been intensely hot, the troops were much worn out by the fatigues of the march, and Grant decided to wait till daylight the next morning before making any serious attack.

The 3rd of June opened hot and sultry, the rain of the previous afternoon cooling the atmosphere but little. Shortly after daylight the battle began on the left, the Second, Sixth and Eighteenth corps becoming actively engaged. The advance lines of the enemy's works were gallantly carried, but when the main line of fortifications was reached the assault was checked. On the front of the Fifth and Ninth corps the fighting was less bloody , Warren's line was too extended for offensive operations, and only Griffin's division was moved against the enemy's works. While on the skirmish line, close to the enemy, and holding the position assigned it, the NINTH lost several killed and wounded. By reason of other movements along the line the enemy withdrew his troops in front of the division, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the NINTH advanced to a new line, where breastworks were thrown up, behind which the night was spent. The regiment remained here during the 4th, also, and one man was killed, the last casualty during the three years' service of the NINTH.

Below will be found as complete a list of the killed, or died of wounds, and number of wounded during the campaign, as it has been possible to obtain. It foots up two hundred and fifty-seven, but Major Williamson's account makes it two hundred and ninety, his, however, does not give any names of either the killed or wounded.

LOSSES IN THE NINTH FROM MAY 5TH TO JUNE 4TH, 1864.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Colonel Joseph A. Moesch, Capt. John M. K. Connolly, Co. A, Lieut. Charles M. Reynolds, Co. D.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Adjutant Henry P Clare, Capt. Henry Perret and First Lieut. Henry Muncke, Co. B, Capt. Fred Guyer, Co. D; First Lieut. Henry E. Buermeyer, Co. F, First Lieut. William S. Morris and Second Lieut. Frank F Carter, Co. G; First Lieut. Benjamin F Bowne, Co. I; Capt. John I. Van Alst, Jr., Co. L.

ENLISTED MEN.

Company A.

Killed: Sergeant Fred. Kirchet, Corporal Edward Mc Grath, Privates, Israel Amond, James Clark, John Cross, and Hiram C. Thayer. Wounded, 17.

Company B.

Killed: Sergeant Charles H. Barker, Corporal William Kreimler; Privates, Silas Crowinshield, William H. McNaughton, Archibald Thompson. Wounded, 18.

Company C.

Killed: Privates, August D. C. Guild, Levi Havens, John Miller, Daniel Osborne, Luther Peck, and George Shafer. Wounded, 16

Company D.

Killed: Corporal's Winfield S. Wyckoff and William Hood; Privates, James B. Barton, George H. Crossman, John English, Isaac Heath, John T Newling, Alexander View, and John D. Wickham. Wounded, 22.

Company E.

Killed: Sergeant William Henderson, Corporal Thomas Moore; Privates, John H. Caldwell, Thomas Cuzzen, Herman Ellison, and Daniel F Gillett. Wounded, 17.

Company F

Killed: Sergeant Archibald Penny, Privates, Jeremiah Crowley, Phillip Gabell, Peter Peters, and Charles Rubio. Wounded, 18.

Company G.

Killed: Corporal George W Topping, Privates, David Barbour, John B. Foster, Conrad Krowle, John Rivers, and James Sherman. Wounded, 20.

Company H.

Killed Privates, William Aston, Alexander Beus, Ferdinand Fohrman, John Martin, Amos Myatt, and Thomas Trigg. Wounded, 14.

Company I.

Killed: Corporal George Bodenmiller; Privates, Anable Farley, John Hess, Michael Martin, Joacham Maurice, Henry Montgomery, Raphael Poissant, and Peter Treddo. Wounded, 22.

Company L.

Killed: Sergeant Benjamin F Douglass, CorporalGeorge Bunte, Privates, William E. Allen, John Clarke, Thomas Kerr, Jacob Lober, and Benjamin J. Montey Wounded, 19.

The official account of the losses in the Union Army from the Wilderness to the James River, as given by Colonel Robert N. Scott (Editor of *The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*), in 1886, are as follows:

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	CAPTURED OR MISSING.	TOTAL.
Wilderness.	2,246	12,037	3,383	17,666
Spottsylvania	2,725	13,416	2,258	18,399
North Anna and Totopotomoy	591	2,734	661	3,986
Cold Harbor	1,844	9,077	1,816	12,737
Sheridan's Expeditions	214	1,078	849	2,141
Total.	7,620	38,342	8,967	54,929

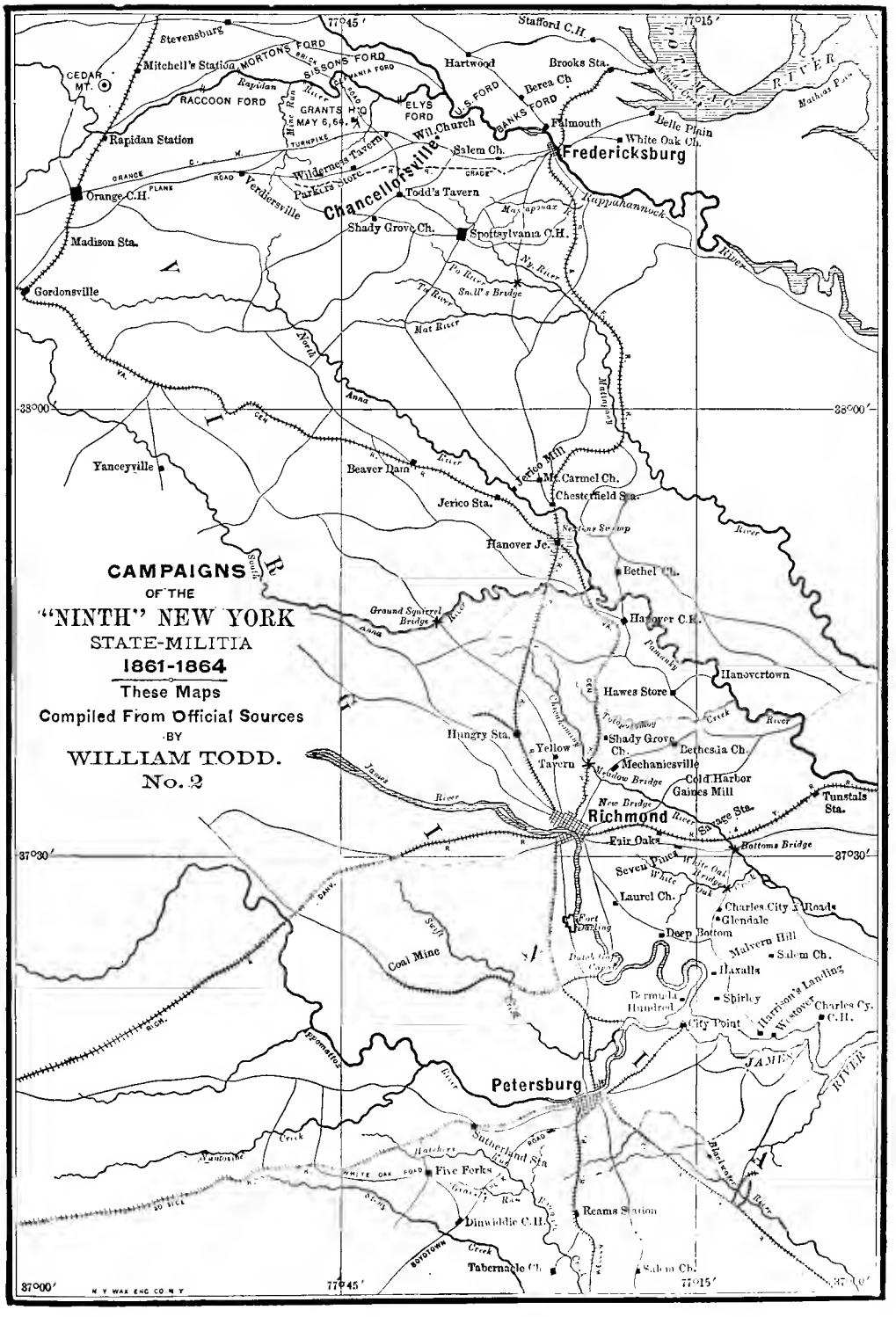
The 8th of the month, the end of the three years' term of the regiment was drawing near. A number of regiments, whose time had expired during the campaign, had left for their homes, the members that had not served out their term of enlistment being transferred to other regiments from the same State. On the morning of the 5th, at half-past four o'clock, the NINTH was withdrawn from the front line, thence marching to the right and rear for about a mile. Orders were then given to prepare the muster-out rolls and discharge papers. Near midnight, however, the men were ordered into line again, and the march continued towards the south, or left of the line, for about six miles, where a halt was made, and at daylight of the 6th work on the rolls was resumed. The whole day was occupied in this work, and while the company clerks were busy writing, the men, with little else to do, walked about the bivouac chatting together , those who were to return home happy and cheerful, and with the satisfaction of knowing that they had served their country faithfully for three years, and were now entitled to an honorable discharge.

The register of officers present at this date was as follows:

Lieut.-Col. William Chalmers , Major Henry V Williamson , Adjutant Henry P. Clare , Acting Quartermaster John B. Dolan , Surgeon Charles J. Nordquist , Captains Hubbard, Jacobs, Thorne, and Whitney , Lieutenants, Barnum, Butler, Hirst, Howard, McCort, Moore, Munson, and Page; a total of seventeen.

Seventy-five of the enlisted men present had also completed their term of service, and with the officers made ninety-

CAMPAIGNS
OF THE
"NINTH" NEW YORK
STATE-MILITIA
1861-1864
No. 1
HANCOCK
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
77° 45
77° 15
Gettysburg
Greencastle
Fairfield
Waynesburg
Littletown
Emmetsburg
Bridgeport
Tanneytown
Hagerstown
Cavetown
Mechanicstown
Funkstown
Wilhamsport
Wolesville
Catoctin Furnace
Johnsville
Woodsboro
Lewistown
Falling Waters
Downsville
Boonsboro
Bakersville
Mercersville
Keedysville
Sharpsburg
Rohrersville
Middletown
Frederick
Martinsburg
Shepherdstown
Burkittsville
Newmarket
Ridgeville
Jefferson
Jamesville
Leetown
Bunker Hill
Middleway
Smithfield
Harpers Ferry
Berlin
Carrollton
Buckeystown
Urbana
Poplar Springs
Lisbon
Cooksville
Point of Rocks
Hyattstown
Lovettsville
Clarksburg
Barnesville
Hillsboro
Spinks Ferry
Waterford
Neelsville
Mechanicsville
Winchester
Berryville
Kernstown
Purcellville
Harmony Ch.
Conrads Ferry
Poolesville
Dawsonville
Middleburg
Hamilton
Leesburg
Edwards Ferry
Darnestown
Rockville
Newtown
Snickersville
Bloomfield
Union
Seneca Falls
Offutts x Roads
Leesboro
Paris
Guilford
Drainsville
Aldie
Herndon Sta.
Front Royal
Rectortown
Hopeville
Piedmont
Salem
White Plains
Lewinsville
Chain Bridge
Vienna
Falls Ch.
Chantilly
Germantown
Centreville
Fairfax C.H.
Alexandria
Barbers X Road
Groveton
Haymarket
Gainesville
Fairfax Station
New Baltimore
Manassas J.
Union Mills
Washington
Orleans
Warrenton
Bristoe
Mount Vernon
Waterloo
Sperryville
Amisville
Sulphur Springs
Catletts
Weaverville
Jefferson
Warrenton J.
Germantown
Liberty
Rappahannock Station
Brandy Station
Morrisville
Culpeper C.H.
MANASSAS GAP
CHESTER GAP
ASHBY'S GAP
SNICKERS GAP
POTOMAC
RIVER
Forts
39° 30
39° 00
38° 30


CAMPAIGNS
OF THE
"NINTH" NEW YORK
STATE-MILITIA
1861-1864
These Maps
Compiled From Official Sources
BY
WILLIAM TODD.
No. 2
Stevensburg
Mitchell's Station
CEDAR MT.
RACCOON FORD
MORTONS FORD
SISSONS FORD
GRANTS H'Q MAY 6,64.
ELYS FORD
U.S. FORD
BANKS FORD
Hartwood
Stafford C.H.
Brooks Sta.
Berea Ch
Falmouth
Belle Plain
White Oak Ch.
Fredericksburg
Rapidan Station
Wilderness Tavern
Wil. Church
Salem Ch.
Parker's Store
Todd's Tavern
Chancellorsville
Orange C.H.
Verdiersville
Shady Grove Ch.
Spotsylvania C.H.
Rappahannock River
Madison Sta.
Gordonsville
Po River
Ny River
Snell's Bridge
Mat River
North Anna
Yanceyville
Beaver Dam
Jerico Mill
Mt. Carmel Ch.
Chesterfield Sta.
Jerico Sta.
Hanover Jc.
Bethel Ch.
Hanover C.H.
Ground Squirrel Bridge
Hanovertown
Hawes Store
Hungry Sta.
Yellow Tavern
Shady Grove Ch.
Bethesda Ch.
Mechanicsville
Meadow Bridge
Cold Harbor
Gaines Mill
New Bridge
Richmond
Tunstals Sta.
Fair Oaks
Bottoms Bridge
Seven Pines
Laurel Ch.
Charles City Roads
Glendale
Deep Bottom
Malvern Hill
Salem Ch.
Haxalls
Shirley
Bermuda Hundred
City Point
Harrison's Landing
Westover
Charles Cy. C.H.
JAMES RIVER
Petersburg
Coal Mine
Appomattox River
Sutherland Sta.
Five Forks
Dinwiddie C.H.
Reams Station
Tabernacle Ch.
Sabon Ch.
77°45'
77°15'
38°00'
37°30'
37°00'

two who left the field for home. As already stated, the NINTH entered the campaign with a total strength of five hundred and fifteen, two hundred and fifty-seven have been accounted for as killed or wounded, and these with the ninety-two entitled to a discharge would leave one hundred and sixty-six, but the loss by capture, and a few desertions, reduced the number actually transferred to the Ninety-seventh New York, below these figures. It has been found impracticable to obtain the record of these transferred men, except of four who were commissioned in that regiment—Captain John J Kelly, and Lieutenants, William Black, Joseph B. Davis, and Augustus W Meade.

At five o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th the NINTH started for White House Landing, covering the fifteen miles by eleven o'clock, and at ten o'clock the next morning the transport *Emily* was boarded, the vessel soon after steaming down the Pamunkey and then up the Potomac. The trip was much enjoyed, the men spending the time in singing and chatting about the good time they expected to enjoy upon reaching home. At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, the regiment landed at Washington, and at once marched to pay their respects to General Robinson, who was slowly recovering—with the loss of a leg—from the effects of the wound received at the battle of Laurel Hill. The Soldier's Rest then received the men, where a hearty supper was enjoyed; the officers, meanwhile, dining royally at "Brown's." The next day was spent in "brushing up," preparatory to leaving on the cars for New York. At seven o'clock in the evening line was formed with ninety-two officers and enlisted men, and at ten minutes past eight the train moved out. Jersey City was reached at seven o'clock the next morning, the 11th.

CHAPTER XIX.

HOME AGAIN.

The NINTH Arrives in New York.—The Reception.—Banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel.—"Return of the Regiment," Poem.—Register of Officers and Number of Men at Muster out.—List of Battles and Losses Therein.—Register of Brigade, Division, Corps and Army Commanders, and Generals-in-chief.—Register of Commissioned Officers and Enlisted-men who were Promoted From the NINTH.

BEFORE leaving Washington a telegram had been received from a representative of the members and ex-members of the regiment, then in New York, desiring to know the hour at which the regiment would reach Jersey City, as those at home wished to provide an escort to the returning braves; a reply was forwarded, but not a familiar face greeted the regiment at the Jersey City station. After waiting a reasonable time line was formed and the regiment boarded the ferry-boat. Upon reaching New York the NINTH marched up Cortlandt street to Broadway, thence to the City Hall Park, where the committee on reception was met.

From the columns of the *Mercury*, of June, 12th the following account is taken:

THE RETURNING VETERANS.

RECEPTION OF THE NINTH N. Y. N. G.

The regiment reached this city yesterday morning about nine o'clock having, present, all told, seventy-eight men and seventeen officers. Altogether, counting the original strength, and the additions made by recruiting, the regiment has had nearly 2,300 men, of these something over a hundred were left in the field, to serve out their unexpired term. Thus it will be seen that the fatal campaigns in which this command has participated, have taken off not much, if any, short of 2,100 men—a brilliant and yet fearful history. Of course, of these many have been sick, or wounded, but several hundred have died either in battle or from the effect of wounds.

The following is a list of the present officers, who returned with the regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Chalmers.

Major Henry V Williamson.

Adjutant Henry P Clare.

Acting Quartermaster John B. Dolan.

Surgeon Chas. J. Nordquist.

Captains, Cyrus C. Hubbard, Jacob Jacobs, Lawrence M. Whitney, and Thomas W Thorne.

First Lieutenants, Thomas W Howard, Frank Page, Geo. O. Hirst, and Henry C. Barnum.

Second Lieutenants, John D. Moore, J. Fred Munson, Augustus P Butler, and John W McCort.

The procession formed in the following order :

Squad of Police.

Band.

Sixth Company (Captain Joseph B. Young), Seventh Regiment, N. Y N. G, acting as escort.

Band.

Ex-members of the NINTH Regiment and friends of the command, in citizens dress.

NINTH Regiment Drum Corps.

NINTH Regiment, N. Y N. G.

Police.

The procession passed through the principal streets, and was reviewed by Mayor Gunther, and the Common Council.

In front of the delegation of ex-members and citizens was borne a banner upon which was inscribed the many battles in which the regiment has participated.

Everywhere the veterans were greeted with kindness, and enthusiasm, and though crowds did not line Broadway, as usual, the demonstrations were, under the circumstances creditable.

The regiment returned to the "City Guard" Armory, where a cold collation was served up to the men, prepared by the direction of the friends of the regiment; at the close of which the men were but too happy to embrace their friends at home, and left without waiting for the after-dinner speeches.

Very unfortunately the Legislature practically prohibited the proper reception of this gallant command, by striking out the appropriation designed for such purposes.

After waiting until nearly noon for the promised escort, the regiment started to march up Broadway without one, but, when near Franklin Street, the long expectant column appeared, headed by Neyer's band.

A number of wounded officers, among whom were Captain Van Alst, and Lieutenant's Bowne, Buermeyer and Carter, with some twenty enlisted men, joined in this "Home from the War" parade.

After some little time spent in extending congratulations to the survivors, the NINTH was given the post of honor in the column, and the march continued up Broadway, to Bond Street, to the Bowery, to Fourteenth Street, to Broadway,

and thence to the Armory of the City Guard (Company C, of the NINTH), which had been tendered the Veterans as Headquarters until the regiment was mustered out.

A bountiful collation was found ready spread for the refreshment of the guests, and every one present did ample justice to the feast. As the eating and drinking progressed, the annoyance produced by the non-appearance of the escort at the proper time passed from the minds of the NINTH, and, before the feast ended, hearty cheers were given for Company H of the Seventh, the City Guard, the ex-members, and all concerned in the reception.

While awaiting the final ceremony of muster-out the men were allowed to go to their homes, but required to report every day and answer to roll-call. Meanwhile their friends got up a reception in their honor, which was tendered on the evening of the 21st, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Colonel Van Beuren presided at the table, and was ably supported by the Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. Fisher, Braine, Lanning, Draper and King. After discussing an elaborate bill of fare, speaking, singing, and social intercourse succeeded. Following is a poem, written in honor of the occasion, by Major J. Woodruff Lewis, and read at the banquet:

RETURN OF THE REGIMENT.

I.

Do you forget
The crowd that met
Three years ago—historic years?
Marching along,
A patriot throng,
Gath'ring with loud hurrahs and cheers;
The music of bands,
The grasping of hands,
The partings, freighted with hopes and fears,
The waving of scarfs, and love's bright tears,
While under the flag each heart reveres.
Gay as the day,
In sunny Broadway,
Our gallant boys went marching along—
"Off to the war"—one thousand strong.

II.

We then all thought,
That e'er we fought
One-third three years the war would end,
One battle's rush,
We thought, would crush
It out and send us home again!
'Twas not to be,
For "Strategy"
Just then was "chief," and to extend
His lines remote and *there* defend,
He'd march twice 'round to gain the end!
Putting a cordon
'Round the rebel Jordan,
Was mere child's play for old Strategy, then,
In the days we numbered a thousand men!

III.

Ah nevermore
Upon Time's shore,
Will march that thousand strong in life!
The gallant few
To-night with you,
Speak silently of deadly strife,
Of Southern sun,
Of battles won,
Where, next the foe, our banners stream—
Symbols of Hope for Freedom's realm—
As God's avenging lightnings gleam!
"Charge"—from throat
And bugle note—
Hushed the breath and fix'd the eye—
"Forward," to death or victory.

IV.

Where muskets' flash,
And cannon's crash,
Made grimmest music sink and swell.
Nor could arrest
Our boys who prest
Through withering storms of shot and shell,
And clashing steel
And peal on peal,
That smites, and shrills, and shrieks a knell,
While files closed up, as comrades fell,
Midst sighs and groans, and wild farewell,
On through breath
Of cannon's death,
Through "white, infernal powder cloud"—
A warp and woof for battle-shroud.

V.

We turn his flanks,
His shattered ranks
Refuse to rally—begin to yield,
And swooping past
His batteries blast,
We storm his works and sweep the field.
The battle's won—
The day our own—
The musketry dies slowly out;
Our Horse pursue the flying few,
And ends the day by total rout.
Night follows day,
Tears, victory!
In one such hour of deadly strife
Compress ten years of peaceful life.

VI.

Green on the wall
Of memory's hall
Twine garlands of myrtle and laurel for those
Pass'd through the pale door
Of bright evermore,
For they fell as they fought—each face to the foe's.
Silent the drum,
And rusty the sword.
But down History's aisles, in the future appears,
Names—looking dim thro' the mist of our tears,—
Yet glowing as martyrs' immortal with years.
In silence the glass
To their memory pass;
Another—a bumper—and with it a cheer—
Let us give to the battle-scarred veterans here!

The principal muster-out took place on June 23d, Captain Henry A. Ellis, Seventeenth U. S. Inf., being the mustering officer. By this time a number of officers and enlisted men, who had been absent,—wounded, sick, or on detached service,—had joined the regiment, which, together with the Battery,—Company K—the NINTH, with pardonable pride, still claiming that as part of the regiment,—raised the number finally mustered out to two hundred and fifty-four. The companies were not all mustered-out at the same time, however, the original members of the Battery were mustered out on the 20th,

but filled up by recruits and transfers from the Tenth N. Y Battery, that company remained in service till July 8, 1865. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H were mustered out on the 23d, while the members of Company I, were individually discharged in the months of July and August, and those of Company L in September.

The names of the officers, and strength of the several companies, are here given as upon the date of muster-out.

REGISTER AT THE MUSTER OUT

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. William Chalmers, Major Henry V Williamson, Surgeon Charles J. Nordquist, Adjutant Henry P Clare. Quartermaster A. Martin Burtis. Total, 5.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—5.

COMPANIES.

Co. A.—1st Lieut. John B. Dolan, 2nd Lieut. John D. Moore, and 10 men. Total, 12.

Co. B.—Capt. Henry Perret, 1st Lieut. Frederick Muncke, and 16 men. Total, 18.

Co. C.—Capt. Cyrus C. Hubbard, 1st Lieut. George O. Hirst, 2d Lieut. J Fred. Munson, and 8 men. Total, 11

Co. D.—1st Lieut. Frank I. Page, and 11 men. Total, 12.

Co. E.—Capt. Lawrence M. Whitney, 1st Lieut. Thomas W Howard, 2nd Lieut. E. Franklin Jordan, and 13 men. Total, 16.

Co. F —Capt. Jacob Jacobs, 1st Lieut. Henry E. Buermeyer, 2nd Lieut. Robert F Cooke, and 17 men. Total, 20.

Co. G.—Capt. Thomas W Thorne, 1st Lieut. William S. Morris, 2nd Lieut. Frank F Carter, and 14 men. Total, 17.

Co. H.—1st Lieut. Henry C. Barnum, 2nd Lieut. Augustus P Butler, and 22 men. Total, 24.

Co. I.—1st Lieut. Benjamin F Bowne, 2nd Lieut. John W McCort, and 17 men. Total, 19.

Co. K.—Capt. Moses P Clark, 1st Lieut. J. Wade Wilson, 2nd Lieut. Arthur J. Dear, and 78 men. Total, 81.*

Co. L.—Capt. John I. Van Alst, Jr., 1st Lieut. Thomas W Higgs, and 10 men. Total, 12.

Captains William J. Barnes, Co. I, and Frederick Guyer, Co. D—total 2—and a number of enlisted men, whose term of service had expired, were still held as prisoners of war.

The number mustered out, including the battery company, was two hundred and fifty-four. The total number on the regimental rolls, including seven hundred and forty-eight drafted men, or substitutes, was two thousand two hundred and seventy eight.

Three years and twenty-seven days was the actual time the NINTH had served in the U. S. Army. One fond of statistics gives the number of miles marched by the regiment during that time, as follows: 1861, two hundred and sixty-one, 1862, seven hundred and thirty-nine, 1863, six hundred and ninety-four, 1864, one hundred and seventy four. Total, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight miles.

CASUALTIES.

	OFFICERS.	ENLISTED MEN.	TOTAL.
Killed or Mortally Wounded ..	8	156	164
Died of Disease, Accident, etc....	2	78	80
Died in Confederate Prisons.		17	17
	10	251	261

* 27 of this number were mustered out June 20, 1864.
54 of this number were mustered out July 8, 1865.

Engaged in the Battles of	Killed and died of wounds.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Harper's Ferry, Va., July 4, 1861	2	2		4
Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862..	1	2	1	4
Thoroughfare Gap, Va., Aug. 28, 1862.		2	5	7
2nd Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862 .	12	21	43	76
South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.	1	1		2
Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.	23	88	3	114
Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11–15, 1862..	35	89	6	130
Fitzhugh's Crossing, Va., Apr. 29–30, 1863		1		1
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–4, 1863.		3	1	4
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1–4, 1863.	7	18	58	83
Mine Run, Va., Nov. 28, 1863.		1	29	30
Wilderness, Va., May 5–7, 1864.. Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864 . Spottsylvania, Va., May 9–13, 1864	69	173	20	262
Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, Va., June 1–4, 1864....	6	9		15
Battery's Engagements to July, 1865.	8	13	5	26
Aggregate.	164	423	171	758

Present also at the following battles.

Rappahannock, Va., Aug. 20–23, 1862.
Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.
North Anna, Va., May 23–27, 1864.

REGISTER OF THE COMMANDERS UNDER WHOM THE NINTH SERVED FROM 1861 TO 1864.

Regimental.

Col. Jno. W Stiles, Lt.-Col. Wm. H. Hallick; Major Allan Rutherford; Lt.-Col. Wm. Atterbury, Col. Jno. Hendrickson, Major Dabney W Diggs, Col. Joseph A. Moesch, Major Henry V Williamson, Lt.-Col. Wm. Chalmers.

Brigade.

Brig.-Gen. Chas. P Stone, Brig.-Gen. Chas. S. Hamilton, Col. John W Stiles, Brig.-Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, Brig.-Gen. Geo. L Hartsuff, Col. Richard Coulter, Brig.-Gen. Nelson Taylor, Col. Samuel H. Leonard, Brig.-Gen. Henry Baxter, Col. James L. Bates.

Division.

Maj.-Gen. Robt. Patterson, Brig.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord,

Brig.-Gen. JAS. B. RICKETTS, Brig.-Gen. JOHN GIBBON, Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON, Brig.-Gen. JAS. WADSWORTH, Brig.-Gen. SAML. W CRAWFORD, Brig.-Gen. HENRY L. LOCKWOOD.

CORPS.

Maj.-Gen. N. P BANKS; Maj.-Gen. IRVIN MCDOWELL; Maj.-Gen. JOS. HOOKER, Maj.-Gen. JNO. F REYNOLDS, Maj.-Gen. JNO. NEWTON, Maj.-Gen. G. K. WARREN.

ARMY.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN; Maj.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Gen. JOS. HOOKER; Maj.-Gen. GEO. G MEADE.

GENERALS-IN CHIEF.

Lt.-Genl. WINFIELD SCOTT, Maj.-Genl. GEO. B. MC.-CLELLAN, Maj.-Genl. HENRY W. HALLECK; Lieut.-Genl. U. S. GRANT.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

*The following members of the NINTH accepted promotion in the organizations named.**

CHARLES H. ANDERSON, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 168th N. Y Vols. Jan. 20; 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster July 1; mustered out Oct 31, 1863.

EDWARD O. BAKER, Corporal Co. A, appointed 1st Lieut. 132nd N. Y Vols. Jan. 19, 1862, resigned April 18, 1863.

CHARLES W BANCROFT, Private Co. L, appointed 2nd Lieut. 6th N. Y Art. May 17, resigned Oct. 25, 1864.

EDWARD L. BARNES, Private Co. F, appointed 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 95th N. Y Vols. Jan. 14, wounded at the Battle of South Mountain, resigned Dec. 17, 1862.

EDWARD H. BECKER, Private Co. F, appointed 1st Lieut. 7th

* It has been found impossible to trace to what organization forty-nine members were promoted to, the war-regimental books, and papers, having been all lost, also, most of those of the companies.

N. Y Vols. April 26, Captain, Aug. 27, 1861, killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

MATTHEW BELL, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 7th N. Y. Art. Aug. 19, 1862, 1st Lieut., Feb. 29, died at Fort Reno, D. C., April 12, 1864.

LEONARD W BENHAM, Sergeant Co. D, appointed 1st Lieut. 79th U. S. Col. Troops ———, transferred to 82nd U S. C. T as Adjutant April 29, 1863, resigned June 9, 1864, appointed 1st Lieut. 2nd U S. Vet. Res. Corps ———, 1864; resigned Feb. 28, 1866.

PETER R. BIEGEL, Private Co. K, appointed 2nd Lieut. 14th N. Y Cav. March 14, 1862; missing April —, 1863, supposed killed.

WILLIAM BLACK, Sergeant Co. I, appointed 2nd Lieut. Co. G. 97th N. Y Vols. Aug. 6, 1864; honorably discharged June 28, 1865.

HENRY BREVOORT, Private Co. G, appointed 2nd Lieut. 4th Mo. Cav. Sept. —, 1861; 1st Lieut., Jan. 9, 1862; staff officer to Gen. P J Osterhaus, resigned July 22, 1863.

GEORGE J. BREWER, Private Co. H, appointed 2nd Lieut. 1st Maine Art. Jan. —, 1862, resigned Jan. 13, 1865.

CHARLES H. H. BROOM, Private Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 57th N. Y Vols. Sept. 4, 1861, 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster, Aug. 30, 1862, mustered out Dec. 2, 1864.

GEORGE W BROWN, Private Co. K, appointed 2nd Lieut. 57th N. Y Vols. Jan. 23; resigned June 14, 1862.

WARD BUNTING, Sergeant Co. K, appointed 2nd Lieut. 16th West Va. Vols. Sept. 16, 1862, mustered out June 10, 1863.

CHARLES A. BURT, Corporal Co. E, appointed Captain 91st N. Y Vols. Oct. 16, 1861, Major, 159th N. Y Vols. Dec. 31, 1862, Lieut.-Colonel, May 21, 1863, honorably discharged Jan. 7, 1864.

HENRY A. CHADEAYNE, Private Co. E, appointed 2nd Lieut. 6th N. Y Art. Aug. 28, 1862, resigned March 31, 1863.

GEORGE A. CHESTER, Corporal Co. A, appointed 1st Lieut. 68th N. Y Vols. Oct. 17, 1862; Captain, Jan. 16, resigned May 16, 1863.

PETER J CLAASSEN, Captain Co. I, appointed Colonel and Inspector-General N Y Vols. June 11th, Colonel 132nd N. Y Vols. Sept. 10; wounded on the march in North Carolina Oct.—,1862, Brevet Brig.-General U. S. Vols. Feb. 1, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services"; commanded 1st Brig. 2nd Div. 23d Army Corps; mustered out June 29, 1865.

SEPTIMUS COBB, Private Co. B, appointed 2nd Lieut. 42nd N. Y Vols. Feb. 10, First Lieut., Oct. 29, 1862, resigned Jan. 25, 1863, appointed 1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Vet. Vols. ———; resigned Nov. 21, 1864.

JOHN H. COCHRANE, Private Co L, directed to report to Major George L. Stearns, A. A. G., U S. Vols. by Order, No. 271, A. G. O. June 19, 1863, appointed Captain Co. B. 101st U S. Col. Troops May 1, Major, Nov. 1, 1864, Brevet Colonel U S. Vols. March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services"; on staff of Brig.-Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, —; mustered out Feb. 8, 1866.

JOHN E. COLVILLE, Sergeant Co. E, appointed 2nd Lieut. 91st N. Y Vols. Dec. 10, 1861, 1st Lieut., Dec. 27, 1862, Captain, March 17, 1863, resigned Jan. 5, 1864. Brevet Major N. Y Vols.

NATHANIEL A. CONKLIN, Private Co. E, appointed 2nd Lieut. 173d N. Y Vols. Nov. 15, 1862, 1st Lieut., Oct. 21, Captain, Dec. 3, 1863, resigned Aug. 7, 1865. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel N. Y Vols.

ROBERT COTTIER, Lieut. Co. D, appointed Lieut.-Colonel 116th N. Y Vols. Aug. 19, 1862, honorably discharged March 27, 1863.

GEORGE W COX, Corporal Co. A, appointed ——— 8th U. S. Col. Art. ———, Captain, Sept. 19, 1865; mustered out Feb. 10, 1866.

HENRY CUSHING, Sergeant Co. F, appointed Asst. Paymaster

U. S. Navy July —, 1862 ; served on U S. S. Hunchback,

FREDERICK B. DAILEY, Private Co. L, appointed 1st Lieut. 16th West Va. Vols. Nov. 18, 1862 , mustered out June 10, 1863.

JOSEPH B. DAVIS, Sergeant Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 97th N. Y Vols. Feb. 25 , mustered out July 18, 1865.

FREDERICK S. S. DE-GRAW, Private Co. K, appointed 2nd Lieut. 10th U. S. Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 19, 1863; Brevet Captain U. S. Vols. Nov. 10, 1865 , honorably discharged June 30, 1866.

HARVEY B. DENISON, Private Co. G, appointed 1st Lieut. 127th N. Y Vols. Sept. 1, 1862 , honorably discharged March 31, 1864.

DABNEY W DIGGS, Corporal Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. 53rd N. Y Vols. May 31, Captain Co. E, July 7 , transferred to 132nd N Y Vols. Sept. 16, 1862 , discharged by promotion Jan. 10, 1863. See Field and Staff officers, 83rd N. Y Vols., 9th N. Y S. M.

J. CLEMENT DISOSWAY, Corporal Co. E, appointed 2nd Lieut. 5th N. Y Art. Oct. 27, 1862 , 1st Lieut., Oct. 31, 1864 ; Captain, March 14 , mustered out July 19, 1865.

STEWART J. DONNELLY, Private Co. B, appointed 2nd Lieut. Co. K 13th N. Y Art. Sept.—,1863 , 1st Lieut., Feb. 18 , Captain, Dec. 3, 1864 , mustered out June 27, 1865.

EDWIN DUNN, Private Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. and Commissary 25th N. Y Cav. Dec. 2, 1864 , mustered out June 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON DURBROW, Private Co. D. appointed 2nd Lieut. 40th N Y Vols. Nov. 14, 1862 , 1st Lieut., Sept. 4 , Captain, Nov. 13, 1863 , honorably discharged March 24, 1865.

OSCAR W EASTMOND, Private Co. D, appointed 2nd Lieut. 1st N. Y Marine Artillery March 18, 1862 , honorably discharged March 31, 1863.

GEORGE H. EDDY, Private Co. D, appointed 1st Lieut. 62nd N. Y Vols. Aug. 31, 1861 , Captain, Nov. 17, 1862 , mustered out Aug. 30, 1865.

CLARENCE EWEN, Private Co. F, appointed Asst. Surgeon 53d N. Y Vols. Sept. 8; mustered out Sept. 13, 1862, appointed Asst. Surgeon 182nd N. Y Vols. Dec. 11, 1862, resigned Oct. 27, 1863, appointed Asst. Surgeon 29th U S. Col. Troops Nov. 2 1864, mustered out Nov. 6, 1865; appointed Asst. Surgeon U. S. A. Nov. 16, 1868, Captain, Dec. 23, 1869, now in service.

EDWARD T FISHER, Private Co. D, appointed 2nd Lieut. 139th N. Y Vols. April 28; resigned Nov. 3, 1863.

FRENCH W FISHER, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 49th N. Y Vols. Sept. 7, 1863, 1st Lieut., Sept. 30, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865. Brevet Captain N. Y Vols.

JOHN L. GARDINER, Private Co. D, appointed 2nd Lieut. 127th N. Y Vols. Aug 30, resigned Dec. 26, 1862.

CHARLES H. GESNER, Private Co. D, appointed 2nd Lieut. 40th N. Y Vols. Nov. 4, 1861, 1st Lieut., July 18, wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, resigned Nov. 24, 1862

WILLIAM GIBSON, Jr., Corporal Co. H, appointed 2nd Lieut. 11th N. Y Cav. Nov. 21, 1861, resigned Aug. 31, 1862.

CHARLES GOODWIN, Jr., Private Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 182nd N. Y Vols. Feb. 12, 1863, 1st Lieut., Oct 31, 1864, Captain, May 17, mustered out July 15,1865.

JOSEPH O. C. GRALEY, Private Co. G, appointed 2nd Lieut. Troop K 14th N. Y Cav. June 20, 1863, 1st Lieut., July 27,1864, transferred to Troop D 18th N. Y Cav. June 12,1865, mustered out May 31, 1866.

JOHN E. GREEN, Corporal Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. 96th N. Y Vols. Dec. 10, 1861, Captain, Feb. 28; honorably discharged April 24, 1863.

THOMAS B. GREEN, Private Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 132nd N. Y Vols. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Lieut., Jan. 20, Captain, Sept. 14, 1863, mustered out June 29, 1865. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel N. Y Vols.

JASPER M. GRIGGS, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 104th N Y Vols. Feb. 21, 1863, Captain, July 8, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

JOHN W HAGGERTY, Private Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 162nd N. Y. Vols. Feb. 5, 1st Lieut., Aug. 10, resigned Nov. 17, 1863.

JOSHUA C. HALL, Private Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. 119th N. Y Vols. Aug. 5, 1862, Captain, Jan. 16, 1863; honorably discharged July 17, 1864.

WALTER T HALL, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 165th N. Y Vols. May 27, 1863, 1st Lieut., Oct. 31, 1864, mustered out Sept. 1, 1865. Brevet Captain N. Y Vols.

THOMAS S. HAMLIN, Sergeant N. C. Staff, appointed 1st Lieut. 38th N. Y Vols. Aug. 3, 1861, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1862.

THOMAS L. HANNA, Corporal Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 51st U S. Col. Troops April 8, 1864, 1st Lieut., Aug. 18; Ordnance Officer on the staff of Brig.-Gen. A. Watson Webber Dec. 31, 1865; Asst. Inspector-General on the staff of Maj.-Gen. A. J Smith Jan. 13, recommended for commission in U S. Army, mustered out June 16, 1866.

CHARLES H. HEATH, Private Co. A, appointed 2nd Lieut. 90th U S. Col. Troops ———, 1st Lieut. Oct. 2, 1863, mustered out July 28, 1864.

WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE, Private Co. F, appointed 1st Lieut. Troop M 6th N. Y Cav., "Second Ira Harris Guard," Oct. 17, 1861, Captain Troop C Oct. 16, 1862, wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of Chancellorsville, wounded at Boonsboro, Md., and Front Royal, Va., mustered out Oct. 21, 1864. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U S. and N. Y Vols.

JOHN HENDRICKSON, Colonel 83rd N Y Vols. 9th N. Y S. M., appointed Colonel 13th U S. Vet. Res. Corps Sept 29th, 1863, on duty at Wenham, Mass., by order of Secretary of War, subsequently in command of Draft Rendezvous at Gallop's Island, Boston, Mass. Brevet Brig.-General U S. Vols. March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services", mustered out June 30, 1866. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel 44th U S. Inf. July 28, 1866, declined.

DAVID HENRIQUES, Private Co. D, appointed 1st Lieut. 61st

N. Y Vols. Aug. 27, 1861 ; Captain, Jan. 16; resigned May 1, 1862.

WILLIAM H. HENRIQUES, Private Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 4th N. Y Vols. April 25, 1861 , Captain, June 5 , honorably discharged June 22, 1862.

GEORGE H. HODGES, Private Co. E, appointed 1st Lieut. 187th N. Y Vols. Oct. 10, 1864 ; Captain, March 17 ; honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

JAMES M. HOLDEN, Private Co. G, appointed Captain 82nd U. S. Col. Troops ———, resigned Jan. 25, 1864.

JOSEPH H. HOLMES, Private Co. E, appointed 2nd Lieut. 3rd N. J. Cav. May 18; mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.

JOSEPH C. HOPPER, Private Co. E, appointed 1st Lieut. 13th N. Y Art. Aug. 12, 1863 , wounded at Suffolk, Va., transferred to the 6th N. Y Art. June 27 , mustered out Aug. 24, 1865.

W STORER HOWE, Private Co. E, appointed Captain 1st Dist. of Columbia Cav. March 15; transferred to the 1st Maine Cav. Aug. 27, 1864 , mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.

JAMES H. HOYT, Private Co. G, appointed 1st Lieut. 68th N. Y Vols. Oct. 15, 1862 , Captain, Feb. 11, honorably discharged April 18, 1863.

WILSON HUBBELL, Sergeant N. C. Staff, appointed Captain 62nd N. Y Vols. Aug. 31, 1861 , Major, July 3, 1862 ; killed at the Battle of Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

HIRAM L. HUNT, Private Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. Co. H. 9th U. S. Vet. Res. Corps April 30, 1864 ; on staff of Gen. C. C. Auger , Brevet Captain U. S. Vols. March 13, 1865 , honorably discharged Jan. 1, 1868.

*GEORGE A. HUSSEY, Private Co. I, appointed 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 103rd N. Y Vols. Dec. 31, 1862 , wounded at the Siege of Suffolk, Va., May 3; Captain, June 22; honorably discharged Nov. 18, 1863.

* Re-entered the army, Co. A 165th N. Y Vols. May 6, 1864 ; honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865.

WILLIAM R. HYSLOP, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut.

32nd N. Y Vols. May 31, 1861, 1st Lieut, Dec. 19, 1862, Captain Feb. 23, mustered out June 9, 1863.

RICHMOND W JAFFRAY, Private Co. D, appointed 2nd Lieut. 6th N. Y Art. April 1, resigned Dec. 30, 1863.

JAMES A. JOHNSTON, Corporal Co. D. appointed Captain 75th Ohio Vols. Oct. 5, 1861, died of disease Sept. 8, 1862.

FRANK J. JONES, Private Co. K, appointed 1st Lieut. 1st Conn. Art. March 13, 1862, resigned July 17, 1863.

JOHN J. JONES, Private Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. 3d N. J Vols. May 27, resigned Nov. 10, 1861.

JOHN J. KELLY, Sergeant Co. L, appointed 2nd Lieut. 97th N. Y Vols. June 18, 1864, Captain, March 14, resigned June 13, 1865.

WILLIAM H. KIRBY, Lieutenant Co. A, appointed Paymaster's Clerk U S. Navy—rank of Midshipman—, served on U S. S. Cayuga from Sept. —, 1863, to Sept. —, 1864.

LEWIS A. KOHLY, Sergeant Co. D, appointed 2nd Lieut. 3d N. Y Vols. Oct. 29, 1861, 1st Lieut., Jan. 3, Captain, July 21, 1862, resigned Nov 16, 1863.

EDWIN F LAMB, Private Co. D, appointed 1st Lieut. 8th N. J Vols. June 15; resigned July 17, 1865.

J WOODRUFF LEWIS, Private Co. D, appointed 1st Lieut. 102nd N. Y Vols. Dec. 13, 1861, Captain, June 3, 1862, resigned Jan. 18, recommissioned Aug. 13, 1863, honorably discharged July 12, 1864. Brevet Major N. Y Vols.

CHARLES R. LINCOLN, Private Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 34th N Y Battery Feb. 21, resigned May 31, 1864.

ISAAC P LOCKMAN, 1st Lieut. Co. H, appointed Captain Co. K 119th N. Y Vols. Aug. 30, 1862, Major, May 25, Lieut.-Colonel July 20, 1864, mustered out June 7. 1865.

JOHN T LOCKMAN, Captain Co. H, appointed Lieut.-Colonel 119th N Y Vols. Aug. 13, 1862, Colonel. June 19, 1863; wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of Gettysburg, commanded 2nd Brig. 2nd Div 20th Army Corps, Brevet Brig.-General U S. Vols. March 13, "for gallant and meritorious services"; mustered out June 7, 1865.

TIMOTHY LUBY, Private Co. D. appointed 2nd Lieut. 15th N.

Y Engineers, June 25, 1st Lieut., Oct. 24, 1861; Captain, March 5; mustered out June 25, 1863, appointed Major, April 29, mustered out July 2, 1865. Brevet Colonel N. Y Vols.

T NELSON MARCOTTE, Sergeant Co. L, appointed 2nd Lieut. 4th N. Y Art. July 4, 1863; honorably discharged July 6, 1864.

GERARD L. MCKENZIE, Private Co. E, appointed 1st Lieut. 96th N. Y Vols. Feb. 26, Captain, Oct. 13; Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 26, 1862, resigned March 20, 1863.

AUGUSTUS W MEADE, Corporal Co. L, appointed 1st Lieut. Co. A 97th N. Y Vols. Dec. 29, 1864, mustered out July 18, 1865.

EDWARD S. MILLS, Private Co. H, appointed Captain 154th N. Y Vols. Sept. 15, 1862, resigned April 7, 1863.

E. WILLIAM MONTEATH, Private Co. H, appointed 2nd Lieut. 177th N. Y Vols. May 27, mustered out Sept. 10, 1863.

BANKSON T MORGAN, Corporal Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. Co. C 2nd U S. Sharpshooters, "Berdans," Oct.—, 1861, 1st Lieut., Jan. —, 1862; Lieut.-Colonel 54th N. Y Vols. Sept. 29, 1863, on staff of Generals John P Hatch and John G. Foster; Brevet Brig.-General U. S. Vols. March 13, 1865, mustered out May 21, 1866.

SYLVESTER R. MORGAN, Private Co. K, appointed 2nd Lieut. 8th N. Y Battery July 20, 1862, 1st Lieut., Dec. 17, 1863, mustered out June 30, 1865.

JOSEPH J. MORRISON, Captain Co. A, appointed Captain Battery B 3d N. Y Art. Jan. 17, 1862, resigned May 5, 1863, appointed Colonel 16th N. Y Art. Feb. 2, 1864; Brevet Brig.-General U. S. Vols. March 13; mustered out Aug. 21, 1865.

FREDERICK MUNCKE, 1st Lieut. Co. B, appointed 1st Lieut. 64th N. Y Vols., Jan. 1, mustered out July 14, 1865.

JACOB F MUNSON, 2nd Lieut. Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 8th U. S. Vet. Vols. Dec. 31, 1864, Brevet Captain U. S. Vols. March 13, 1865; mustered out Feb. 15, appointed

2nd Lieut. 6th U S. Inf. May 11, 1st Lieut., Oct. 31, 1866; Captain, Dec. 15, 1880, still in service.

HENRY O'CONNOR, Private Co. H, appointed 2nd Lieut. 133d N. Y Vols. Dec. 18, 1862, honorably discharged Dec. 8, 1863.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Private Co. H, appointed 2nd Lieut. 131st N. Y Vols. Nov. 7, 1862, 1st Lieut., Nov. 4, 1863; mustered out July 26, 1865.

JAMES W PARKS, Private Co. G, appointed 1st Lieut. 1st U S. Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 21, 1863, honorably discharged June 19, 1866.

GEORGE M. PEALE, Private Co. E, appointed Hospital Steward U S. A. Feb. 16, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surgeon 6th U S. Col. Art. Dec. 21, 1863, mustered out May 13, 1866.

EUGENE PICKETT, Captain Co. A, appointed Captain 22nd U S. Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1864, mustered out July 1, 1865.

CHARLES E. PRESCOTT, Captain Co. C, appointed Lieut.-Colonel 132nd N. Y Vols. Sept. 9, resigned Dec. 12, 1862.

WILLIAM PRINCE, Private Co. F, appointed 1st Lieut. 159th N. Y Vols. Dec. 26th 1863, 2nd Lieut. Ordnance Dept. U. S. A. Jan. 19, 1864, Brevet Captain U S. A. March 31, 1865, 1st Lieut., April 6, 1866, Captain, June 23, 1874, died at Washington, Dec. 18, 1880.

JOHN T PRYER, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 82nd N. Y Vols., "2nd N. Y S. M.," Feb. 7, wounded at the Battle of Antietam; honorably discharged Nov 24, 1862.

*HARRY ROCKAFELLER, Private Co. D, appointed Captain 14th U. S. Vet. Res. Corps, —, 1863, transferred to the 21st U S. Vet. Res. Corps Sept. —, 1864, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U S. Vols. March 13, resigned Aug. 15, 1865.

* Transferred to Co. F 71st N. Y S. M. April 20, 1861; wounded, "arm amputated," and prisoner at the Battle of Bull Run, 1861; on duty with 9th N. Y S. M. at the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Elected Captain 4th N. G., S. N. Y Jan. —; Major, 71st N. G., S. N. Y Sept, 3, 1866; Lieut.-Colonel, May 30, 1867; Colonel, Nov. 1, 1869; resigned Sept. 9, 1872.

ALFRED C. ROE, Chaplain 83d N. Y Vols., "9th N. Y S. M"; transferred to 104th N. Y Vols. June 7, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

*WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, 2nd Lieut. Co. K, on staff duty, engaged in erecting suspension bridges, May —, 1862, Major and A. D. C., U S. Vols. April 20, 1864; on staff Gen. G. K. Warren, resigned Jan. 21, 1865. Brevet Colonel U S. Vols. March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services."

* Colonel Roebling was chief engineer in the construction of the New York and Brooklyn bridge—the greatest suspension bridge in the world.

SMITH C. ROOF, Private Co. A, appointed 2nd Lieut. 158th N. Y Vols. Sept. 22, 1862, Captain, Feb. 23, 1864, mustered out June 30, 1865.

†ALLAN RUTHERFORD, Lieut.-Colonel 83d N. Y Vols., "9th N. Y S. M.," appointed Lieut.-Colonel 22nd U. S. Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 4, 1863, present at the engagement at Silver Springs, Md., July 12, 1864, mustered out Jan. 7, 1867; appointed 1st Lieut. 44th U. S. Inf. Nov. 30, 1866, Captain, March 20, 1867. Brevet Brig.-General U. S. A. March 3, 1869, "for distinguished gallantry and services"; resigned May 1, 1870.

† Appointed Third Auditor U. S. Treasury May 1, 1870; resigned Jan. 14, 1876.

ROBERT G. RUTHERFORD, Captain Co. G, appointed Captain Co. C. 6th U S. Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 11, 1863, Officer of the Guard at the "Old Capitol" Prison; present at the attack upon Fort Stevens by Gen. Early, 1864, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. Vols. March 13, "for gallant and meritorious services"; transferred to the 22nd U S. Vet. Res. Corps July 22, 1865, mustered out April 30, 1867; appointed 2nd Lieut. 45th U. S. Inf. March 7, 1867, transferred to the 12th U. S. Inf. Aug. 30, 1870, 1st Lieut. May 24, 1873, retired June 28, 1878.

TREADWELL SEAMAN, Private Co. G, appointed 2nd Lieut. Co. E 2nd U. S. Colored Troops March 5, 1863, 1st Lieut.

Co. K 79th U S. Colored Troops March 12, resigned June 15, 1864.

DAVID C. SELHEIMER, Private Co. D, appointed 1st Lieut. 46th Penn. Vols. ———, died Sept. 21, of wounds received at the Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 19, 1864.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Jr., Sergeant Co. D, appointed 2nd Lieut. 2nd N. Y Cav. Oct. 15, 1861, 1st Lieut., Oct. 14, 1862, on staff of Gen. Geo. W Morrell, resigned Sept. 19, 1863.

W C. H. SHERMAN, Private Co. C, appointed Major and Aid-de-Camp U S. Vols. ———, 1861, ———.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Private Co. E, appointed 1st Lieut. 16th U S. Col. Troops ———, 1863, on staff Gen. N. P Banks; honorably discharged Sept. 21, 1864.

J. KEARNY SMITH, Private Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 27th N. J. Vols. Oct. 9, Captain, Nov 11, resigned Dec. 22, 1862.

WILLIAM H. B. SMITH, Private Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. 1st Mass. Vols. ———, killed at the Battle of Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861.

WILLIAM McC. SMITH, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 132nd N. Y Vols. Aug. 18, 1862, resigned Jan. 9, 1863.

CHESTER H. SOUTHWORTH, Private Co. L, appointed 1st Lieut. 119th N. Y Vols. Sept. 8, 1862, Captain, Feb. 17, Major, July 30, 1864, mustered out June 7, 1865.

JAMES M. STAPLES, Private Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 3d N. Y Art. June 19, 1864, 1st Lieut., Feb. 20, honorably discharged May 27, 1865.

CHARLES STEELHAMMER, Private Co. B, appointed Hospital Steward U. S. A. May 12, 1862, honorably discharged Sept. 6, 1864, appointed 2nd Lieut. and 1st Lieut. 17th U S. Inf. Sept. 2, 1864; transferred to 35th U S. Inf. Sept. 21, Captain, Nov. 1, 1866; transferred to 15th U. S. Inf. Aug. 12, 1869, retired Oct. 31, 1884.

IRA W STEWARD, Corporal Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 28th

N. Y Battery Nov. 29, 1862, 1st Lieut., March 1, 1863, mustered out July 31, 1865.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, 2nd Lieut. Co. D, appointed 1st Lieut. Signal Corps U. S. A. March —, 1863; Brevet Captain U S. Vols. Dec. —, 1864, honorably discharged Sept. —, 1865.

THOMAS H. SWENARTON, Private Co. G, appointed Captain 22nd N. J. Vols. Oct. 22, 1862, resigned April 24, 1863.

ALEXANDER H. M. TAYLOR, Private Co. B, appointed Sergeant General Service U. S. A. Sept. 10, 1862, honorably discharged April 30, 1863, re-appointed March 5, honorably discharged March 31, 1864, appointed 2nd Lieut. 17th U S. Inf. March 16, 1866, 1st Lieut., Sept. 1, 1867, honorably discharged Dec. 1, 1870; appointed Hospital Steward U S. A. May 24, 1872, 2nd Lieut. 19th, U. S. Inf. Oct. 1, 1873: 1st Lieut., Nov. 24, 1879; now in service.

WILLIAM H. TERWILLIGER, 1st. Lieut. Co. G, appointed 1st. Lieut. 63rd. N. Y Vols, June 20, Captain, Nov. 15, 1864; mustered out June 30, 1865. Brevet Colonel N. Y Vols.

JOHN T TOAL, Private Co. A, appointed 2nd Lieut. 69th N. Y Vols. Oct. 14, 1861, 1st Lieut., Oct. 14, Adjutant, Nov. 30, 1862, wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Captain, Jan. 22, honorably discharged April 16, 1863.

EUGENE L. TOWNSEND, Sergeant N. C. Staff, appointed 2nd Lieut. 71st N. Y Vols. Aug. 28, 1862, 1st Lieut., Feb. 3, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1863; appointed 1st Lieut. 9th U. S. Vet. Res. Corps ——, 1864, honorably discharged Dec. 1, 1865. Brevet Captain U. S. Vols. Dec. 2, 1865.

FRANK W TRYON, Sergeant Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 51st N. Y Vols. Oct. 18, 1861, wounded at the Battle of New Berne, N. C., March 14; 1st Lieut., June 20, 1862; resigned Dec. 6, 1863.

THEODORE W VANDEGRIFT, Sergeant Co. G, appointed 1st Lieut. 2nd N. J. Cav. Aug. 15, 1863; Captain, Oct. 16, 1864; mustered out Nov. 1, 1865.

WILLIAM E. VAN NAME, Private Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 4th N Y Art. Jan. 9; on staff of Gen. A. W Whipple, 1st Lieut., Sept. 19, 1862, honorably discharged March 5, 1863.

ROSWELL L. VAN WAGGENEN, Corporal Co. C, appointed 2nd Lieut. 95th N Y Vols. March 31, resigned June 3, 1862.

JOHN H. VAN WYCK, Private Co. F, appointed 2nd Lieut. 162nd N Y Vols. Jan. 6, 1st Lieut., March 6, 1863, Captain, April 9; mustered out Nov. 26, 1864.

CHARLES G. WARD, Corporal Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. and Adjutant 24th Mass. Vols. ———, killed at the Battle of Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, Private Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. 8th N Y Cav. Nov. 27, 1861, honorably discharged Aug. 24th, 1863.

CALEB D. WEEKS, Private Co. F, appointed Captain 132nd N. Y. Vols. Sept. 6, 1862, honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1863.

WILLIAM WELSH, Private Co. A, appointed 2nd Lieut. 68th N Y Vols. Dec. 25, 1862; 1st Lieut., May 29, 1863, honorably discharged Dec. 14, 1864.

GEORGE H. WHEATON, 1st Lieut. Co. I, appointed Captain 131st N. Y Vols. Aug. 9, 1862, mustered out July 26, 1865.

ERASTUS WHEELOCK, Private Co. D; appointed 2nd Lieut. 14th N. Y Art. Jan. 9, resigned April 23, 1864.

ALASCO C. WHITE, Private Co. G, appointed 2nd Lieut. 39th N. J Vols. Oct. 3, 1864, mustered out July 17, 1865.

FRANK J WHITE, Private Co. F, appointed Captain 10th N. Y Vols. April 26, resigned Oct. 11, 1861, appointed Major 2nd U. S. Col. Cav. ———, 1863, Lieut.-Colonel, June 30, 1865, honorably discharged March 13, 1866. Brevet Brig.-General U S. Vols.

FRANK WILLIAMS, Private Co. C, appointed 1st Lieut. 4th N. Y Art. Jan. 14, Captain, May 27, 1862, Major, Jan.

19, 1864, mustered out Jan. 31 1865. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U S. Vols.

JOHN B. WINSLOW, Sergeant Co. K, appointed Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Vols. April 14, 1862, honorably discharged Jan. 8, 1867.

ADDIS E. WOODHULL, Private Co. C, appointed Captain 96th N. Y Vols. Feb. 13, Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 25, resigned Dec. 2, 1862.

The following is a partial list of those killed, died of wounds or disease, and wounded:

Killed or died: EDWARD H. BECKER, MATTHEW BELL, WILSON HUBBELL, JAMES A. JOHNSTON, DAVID C. SELHEIMER, WM. H. B. SMITH, and CHAS. G. WARD, wounded, EDWARD L. BARNES, PETER J CLAASSEN, CHAS. H. GESNER, WM. L. HEERMANCE, JOSEPH C. HOPPER, GEO. A. HUSSEY, JOHN T LOCKMAN, JOHN T PRYER, JOHN T TOAL, and FRANK W TRYON.

The following list shows the various States, and organizations, in which members of the NINTH served as commissioned officers. Figures in brackets indicate the number who so served, and where such figures do not occur, it is to be understood that only one promotion was made:

Connecticut.—1st Artillery.

District of Columbia.—1st Cavalry.

Maine.—1st Artillery, 1st Cavalry.

Massachusetts.—Infantry, 1st, 24th.

Missouri.—Cavalry, 4th.

New Jersey.—Cavalry, 2nd, 3rd. Infantry, 3d, 8th, 22nd, 27th, 39th.

New York.—Engineers, 15th (2). Artillery, 3d (2), 4th (3), 5th, 6th (4), 7th, 13th (2), 14th, 16th. Marine Artillery, 1st. Batteries, 8th, 28th, 34th. Cavalry, 2nd, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th (2), 18th, 25th. Infantry, 3d (2), 4th, 7th, 10th, 32nd, 38th, 40th (2), 42nd, 49th, 51st, 53d (2), 54th, 57th (2), 61st, 62nd (2), 63d, 64th, 68th (3), 69th, 71st, 82nd, 91st (2), 95th (2), 96th (3), 97th (4), 102nd, 103d, 104th (2), 116th, 119th (4),

127th (2), 131st (2), 132nd (6), 133d, 139th, 154th, 158th, 159th, 162nd (2), 164th, 165th, 168th, 173d, 177th, 182nd (2), 187th. Sharpshooters, 2nd Berdans.

Ohio.—Infantry, 75th.

Pennsylvania.—Infantry, 46th.

West Virginia.—Infantry, 16th (2).

Regulars, U. S. A.—Ordnance (1). Infantry, 6th, 12th, 15th, 17th (2), 19th, 35th, 44th, 45th. General staff (2).

U. S. Navy (2).

U. S. Veterans, Vols.—3d, 8th.

U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps.—Infantry, 1st, 2nd, 6th, 9th (2), 10th, 13th, 14th, 21st, 22nd (3).

U. S. Colored Troops.—Artillery, 6th, 8th. Cavalry, 2nd. Infantry, 16th, 29th, 51st, 79th, 82nd (2), 87th, 90th, 101st.

CHAPTER XX.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

Official Correspondence Between Generals Grant and Lee.—Recollections of General Mahone, C. S. A.—Official Figures of the Surrender.—The Dead of the NINTH in National Cemeteries.—Army Songs and Poetry.

THE operations of the Army of the Potomac, from the time the NINTH left the field till the surrender of the Confederate Army at Appomattox, on the 9th of April, 1865, has been written so often that it is not necessary to repeat it here. Seldom, however, in the general accounts, has the full official correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee been given. The following copies have been furnished by a staff officer who vouches for their accuracy :

THE SURRENDER.

No. I.

April 7, 1865.

GENERAL :—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE.

No. II.

April 7, 1865.

GENERAL :—I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT.

No. III.

April 8, 1865.

GENERAL :—Your note of last evening in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply I would say, that peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon—namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE.

No. IV

April 8, 1865.

GENERAL :—I received at a late hour your note of to-day. In mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but, as far as your proposals may effect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M. to-morrow on the old Stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT.

No. V

April 9, 1865.

GENERAL :—Your note of yesterday is received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace ; the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, etc.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE.

No. VI.

April 9, 1865.

GENERAL :—I received your note of this morning, on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday, with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT.

No. VII.

April 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding C. S. A*

Your note of this date is but this moment, 11.50 A. M., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walker's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

No. VIII.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, VA.,
April 9, 1865.

GENERAL :—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms—to wit : Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged ; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor the private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General R. E. LEE.

No. IX.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia,

April 9, 1865.

General :—I received your letter of this date, containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulation into effect.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant.

The following account of the surrender, published a short time before the death of General Grant, is interesting :

Many of the men who took part in the last scene of the civil conflict at Appomattox have passed away. On the Confederate side, Generals Mahone, Longstreet and Gordon, of the survivors, have the most accurate personal information of the surrender of General Lee on the 9th of April, 1865. The story has often been told, but it possesses a peculiar interest now, when the principal actor in the great drama lies in the shadow of death. In conversation with the Philadelphia *Press* correspondent, Senator Mahone described the scene at Appomattox, and the events that led up to it, a history abounding in incident and anecdote too voluminous ever to be exhausted. Speaking from memory he said ;

The first week in April found General Lee's army encircling Richmond and Petersburg, and practically surrounded by the Union forces. Our object was to escape capture, and to retreat in such a manner that we could make a junction with General Johnston s army in North Carolina. My division on the 2d of April was posted at Chesterfield Points, facing the enemy. I was summoned to General Lee, and instructed to fall back to Amelia Court House, protecting the rear of the Confederate retreat. At Amelia Court House we expected to find full rations for the men, from Richmond, but was disappointed. From the Court House our troops moved by different routes along the line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad until we came to Sailor's Creek. The army moved up the creek, Longstreet's division in front, and mine bringing up the rear. The enemy was in hot pursuit, and we were closely pressed. At Rice s Station the Federals attacked us, and Longstreet engaged them. I had been summoned to General Lee, and while we were talking General Venable rode up. Turning to General Lee, he said :

" General, did you receive my message ?"

" What message ?" Lee inquired.

" I informed you, sir, that the enemy had captured our wagon train at Sailor's Creek," was the response. General Lee instantly ordered me to move my division to the creek, and as I rode off to execute the movement, he accompanied me. We soon reached the scene of the engagement, and the sight that met our gaze, as from an eminence we looked down upon the battle-field, made me sick at heart.

The Federal cavalry had completely routed our men, and were pursuing them in every direction. Infantrymen had thrown away their arms and were fleeing for life. Teamsters had cut the traces of their harness and were scampering away, leaving guns

and wagons behind. One single piece of artillery at a distance was occasionally firing a shot without the slightest effect.

Taking in the scene at a glance, General Lee exclaimed: "My God, has this army dissolved?" There was that in his tone and manner which convinced me that the end had come, and for a second I was too much shocked to speak. Then I told him that the army had not dissolved, and that one command at least was ready to fight. The general rode sadly away, and I posted my men, being fully satisfied that the enemy would not fight any more that night, for it was then nearly dark. The day's fighting had practically ended, and, after performing my duties, I rode down the field, where I found Lee sitting on his horse with a Confederate flag in his hand, surrounded by a shouting mob of demoralized Confederate soldiers. I took the flag from him, and the men were ordered to the rear under the command of General Anderson.

Our next move was to cross the Appomattox. I took my command to High Bridge, three miles from Farmville, where there were two bridges, one the high railroad bridge, and another an improvised wagon bridge. I met Generals Gordon and Anderson near High Bridge, after moving my men over, and had a talk with them. They believed that the defeat at Sailor's Creek had settled the fate of the Confederacy. I agreed with them that our army was ruined. I told them that I thought the officer next in command to General Lee should see him quickly and inform him that it was the judgment of his officers that we were beaten. It was agreed that General Anderson should go immediately to General Longstreet and have him tell Lee our views. About two o'clock on the morning of the 7th I left the conference and went over to the river to look after my division. All that was known of Lee's movements was that he would cross over to Farmville and unite with us not far from that place, and we would continue the retreat toward Lynchburg. I made a reconnoissance of the roads in the dark, and returned to High Bridge about daylight. The enemy's skirmish lines were advancing toward the bridge, which, contrary to orders, had been burned.

A brigade was sent out to check the advance of the Federal skirmishers. I had found a road leading to Cumberland Church, which joined the main road over which Lee was expected to approach. I formed my division in line of battle, and received an order from General Lee to hold the enemy back. General Miles commanded the advance of the Union forces, and he attacked me, and we repulsed him; but this temporary victory closed our short line of battle, and he maneuvered with his superior force to turn our flank. I ran out a battery of artillery on the flank I saw he was endeavoring to turn, and in a short time he had captured our guns. Just then, fortunately, the advance of Lee's forces came up, and a North Carolina division, containing about a full regiment of men, charged the Federals and recaptured the guns.

Lee and Longstreet soon came up in force. During the afternoon General Miles marched a brigade around our flank and got in my rear. While he was executing that movement I marched two brigades in the rear of Miles' men and attacked them savagely. We nearly annihilated the brigade, killing over 700 men in the action. In the meantime Anderson had communicated with Longstreet, and, while I knew nothing of what had taken place, it was evident, from the actions of Longstreet and Lee, that the former had broached the subject of surrender, and that the latter would not entertain the proposition.

That night, while I was preparing to cover the retreat of our army, about 10 o'clock I saw a ball of fire suspended over the headquarters of the Union forces, which meant a flag of truce. I obtained permission to receive the flag, and sent a detachment with

my provost marshal to meet the truce party. When the provost returned I was resting myself in a negro cabin near the church.

"I have a letter for General Lee," he said.

"Yes, and I know what that means," was my answer. "It is a demand for the surrender of the Confederate army."

I subsequently learned from General Grant himself that this letter, demanding the surrender, was written on the hotel porch in Farmville.

An odd incident happened at this time, continued General Mahone, and when you hear it you may think I am very superstitious. On my march I always carried at the head of my division an army wagon containing my personal supplies. This wagon had been captured by the Union soldiers. I knew this, because some of my men reported that they had found letters belonging to me on the bodies of some of Miles' troops killed that afternoon. After handing me the letter to General Lee the provost marshal said: "I have also something for you from General Miles."

"Stop!" I exclaimed. "I know what you have for me. I have a presentiment that General Miles sent me my wife's daguerreotype, which was in my trunk, captured by the Federal forces." The provost took from his pocket the daguerreotype and handed it to me, with a letter from General Miles, stating the circumstances under which it had been found. I sent my compliments to him for his civility, and about 11 o'clock our army was in full retreat.

We marched all night and the next day until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when we went into camp, three miles south of Appomattox Court House. Longstreet and Gordon were in front, and my division and General Fields' division were drawn in line of battle to cover the rear. At daylight we moved to Appomattox and then halted. I received a message from Lee to come to the front. I found him just this side of the Court House, with Longstreet and his staff, warming themselves by a fire. Lee asked his staff to retire, and then he said that he had sent for me because he was in trouble.

"Well, what is the matter now?" I asked.

"I suppose you know that Grant has demanded our surrender," he replied.

"No, I do not know it, but I suspected it," was my answer.

"Well, he has demanded our surrender, and I want to know what you think about it. We have only 8,000 muskets and two organized bodies—yours and Fields'."

"I take your purpose, General Lee, to be to effect a junction with Johnston in West North Carolina?"

"Yes, sir," said the general.

"In my judgment," said I, "this junction can only be formed in one of two ways—first to cut through the enemy's lines and fight our way out, and that can only be done at a great cost of life. If successful we will only have a mere remnant of the army left, and that remnant cannot be recruited and equipped by a government in a wagon. I cannot see how you could supply an army with munitions and rations. We have another chance to get to Lynchburg, but we will certainly be harassed every step of the way, and when we get there we will be still further away from Johnston." I told him that the time had come when I thought he was called upon to perform the highest duty that could devolve upon an individual, to undergo a test of the highest degree of manhood; that the time had come when, in my jndgment, it was his duty to surrender the army; that I believed it would be a crime under the circumstances to sacrifice the life of another man. I told him that if the terms offered by General Grant were such as we were entitled to receive I should surrender immediately. If not, I

would fight it out here. He then handed me General Grant's letter containing the proposed terms of surrender. I read it and told him that I thought the terms were as honorable as could be asked by a defeated army. Lee turned questioningly to Longstreet, who simply said: "I agree with Mahone."

"What will the country say?" asked Lee.

"You are the country now," I answered. "Our people will approve." He said he did not know where to find Grant. I told him to get on his horse and hunt him up. He left Lonsgtreet in command of the army, and rode away in search of the Federal commander, accompanied only by a courier. I went back to my division, which Fields had put in line of battle, and told him what had occurred at the front.

To avoid another engagement we sent out a flag of truce. When the men formed in line they began digging trenches and otherwise arranging for what they supposed to be an impending battle. They were ordered to stop work. It was the first order of the kind they had ever received under such circumstances. The soldiers seemed to understand what it meant without knowing anything of the events of the past twenty-four hours. As by instinct they realized that the war has come to an end. Some of the men began to cry, other threw their arms in joy around the necks of their comrades. Many of them broke their sword blades and threw away their bayonets. I hastened out of sight of this affecting scene and rejoined General Lee at a little stream near Appomattox Court House. Colonels Taylor and Stevens and several other officers were with him. I had scarcely reached the General's side when I saw a Union officer riding down the road from the Court House, accompanied by a courier. He approached within 100 feet of General Lee, at the same time saluting him, removing his hat, and took a note from his pocket, which Colonel Taylor received and carried to General Lee He read the note and answered it, and the Union officer rode back to the Federal headquarters. General Lee stood in the dirt road. He took the note, tore it up in little pieces, and threw them upon the ground, and with his heel stamped them under the dirt and out of sight. I mounted my horse and rode away, and General Lee went to meet General Grant. That is all I saw of the surrender.

General Andrew A. Humphreys, in *The Virginia Campaign of* 1864 *and* 1865, pages 399, 400, says:

"At about four o'clock the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia was announced to the Army of the Potomac.

* * * * * * *

"According to the records of the War Department, the number of officers and enlisted men of the Army of Northern Virginia paroled on the 9th of April, 1865, was:

	OFFICERS.	ENLISTED MEN.	AGGREGATE.
General Lee and Staff.	15		15
Longstreet's Corps.	1,521	13,312	14,833
Gordon's Corps.	695	6,505	7,200
Ewell's Corps	19	268	287
Total Infantry.	2,250	20,085	22,335
Cavalry Corps.	132	1,654	1,786
Artillery Corps.	192	2,394	2,586
Total Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery	2,574	24,133	26,707
Detachments	288	1,361	1,649
Grand Total	2,862	25,494	28,356

"It has been stated that of the troops surrendered, only 8,000 had arms.

"If, indeed, that is correct, then the greater part of those men who had no arms must have thrown them away when they found that they had to surrender.

"Our casualties in these closing operations from the 29th of March to the 9th of April were 8,268 officers and enlisted men killed and wounded, and 1,676 missing, making a total loss of 9,944.

It will be of interest to many of the survivors, and to the relatives and friends of the deceased, to know that the remains of the members of the NINTH—the record of which follows—do not occupy unknown graves. The list was furnished by Colonel R. N, Batchelder, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U S. A., in charge of the National Cemeteries. A few additions and a change in the numbers of graves, has been made by a member of the regiment, who lately visited some of the cemeteries.

IN MEMORIAM.

MEMBERS OF THE NINTH KILLED, DIED OF WOUNDS OR DISEASE, AND BURIED IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Alexandria, Va.

Israel Amond,	Co. A.	Arthur Clark,	Co. B.
Charles Downer,	" C.	Amable Farley,	" I.
William B. Grant,	" G.	Isaac Heath,	" D.
Louis Herpeck,	" G.	Frederick Kroll,	" A.
Amos Myatt,	" H.	Frank Plankey,	" I.
Charles Rubio,	" F	Chas. F Tarbox,	" E.
*Hiram C. Thayer,	" A.	John Williams,	" E.

Amasa Whittemore, Co. B.

Andersonville, Ga.

Remson W Babcock,	Co. L.	*M. Babst,	Co. D.
*L. Black,	" A.	*J. Debras,	" A.
Paul Dedrich,	" G.	John Dougherty,	" E.
*J. K. Grant,	" D.	*R. Jaquays,	" L.
Thomas Keating,	" L.	*A. Lader,	" E.
Fredk. A. Lewis,	" G.	Wilson McCotter,	" B.
*O. McLaughlin,	" F.	Walter G. Preston,	" G.
*—— Randolph,	" E.	Alexander Richards,	" C.
*F Romer,	" A.	Charles Saunders,	" A.
Matthew H. Sheppard,	" F	William Smades,	" D.
Amasa Smith,	" D.	*Charles Smith,	" G.
Archibald Thompson,	" B.	Edward Waterhouse,	" I.
Jefferson Wells,	" H.	Henry Williams,	" B.

Antietam, Md.

Chas J. Cross,	Co. L.	Thos. R. Grogan,	Co. G.
Peter B. Kinney,	" I.	Matthew Murphy,	" H.

John A. Willers, Co. L.

Arlington, Va.

William Brayton,	Co. L.	William Griffin,	Co. B.
Ferdinand Herzog,	" E.	John Hess,	" I.
Thomas Kerr,	" L.	Charles Miller,	" E.
*G. Nuchman,	" L.	James Sherman,	" G.

Amzi Sisson, Co. D.

Culpeper, Va.

Joseph Cram,	Co. D.	Livingston Felton,	Co. E.
Louis Kline,	" E.	Constant Milden,	" A.
Joseph T Newling,	" D.	Julius Perro,	" E.

Florence, S. C.

Absalom Fitzgerald, Co. I.

Danville, Va.

*J. Canfield,	Co. A.	*J. Loudon.	Co. C.

*H. Peck, Co. D.

Fredericksburg, Va.

Col. Joseph A. Moesch.

Wm. E. Allen,	Co. L.	John Cross,	Co. A.
Jeremiah Crowley,	" F	Benj. F Douglass,	" L.
*Artimus D. Flowers,	" I.	George Shaffer,	" C.

Gettysburg, Pa.

Lieut. Charles A. Clark Co. B.

Patrick Burns,	Co. H.	Henry J Curry,	Co. L.

Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.

John W Byrd,	Co. I.	James Chambers,	Co. I.
Patrick Kennedy,	" I.	Rufus C. Wagner,	" E.

Glenwood, Philadelphia, Pa.

John B. Foster, Co. G.

Richmond, Va.

George Blair,	Co. D.	Thomas S. Lunt,	Co. G.
*J. S. Taylor,	" D.	Nathan Thrüss,	" E.
John Vail, Co. D.			

Salisbury, N C.

Christopher Brennan, Co A.

Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

Silas J. Beckwith,	Co. A.	Anson Bennett,	Co. A.
Thos. W Brown,	" L.	John Q. Gordon,	" L.
Joseph Hockaday.	" F	Worthington Hodgkin-	
Joseph Jabbitt,	" H.	son,	" A.
Patrick Kelly,	" B.	John Malone,	" E.
Benjamin Rush,	" F	Wyman Witherell,	" F.

Yorktown, Va.

*James Cavedish, Co. D.

* Names marked with an asterisk are not found upon the muster-out rolls, but are upon the records of the cemeteries as having been of the NINTH—83d N. Y Vols.

KILLED IN BATTLE "AS FAR AS KNOWN" AFTER TRANSFER TO THE 97TH N. Y VOLS.

Priv. George Maxwell, Co. F Priv. John T Lockington, Co. L.

THE KILLED, DIED OF WOUNDS OR DISEASE, OTHER THAN THOSE BURIED IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Field and Staff.

Lt.-Colonel William H. Hallick, Quartermaster Henry L. Stevens.

Company A.

Capt. Thomas W Quirk.	Capt. John M. K. Connolly.
Sergt. Fredrick Kirchet.	Sergt. James M. Williams.

Corp. Edward McGrath.
" William C. Robinson.
Priv. Ernest Geidecke.
" Alfred F Jones.
" Joseph R. Mitchell.
" Joseph H. Sweezy
Corp. Elias A. Stone.
Priv. James Clark.
" J. Goldsmith Hanson.
" Alexander Mercer.
" James H. Rabell.
" Edward Wheelock.

Company B.

Sergt. Charles H. Barker.
Corp. Edward Briener.
" Henry Rheinlander.
Priv Alexander Asal.
" Frederick Bunk.
" J. Frederick Fassbind.
" Wm. H. McNaughton.
" William Palmer.
" Henry Rodgers.
Corp. Eugene Braillard.
" William Kreimler.
" Frederick W Switter.
Priv. Henry Bohrman.
" Silas Crowinshield.
" Nicholas Loewenberg.
" Wiliam. H. McNider.
" George Smith.
" Dominick Zimmerman.
Priv. James Wisdom.

Company C.

Sergt. Edward R. Jennings.
Priv. John Bierau.
" Robert Graham.
" Levi Havens.
" Benjamin Miller.
" Daniel Osborne.
" Luther Peck.
Corp. Peter Eagan.
Priv George L. Fream.
" August D. C. Guild.
" Amos Hodges.
" John Miller.
" William H. Parker.
" Clarence F Tyson.
Priv. William H. Robbins.

Company D.

Lieut. Henry Osgood.
Sergt. Frank G. Aims.
Priv. James Askwith.
" John Butler.
" George H. Crossman.
" Robert D. Garrison.
Lieut. Charles M. Reynolds.
Corp. Winfield S. Wyckoff.
" James B. Barton.
Priv. William F Butler.
" John English.
" William Hood.

Priv. Fletcher J. Ingalls.
" Orville Lequay.
" John S. Phelps.
" Leonard Rodgers.
" Alexander View.
Priv. Francis Lambert.
' Thomas W Mykins.
" Thomas C. Pollock.
" Wm. H. Van Beuren.
" John D. Wickham.

Company E.

Lieut. Thomas Layton.
Corp. Alonzo A. Craw.
Priv. August O. Beauche.
" Thomas Cozzins.
" Augustus Faton
" David F Gillett.
" Albert Lewis.
" William T Parkinson.
Sergt. William Henderson.
" Thomas Moore.
Priv. John H. Caldwell.
" Herman Ellison.
" Matthew F Freeman.
" Isaac Howell.
" David A. Morgan.
" J Yeomans.

Company F

Sergt. Archibald Penny.
Corp. William H. Cosman.
Priv. Philip Gabele.
" James H. Hinchman.
Corp. John Benner.
Priv. Joseph H. Blakeney.
" Peter Peters.
" Ralph Jones.
Priv. Charles Low.

Company G.

Corp. Charles W Beecher.
" George W Topping.
Priv. David Barbour.
" John F Hoyt.
" Thomas Kiley.
" Edward A. Le Barnes.
" Benjamin J Sheffield.
Corp. George P Reuss.
Priv. John E. Banks.
" William Foy.
" Charles W B. Hurd.
" Conrad Krowle.
" John Rivers.
" Joseph Tichener.

Company H.

Lieut. Felix Hirt.
" Alexander Beus.
" Willard Burr.
Priv. William Aston.
" Jeremiah Bresnan.
' John Caffry.

Priv. Alexander De Con.
" James Heenan.
" John Martin.
" Thomas Triggs.
Priv. Ferdinand Fohrman.
" William Jones.
" William Miller.
" James Walsh.
Priv. Charles M. Wood.

Company I.

Sergt. John Knipe.
Priv. Daniel Curtin.
" John P Jordon.
" Joseph McAvoy.
" Joacham Maurice.
" John Oberfelt.
" Robert L. Riker.
" Peter Treddo.
Corp. George Bodenmiller.
Priv. Samuel B. Jones.
" Alexander Little.
" Michael Martin.
" Henry Montgomery.
" Raphael Poissant.
" Lucien N. Tower.
" Francis Westervelt.

Company K—Sixth N Y Battery.

Sergt. William H. Turner.
Priv. John Biggs.
" John R. Bunn.
" John L. Gannon.
" Luther Hilverty.
" Richard H. Paxton.
" Herman Sanders.
Priv George W Bennett.
" Patrick Brennan.
" Daniel E. Cripps.
" Jacob H. Hatley.
" Edward Martin.
" James A. Perkins.
" Robert Seaman.
Priv. Ira D. Shay.

Company, L.

Sergt. John H. Scott.
Corp. George Bunte.
Priv John T Bell.
" Charles Connor.
" Jacob Lober.
" Albert B. Meyer.
" Jeremiah Osborne.
" Louis Van. Duzen.
Sergt. Henry J. Curry.
Priv. William S. Bailey.
" John Clarke.
" William A. Craig.
" James Martin.
" Benjamin J. Montey.
" Charles Skinner.
" M. V B. Wait.

A total of two hundred and eighty-two killed, died of wounds or disease.

ARMY SONGS.

THE BATTLE-CRY OF FREEDOM.

Yes, We'll rally round the Flag, boys, we'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
We will rally from the hill-side, we'll gather from the plain,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

Chorus—The Union forever, hurrah! boys, hurrah!
Down with the traitors, up with the stars!
While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

We are springing to the call of our brothers gone before,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million freemen more,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

We will welcome to our numbers the loyal, true and brave,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
And although he may be poor, he shall never be a slave,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

So we're springing to the call, from the East and from the West,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!
And we'll hurl the rebel crew from the land we love the best,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
His soul goes marching on!

Chorus—Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
His soul goes marching on.

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of our Lord,
He's gone to be a soldier in the army of our Lord,
He's gone to be a soldier in the army of our Lord,
His soul goes marching on!

John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back,
John Brown s knapsack is strapped upon his back,
His soul goes marching on!

We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree,
We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree,
We'll hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree,
As we go marching on!

Now, three rousing cheers for the Union!
Now, three rousing cheers for the Union!
Now, three rousing cheers for the Union!
As we go marching on!

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE, MOTHER.

Just before the battle, mother,
I am thinking most of you.
While upon the field we're watching,
With the enemy in view.
Comrades brave are round me lying,
Fill'd with tho'ts of home and God,
For well they know that on the morrow
Some will sleep beneath the sod.

Chorus—Farewell, mother, you may never
Press me to your heart again;
But, oh, you'll not forget me, mother,
If I'm numbered with the slain.

Oh, I long to see you, mother,
And the loving ones at home;
But I'll never leave our banner,
Till in honor I can come.
Tell the traitors, all around you,
That their cruel words, we know,
In every battle kill our soldiers
By the help they give the foe.—*Chorus.*

Hark! I hear the bugle sounding,
'Tis the signal for the fight!
Now may God protect me, mother,
As he ever does the right.
Hear the "Battle-Cry of Freedom,"
How it swells upon the air!
Oh, yes, we'll rally 'round the standard,
Or we'll perish nobly there.—*Chorus.*

JUST AFTER THE BATTLE.

Still upon the field of battle
I am lying, mother, dear,
With my wounded comrades, waiting
For the morning to appear.
Many sleep to waken never
In this world of strife and death,
And many more are faintly calling
With their feeble dying breath.

Chorus.—Mother, dear, your boy is wounded,
And the night is drear with pain
But still I feel that I shall see you
And the dear old home again.

Oh, the first great charge was fearful,
And a thousand brave men fell;
Still amid the dreadful carnage
I was safe from shot and shell.
So amid the fatal shower
I had nearly passed the day,
When here the dreaded minie struck me,
And I sank amid the fray.—*Chorus.*

Oh, the glorious cheer of triumph
When the foemen turn'd and fled,
Leaving us the field of battle,
Strewn with dying and with dead.
Oh, the torture and the anguish,
That I could not follow on!
But here amid my fallen comrades
I must wait till morning's dawn.—*Chorus.*

TENTING ON THE OLD CAMP GROUND.

We're tenting to-night on the old camp-ground,
Give us a song to cheer
Our weary hearts, a song of home
And friends we love so dear.

Chorus—Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace;
Tenting to-night, tenting to-night,
Tenting on the old camp ground,

We've been tenting to-night on the old camp ground,
Thinking of the days gone by;
Of the loved ones at home, that gave us the hand,
And the tear that said: Good-by!

We are tired of war on the old camp-ground;
Many are dead and gone,
Of the brave and true, who've left their homes;
Others have been wounded long.

We've been fighting to-day on the old camp-ground,
Many are lying near,
Some are dead, and some are dying,
Many are in tears!

Chorus—Many are the hearts that are weary to-night,
Wishing for the war to cease;
Many are the hearts looking for the right,
To see the dawn of peace;
Dying to-night, dying to-night,
Dying on the old camp-ground.

THE ARMY BEAN.

(*Air*—"*Sweet Bye and Bye*")

There's a spot that the soldiers all love,
The mess-tent's the place that we mean,
And the dish that we like to see there,
Is the old-fashioned white Army Bean.

Chorus—'Tis the bean that we mean
And we'll eat as we ne'er ate before;
The Army Bean, nice and clean—
We'll stick to our beans evermore.

Now the bean in its primitive state,
Is a plant we have all often met;
And when cooked in the old army style,
It has charms we can never forget.

The German is found of saur-kraut,
The potato is loved by the Mick,
But the soldiers have long since found out
That through life to our beans we should stick.

REFRAIN. *Air—"Tell Aunt Rhody."*

Beans for breakfast,
Beans for dinner,
Beans for supper,
Beans, Beans, Beans.

WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER.

Dearest love, do you remember
When we last did meet,
How you told me that you loved me,
Kneeling at your feet?
Oh! how proud you stood before me,
In your suit of blue,
When you vow'd to me and country
Ever to be true.

Chorus.—Weeping sad and lonely,
Hopes and fears, how vain.
When this cruel war is over,
Praying that we meet again!

When the summer breeze is sighing
Mournfully along!
Or when the autumn leaves are falling,
Sadly breathes the song.
Oft in dreams I see thee lying
On the battle plain,
Lonely, wounded, even dying,
Calling, but in vain.—*Chorus.*

If amid the din of battle,
Nobly you should fall,
Far away from those who love you,
None to hear you call,
Who would whisper words of comfort?
Who would soothe your pain?
Ah! the many cruel fancies
Ever in my brain.—*Chorus.*

But our country called you, darling,
Angels cheer your way;
While our nation s sons are fighting,
We can only pray,
Nobly strike for God and liberty;
Let all nations see
How we love our starry banner,
Emblem of the free.—*Chorus.*

WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME.

When Johnny comes marching home again,
Hurrah, hurrah!
We'll give him a hearty welcome then,
Hurrah, hurrah!
The men will cheer, the boys will shout,
The ladies they will all turn out,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Johnny comes marching home.

The old church bell will peal with joy,
Hurrah, hurrah!
To welcome home our darling boy,
Hurrah, hurrah!
The village lads and lassies say
With roses they will strew the way,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Johnny comes marching home.

Get ready for the Jubilee,
Hurrah, hurrah!
We'll give the hero three times three,
Hurrah, hurrah!
The laurel wreath is ready now,
To place upon his loyal brow,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Johnny comes marching home.

Let love and friendship on that day,
Hurrah, hurrah!
Their choicest treasures then display,
Hurrah, hurrah!
And let each one perform some part
To fill with joy the warrior's heart,
And we'll all feel gay,
When Johnny comes marching home.

TRAMP! TRAMP! TRAMP!

In the prison-cell I sit,
Thinking, mother, dear, of you,
And our bright and happy home, so far away;
And the tears they fill my eyes,
Spite of all that I can do,
Tho' I try to cheer my comrades and be gay.

Chorus—Tramp, tramp, tramp! the boys are marching,
Cheer up! comrades, they will come,
And beneath the Starry Flag,
We shall breathe the air again,
Of the Free-land in our own beloved home.

In the battle-front we stood,
When their fiercest charge they made,
And they swept us off, a hundred men or more;
But, before we reached their lines,
They were beaten back dismayed,
And we heard the cry of vict'ry, o'er and o'er.

So, within the prison-cell,
We are waiting for the day
That shall come to open wide the iron door;
And the hollow eye grows bright,
And the poor heart almost gay,
As we think of seeing home and friends once more.

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

Bring me the good old bugle, boys! we'll sing another song—
Sing it with that spirit that will start the world along—
Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong,
While we were marching through Georgia.

Chorus—"Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the Jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes you free!"
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,
While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkies shouted when they heard the joyful sound!
How the turkeys gobbled which our commissary found!
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground,
While we were marching through Georgia.

Yes, and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears,
When they saw the honored flag they hadn't seen for years;
Hardly could they be restrained from breaking out in cheers,
While we were marching through Georgia.

"Sherman s dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!"
So the saucy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast,
Had they not forgot, alas, to reckon with the host,
While we were marching through Georgia.

So we made a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,
Sixty miles in latitude—three hundred to the main;
Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,
While we were marching through Georgia.

The following lines were written by Joseph K. Gibbons, Company G, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, while sick in his tent, a few days before his death at Fort Lyon, Va., Nov., 1862:

Underneath a hillock fair,
Where the ever-weeping willow
Chants a weird and dirge-like air,
O'er the streamlets rippling billow,
Freedom s martyr, freed from care,
Slumbers on his lonely pillow.

Shrine, nor pillars honored mound,
Decks the Hero s silent dwelling
Deeds of valor to unfold,
Admiration s thought excelling—
And his praises manifold
From his bitter foes compelling.

Human fabrics such as these,
Time s destroying sway soon crumbles,
Whose fell power, by Heaven s decrees,
Mightiest monarchies oft humbles;
And earth s proudest pageantries,
From their lofty station tumbles.

But a more enduring praise
Thy brave actions shall inherit
Which the hearts of men shall raise,
O'er thy deed's exalted merit,
Till eternal glory's rays
Consecrate thy hallowed spirit.

There he sleeps from trouble free,
Life's dark strife in peace forsaking,
Till the final reveille
Of our new creation's waking,
Calls him with the just to be,
Heavenly joys for aye partaking.

THE COUNTERSIGN.*

Alas! the weary hours pass slow,
The night is very dark and still,
And in the marshes far below
I hear the bearded whip-poor-will;
I scarce can see a yard ahead,
My ears are strained to catch each sound,
I hear the leaves about me shed,
And the springs bubbling thro' the ground.

Along the beaten path I pace,
Where white rays mark the sentry s track,
In formless shrub I seem to trace
The foeman s form with bended back;
I think I see him crouching low,
I stop and list, I stoop and peer,
Until the neighboring hillocks grow
To groups of soldiers far and near.

With ready piece I wait and watch
Until my eyes, familiar grown,
Detect each harmless earthern notch
And turn guerillas into stone;
And then amid the lonely gloom,
Beneath the weird old tulip trees,
My silent marches I resume,
And think of other times than these.
* * * * * *

So comes the dream—so fleets the night,
When distant in the darksome glen,
Approaching up the sombre height,
I hear the solid march of men;

Till over stubble, over sward,
And fields where gleam the golden sheaf,
I see the lantern of the guard
Advancing with the night relief.

"Halt! who goes there?"—my challenge-cry,
It rings along the watchful line;
"Relief," I hear a voice reply;
"Advance and give the countersign!"
With bayonet at a "charge" I wait,
The corporal gives the mystic spell,
With "arms a-port" I charge my mate,
Then onward pass, and all is well.

But in the tent that night, awake,
I ask, if in the fray I fall,
Can I the mystic answer make
To the angelic sentry's call?
And pray that Heaven may so ordain,
That when I near the camp divine,
Whate'er my travail or my pain
I yet may have the countersign.

* Written by Captain Fitz-James O'Brien, at Camp Cameron, Va., 1861. (*Grand Army Review, January*, 1888.)

CHAPTER XXI.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF SERVICE.

Complete Register* of Officers and Enlisted Men who served in the Regiment, Showing each Man's Record who was Honorably Discharged, Prepared from Copies of the Rolls Furnished by the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., and amended through other official sources, by George A. Hussey, Historian.

THE following extract of a letter from the A. G. O. will be read with interest:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 20th, 1888.

Colonel WM. SEWARD, JR.,
Commanding 9th Regiment, N. G., State N Y., New York City.

SIR:—In compliance with the request of the "Board of Officers, 9th Regt. National Guard, State of New York," I have the honor to forward herewith copies of the muster-out rolls of the 83d N. Y. Volunteers. * * *

In this connection I invite your attention to the fact that no Regimental or Company morning report books, Regimental or Company descriptive books, Regimental Hospital Register and Prescription book of the regiment are on file in this office, the same not having been turned in at the time of the muster-out of the Regiment. * * *

The absence of these records has undoubtedly not only delayed the adjustment of claims for pension of members of the Regiment, but perhaps has been the cause of unfavorable action in some cases. * * *

I therefore request that inquiry be made of the Officers belonging to the Regiment during the war, with a view to ascertaining what disposition has been made of the records mentioned, to the end that they may be placed on file in this Office, so that deserving claimants may have the benefit of the information contained therein.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

* Any errors brought to the attention of the Historian of the Veteran Corps, upon presentation of official papers, will be cheerfully corrected in future editions.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

1861—1864.

COLONELS.

JOHN W STILES, aged 42; Colonel May 16, 1861; resigned Jan. 18, 1863.

JOHN HENDRICKSON, aged 33; First Lieutenant Company G April 25; Captain, July 29, 1861; Major, Sept. 30; Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 27, 1862; Colonel, Jan. 18, 1863; resigned on acct nt of wounds (foot amputated) received at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Aug. 1, 1863; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

JOSEPH A. MOESCH, aged 34; First Sergeant Company B April 29; Captain, Oct. 11, 1861; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Lieut.-Colonel, Jan. 18; Colonel, Oct. 13, 1863; Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. Buried by Chaplain Alfred C. Roe, *et al.*, in Ellwood Cemetery, but disinterred at the request of the Veterans of the Ninth, and by order of Capt. John F Rogers, M. S. K., U. S. Army, was re-buried, in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, on Oct. 10, 1887.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

WILLIAM H. HALLICK, aged 38; Lieut.-Colonel, May 16, 1861; died of disease at New York, Jan. 6, 1862; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y

WILLIAM ATTERBURY, aged 39; Captain Company G April 25; Major, July 1, 1861; Lieut.-Colonel, Jan. 7; resigned Sept. 30, 1862.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, aged 25; Captain Company F May 4, 1860; Major, Jan. 7; wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30; Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 30; resigned Nov. 25, 1862; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

WILLIAM CHALMERS, aged 52; Captain 32nd N. Y Vols. May 2, 1861; resigned July 21, 1862; Lieut.-Colonel 9th N. Y S. M. (83d N. Y Vols.) Oct. 13; joined Nov. 6, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of regiment from May 6th to June 23, 1864.

MAJORS.

DABNEY W DIGGS, aged 24; Private Company C April 21; Corporal, Sept. 10, 1861; discharged by promotion May 31, 1862; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM. Major 9th N. Y S. M. (83d N. Y Vols.) Nov 27, 1862; joined Jan. 30th; discharged by surgeon s certificate March 20, 1863.

HENRY V WILLIAMSON, aged 21; Private Company G May 20; wounded at the Battle of Harper s Ferry; Sergeant Company L Aug. 31, 1861; First Sergeant, Jan. 21; Second Lieutenant, July 21; Captain, Sept. 20, 1862; Major, March 20, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.

SURGEONS.

JOHN R. BIGELOW, aged 54; Surgeon June 25; resigned Aug. 17, 1861.

CHARLES J. NORDQUIST, aged 40; Surgeon Sept. 1, 1861; acting Chief Surgeon 3d Brig. 2nd Div. 1st Corps Oct. 22; Medical Director 2nd Div. 1st Corps Nov. 11, 1862; Medical Inspector 1st Corps Sept. 20, 1863; relieved from special duty June 8; mustered out June 23, 1864.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

HOWARD PINKNEY, aged 25; Asst. Surgeon April 26, 1861; in charge of the general hospital at Frederick, Md., for about a year; resigned Dec. 27, 1862.

SOL. B. MCFARLAND, aged 34; Asst. Surgeon Aug. 22; resigned Oct. 7, 1862; Surgeon 19th N. Y. Military District from May, 1863 to July 1, 1864.

ABRAM V KETCHUM, aged 27; Asst. Surgeon March 23, 1863; prisoner at the Battle of Chancellorsville; honorably discharged June 7, 1864.

CHAPLAINS.

BENJAMIN T. PHILLIPS, aged 41; Chaplain April 22, 1861; resigned Jan. 7, 1863.

ALFRED C. ROE, aged 39; Chaplain Dec. 16, 1863; transferred June 7. 1864; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

ADJUTANTS.

JOHN B. COPPINGER, aged 30; Adjutant May 16; resigned Sept. 1, 1861.

CHARLES E. TUTHILL, aged 31; Second Lieutenant Company H, May 24; Adjutant Sept. 1, 1861; resigned Oct. 1, 1862.

CHARLES S. STRONG, aged 30; Sergeant Company F. May 27, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 7; Adjutant, Oct. 1; resigned Nov. 1, 1862, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel N., Y. Vols.

HENRY P. CLARE, aged 27; Sergeant Company D May 27; First Sergeant, Aug. 5, 1861; First Lieutenant, May 22; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; Adjutant, Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania May 12; mustered out June 23, 1864.

QUARTERMASTERS.

HENRY L. STEVENS, aged 30; Quartermaster June 4, 1861; died of disease at New York, June 21, 1862; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y

A. MARTIN BURTIS, aged 24; Private Company B 7th N. Y S. Militia April 19; mustered out June 3, 1861; First Lieutenant Company L 9th N. Y S. Militia (83d N. Y. Vols.) Sept. 4, 1861; Quartermaster, June 21, 1862; mustered out June 23, 1864, Brevet Captain, N. Y Vols.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT N. Y VOLS.

DUNNELLE VAN SCHAICK, Private Company E.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.

Name and Rank.	Remarks.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANT-MAJORS.				
Clarence A. Burtis. ..	Private Company H; Sergeant-Major June 8, '61; discharged for disability.	26	May 24, '61	June 10, '62
Peter W Johnson... ..	Corporal Company A; Sergeant-Major, June 10, '62; discharged by promotion.	28	May 27, '61	Sept. 26, '62
Fitch R. Ludlam.	Corporal Company L. —; Sergeant,——, 1862; Sergeant-Major,—, 1863; discharged by promotion; Hospital Steward U. S. A. —.	23	Sept. 2, '61	June 7, '63
John I. Van Alst, Jr.... ..	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company L.	20	Sept. 2, '61	Oct. 1, '63
Lawrence H. Bourquin ...	Private Co. L.; wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville; Sergt.-Major, Oct. 21, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	Aug. 31, '61	June 7, '64
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS.				
Washington S. Toland..	Private Company C; Quartermaster Sergeant, June 1, 1861; prisoner at Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7, 1863; discharged by order of the War Dept.	32	May 27, '61	Mch. 22, '64
August Kubely ..	Private Company B; Corporal, Oct. 11, 1861; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; Sergeant, Nov. —, 1862; Quartermaster Sergeant, Nov, 20, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.	22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.				
Francis M. Ring .	Private Company D; Commissary Sergeant, June 8; returned to the company, June 16, 1861; discharged by promotion.	20	May 27, '61	Nov. 29, '61
Henry Ward Beers. . .	Private Company E; Commissary Sergeant, June 16, 1861; discharged for disability.	23	May 27, '61	Nov. 28, '61

NAME AND RANK.	NON-COMM. REMARKS. STAFF	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
E. FRANKLIN JORDAN.	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company E.	25	May 27, '61	Oct. 26, '63
FITZHUGH SMITH.. ...	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company L.	24	May 27, '61	Dec. 17, '62
JACOB H. BEERS	Private Company D; Color-Bearer at Bull Run, 1862; Commissary Sergeant Jan. 10, 1863; discharged for disability;	30	May 27, '61	Apl. 15, '63
ROBERT A. SODERBERRY..	Private Company F; Corporal, —; Commissary Sergeant, April 15, 1863; mustered out.	23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
HOSPITAL STEWARDS.				
GEORGE M. TEALE.	Private Company G; Hospital Steward, March. 31, 1863; mustered out.	25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
ORDNANCE SERGEANTS.				
ALFRED J THERRIOTT	Private Company D; Ordnance Sergeant, June 8, 1861; discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	Oct. 26, '61
THEOPHILUS M. MOLLESON	Private Company D; Ordnance Sergeant, Oct. 26, 1861; discharged by order of the War Dept.	19	May 27, '61	Nov. 24, '61
JULIEN E. ALLIEN..	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company I.	19	May 27, '61	May 22, '62
DRUM MAJORS.				
EDWARD J. ATKINSON.	Private Company A; Drum Major, June 8, 1861; discharged by order of the War Dept.	22	May 27, '61	Jan. 22, '63
PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.				
WILLIAM HILL.... ..	Musician Company H; Principal Musician, Nov. 1, 1863; mustered out,	18	May 27, '61	June 23, '64

SECOND PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN.				
JOSEPH F SWORDS.	Musician in Drum Corps,—, 1860; Company D, Jan.—,Company G, May 27, 1861; Second Principal Musician, April 16, 1864; mustered out.	18	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
BAND.*				
LEADER.				
GEORGE NEYER. .	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	40	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
MUSICIANS.				
GEORGE FOX..	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	36	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN...	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	20	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
L. KAISER. . .	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	31	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
DANIEL KENN	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	23	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
ERNEST NEYER.	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	15	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
HENRY PRIGGE. ...	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	20	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
NICHOLAS RUBEL..	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	37	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
JOHN WOLLBOTT..	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	26	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
HENRY V WHEELER.	Mustered out by order of the War Dept.	32	July 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62

* Joined the regiment July 15, 1861; left it Aug. 17, 1862; the balance of the Band having gone without authority in May, June and July preceding.

COMPANY A.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

JOSEPH J. MORRISON, aged 30; Captain, April 26; resigned July 28, 1861; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, aged 32; First Lieutenant, April 26; Captain, Aug. 6, 1861; resigned May 22, 1862.

EUGENE PICKETT, aged 21; Sergeant, May 27; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1861; First Lieutenant, February 22; Captain, May 22; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; resigned Dec. 31, 1862; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

THOMAS W. QUIRK, aged 23; Private Company C, May 27, 1861; Second Lieutenant Company A, July 22; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Captain, Dec. 31, 1862; killed at the Battle of Gettysburg; buried in Cemetery, at Albany, N. Y

DAVID N. FOSTER, aged 22 Private, May 27, 1861; Corporal,—; Second Lieutenant Company C, Aug. 23, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Captain Company A, Oct. 1; discharged for wounds, Dec. 23, 1863.

JOHN M. K. CONNOLLY, aged 21; Private Company C, Oct. 7, 1861; First Lieutenant Company L, Dec. 28, 1862; Captain Company A, Oct. 1, 1863; killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

EDWARD H. ANDREW. aged 29; Second Lieutenant, April 26; First Lieutenant, Aug. 6, 1861; resigned Feb. 22, 1862.

ISAAC C. HUNTINGTON, aged 29; Private Company F, May 27, 1861; First Lieutenant Company A, May 22; wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; resigned Dec. 27, 1862.

JOHN B. DOLAN, aged 24; Private Company D, May 27, 1861; Second Lieutenant Company B, Dec. 18, 1862; First Lieutenant Company A, Oct. 2, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

WILLIAM H. KIRBY, aged 26; Private, May 27, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 22; resigned July 22, 1862; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

AUGUSTUS P BUTLER, discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company H.

JOHN D. MOORE, aged 26; Private May 27. 1861; Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Second Lieutenant, Oct, 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from Oct. 21, 1863, to Feb. 23, 1864, also from May 12, to June 23, 1864.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	A.	age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.						
JOHN ARBUCKLE ..		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		20	May 27, '61	May 7, '63
FRANCIS F CARTER.		Discharged by promotion ; see Officers of Company G.		26	May 27, '61	Oct. 2, '63
EDWARD L. COBB.		Discharged for disability		26	May 27, '61	Sept. 10, '61
EDWARD DE LONG.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		24	May 27, '61	Feb. 14, '63
MATTHEW DUFF ..		Corporal, —; Sergeant, — ; mustered out with the company.		19	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
SAMUEL JACKSON		Sergeant ; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		22	May 27, '61	Jan. 28, '63
FREDERICK KIRCHET..		Corporal, — ; Sergeant, — ; killed at the battle of Spottsylvania.		23	June 3, '61	May 10, '64
JOHN W MCCORT ..		Discharged by promotion ; see Officers of Company I.		18	Oct. 5, '61	Jan. 1, '64
THOMAS O. MITCHELL..		Sergeant, — ; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		28	Aug. 27, '62	June 7, '64
DANIEL W OUTWATER..		Corporal, — ; Sergeant, — ; Color-Bearer at Gettysburg; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6 ; mustered out with the company		19	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
WILLIAM F SCOTT ..		Discharged for disability		30	May 27, '61	July 25, '62
THOMAS E. SMITH.		Sergeant, Dec. 15, 1863 ; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		42	Aug 12, '62	Jan. 7, '64
JAMES M. WILLIAMS.		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		29	Aug. 12, '62	Dec. 13, '62
CORPORALS.						
EDWARD O. BAKER ..		Corporal, — ; mentioned for bravery at the Battle of Fredericksburg ;" discharged by promotion ; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		39	May 27, '61	Jan. 19, '63
GEORGE W COX...		Discharged by promotion ; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		25	May 27, '61	Jan. 7, '62
ELWYNE ERVING.		Discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	Aug. 24, '61
WASHINGTON FOSDICK.		Corporal, — ; mustered out with the company..		33	May 27, '61	June 23, '64

Name and Rank.	Co.	Remarks.	A.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Worthington Hodgkinson...		Corporal, 1862; died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg; buried in the Nat. Cemetery, at Soldiers' Home, D. C., Grave No. 2644.		21	May 27, '61	Jan. 27, '63
Daniel E. Johnson..		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; mustered out with the company.		25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Peter W Johnson		Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		35	May 27, '61	June 10, '62
Francis L. Lyon.		Discharged for disability.		27	May 27. '61	Aug. 19, '61
Edward Murphy.		Corporal,—, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; mustered out with the company.		23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
David O. Pierson		Corporal,—; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the company.		20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
William C. Robinson		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		21	May 27, '61	Sept. 24, '62
George A. Schastey		Corporal, —; discharged by promotion; see "George A. Chester," Officers Promoted From.		21	Apl. 24, '61	Nov. 29, '62
Elias A. Stone		Corporal, —; Color-Bearer and killed at the Battle of Bull Run.		27	May 27, '61	Aug. 30, '62
William Welsh..		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		22	May 27, '61	Dec. 25, '62
William M. Winnie.		Wounded at the battle of Fredricksburg; mustered out with the company.		21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MUSICIANS.						
Henry Steele..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		17	Oct. 17, '62	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.						
Atkinson, Edward J.,. ..		Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		21	May. 27, '61	July 8, '61
Baker, Edwin F ..		Discharged for disability.		22	May 27, '61	Feb. 5, '63
Baker, Thomas J.		Mustered out with the company.		20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Beckwith, Silas J.....		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg; buried in the Nat. Cemetery, at Soldiers' Home, D. C., Grave No. 1510.		21	May 27, '61	Jan. 21, '63

BIGELOW, WASHINGTON	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	July 17, '61
BLOODGOOD, THOMAS J.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	32	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
BODINE, EDWIN F	Discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	Sept. 19, '62
BULLMAN, D. LEWIS	Discharged for disability.	28	May 27, '61	June 16, '62
BYRNES, RICHARD J	Discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	April 22, '62
CLOWES, EDWARD G.	Discharged by promotion.	43	May 27, '61	Sept. 28, '61
COCHRANE, THOMAS B.	Wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
CONROY, ALBERT J.	Discharged for disability.	25	Mch. 10, '62	Mch. 2, '63
DA CUNHA, JOHN L.	Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	Dec. 29, '61
DA CUNHA, LUIZ A.	Discharged for disability.	19	May 27, '61	June 18, '62
DE CON, FRANCIS I.	Discharged by promotion.	21	May 27, '61	Mch. 16, '63
DURYEA, GEORGE H.	Discharged by order of the War Dept.	18	Oct. 10, '61	Jan. 30, '62
EDGAR, FREDERICK E	Wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; transferred to the Signal Corps, by Order No. 43 of the War Dept., Jan. 28. 1864; discharged at expiration of term.	20	Feb. 10, '62	Dec. 1, '65
ELLISON, FREDERICK	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredricksburg.	21	Aug. 6. '62	Mch. 27, '63
FALLON, EDWARD A.	Discharged for disability.	22	Oct. 8, '61	April 24, '62
FEEKS, HAMLET	Discharged for disability.	21	Oct. 3, '61	May 25, '62
FERGUSON, SMITH	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
FERRERO, EMILE S.	Discharged for accidental wounds received Nov. 20, 1861, by Order No. 37 of the War Dept.	19	May 27, '61	Feb. 13, '62
FRENCH, JAMES C.	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27. '61	June 16, '62
GEIDECKE, ERNEST	Killed at the Battle of Harper's Ferry	31	May 27, '61	July 4. '61
GIBSON, JAMES	Discharged for disability.	27	May 27, '61	June 16. '62
GILLETT, EDWARD J., Jr	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	July 31, '62
HANCE, JAMES A.	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	May 22, '62
HANSON, J. GOLDSMITH	Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.	18	Oct. 11, '61	Aug. 30. '62
HEATH, CHARLES H	Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	May 22. '62
HOAGLAND, ISAAC E.	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company H.	21	May 15, '61	Jan. 2, '62
HOLMWOOD, CHAS. W	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
JONES, ALFRED F	Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.	21	Feb. 10, '62	Aug. 30. '62
KELLEY, WILLIAM.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	June 21. '61	June 7, '64
LAWRENCE, WILLIAM C.	Wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	19	May 27, '61	Feb. 16, '64

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	A.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
LUFF, JOHN V., JR.		Mustered out with the company.		20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MERCER, ALEXANDER		Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.		21	June 21, '61	Aug. 30, '62
MERCER, ANDREW.		Transferred to Co. F 13 Vet. Res. Corps, June 1, 1863; discharged at expiration of term.		26	May 27, '61	June 11, '64
MITCHELL, JOSEPH R.		Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.		21	May 27, '61	Aug. 30, '62
MONTAYNE, WASHINGTON.		Discharged for disability.		26	May 27, '61	Nov. 23, '62
NASH, SAMUEL.		Discharged for disability.		28	May 27, '61	Feb. 4, '63
O'DONNELL, WILLIAM.		Discharged for disability.		24	May 27, '61	Aug. 2, '61
PARRY HENRY R.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		22	Sept. 27, '61	Dec. 22, '62
PLACE, WARREN		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		21	June 21, '61	July 20, '64
PORTER, ATWOOD.		Discharged for disability by order of the War Dept.		20	May 27, '61	Oct. 14, '61
RABELL, JAMES H		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		23	Oct. 1, '61	Dec. 13, '62
RAYMOND, WILLIAM B		Discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	Sept. 26, '61
ROOF, SMITH C.		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		21	May 20, '61	Sept. 22, '62
SAUVAN, ROBERT		Discharged for disability.		27	May 27, '61	June 8, '63
SCHOFIELD, GEORGE H.		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; mustered out with the company.		21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
SHERWOOD, IRVING.		Discharged for disability.		25	Oct, 14, '61	April 7, '63
SHORT, JAMES.		Discharged for disability.		24	May 27, '61	Aug. 17, '62
SKELLY, MICHAEL W		Discharged for disability.		26	May 27, '61	Aug. 17, '62
SMITH, ALFONSO R.		Discharged for disability.			Aug. 19, '61	May 31, '62
STACKPOLE, GEORGE W.		Discharged for disability.		29	May 27, '61	July 28, '61
SULLIVAN, PATRICK.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		20	Nov. 18, '62	June 7, '64
SWEEZY, JOSEPH H		Killed at the Battle of Antietam.		22	June 21, '61	Sept. 17, '62
TOAL, JOHN T		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		22	June 8, '61	Oct. 14, '61
TUFTS, GEORGE F. C.		Discharged for disability.		33	May 27, '61	Nov. 4, '62
WADE, WILLIAM H.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	Aug. 26, '62	June 7, '64
WHEELOCK, EDWARD.		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862.		32	July 1, '61	Nov. 8, '62
WILLIAMS, JOHN L. C.		Discharged for disability.		39	May 27, '61	Jan. 16, '63
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H.		Discharged for disability.		20	May 27, '61	Feb. 22, '63
WOLFF, WILLIAM S.		Discharged for disability.		34	May 27, '61	Sept. 29, '61
WYATT, ROMANCE.		Wounded at Gettysburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		37	Aug. 22, '62	June 7, '64

SERGEANTS.				
LOUIS K. TANNAHILL.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	39	Aug. 10, '63	June 7, '64
CORPORALS.				
GEORGE ARMSTRONG.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	43	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
ASKHAM GILL	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	28	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
NEIL MCARTHUR.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	36	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, '64
EDWARD MCGRATH	Died of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness.	28	Sept .18, '63	May —, '64
HUGH MCGRATH.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	29	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, '64
CHARLES SAUNDERS	Prisoner Oct. 11, 1863; died and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 346.	21	Sept. 18, '63	April 4, '64
JOHN SIMONS.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	35	Aug. 14, '63	June 7, '64
MUSICIANS.				
JACOB KECK.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.				
ALFORD, HIRAM D.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	32	July 14, '63	May 16, '65
AMOND, ISRAEL.	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Cold Harbor; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 2121.	26	July 27, '63	June 13, '64
ATKINSON, WILLIAM.	Wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
BAKER, CALEB C.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	31	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
BEEBE, EDWARD.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
BELDING, JAMES E.	Discharged for disability	24	July 13, '63	Nov 16, '63
BENNETT, ANSON	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery, at Soldiers' Home, D. C., Grave No. 23.	21	July 17, '63	Mch. 9, '64
BENNETT, DANIEL E.	Discharged for disability.	25	July 15, '63	Dec. 3, '63

Name and Rank.	Co.	Remarks.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Bentley, Emile.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols	31	Sept. 3, '63	June 7, '64
Betts, Richmond.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Binnings, John R.	A.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Bogert, Robert.	A.	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, '64
Bouvalls, Antonio.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	July 17, '63	June 7, '64
Bowers, Thomas.	A.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Bowker, Charles.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Brennan, Christopher	A.	Wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of Laurel Hill; died at Salisbury, N. C.	36	Aug. 1, '63	Nov. 29, '64
Brogan, Henry	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
Bryan, John.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	31	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, '64
Bryne, William A.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Buckley, John D	A.	Discharged for disability.	30	July 29, '63	Mch. 17, '64
Butt, Anthony	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	41	July 29, '63	June 7, '64
Campbell, William L.	A.	Transferred to the Navy.	31	Aug. 31, '63	Apl. 17, '64
Clark, James.	A.	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	19	Sept. 2, '63	May 6, '64
Coleman, Patrick.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	28	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
Crandell, Merritt W	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	Aug. 14, '63	June 7, '64
Crandell, Orange P	A.	Wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	27	Aug. 14, '63	June 7, '64
Cross, John.	A.	Killed at the Battle of Laurel Hill; buried in the Nat. Cemetery, at Fredericksburg, Grave No. 482.	22	July 18, '63	May 8, '64
Curtiss, Joseph.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	22	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, 64
Dolan, Patrick E.	A.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	28	Sept. 2, '63	June 7, 64
Feeney, Peter.	A.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	37	Sept. 1, '63	Mch. 2, '64
Foster, Abraham.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	26	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, '64
Franklin, Henry	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	42	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, '64
Frey, Robert.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 22, '63	June 7, '64
Gibbs, Azro B.	A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	43	Aug. 4, '63	June 7, '64

GREEN, THOMAS.	Transferred to the Navy.	36	Sept. 1, '63	Apl. 17, '64
HARPER, WILLIAM R.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	29	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
HUDSON, JAMES.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	35	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
KEARNEY, CORNELIUS.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	22	Aug. 26, '63	June 7, '64
KROLL, FREDERICK.	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 1066.	23	Sept. 18, '63	Nov. 25, '63
LOWRING, JESSE.	Transferred to the Navy,	23	Sept. 18, '63	April 17, '64
LOOKHIRST, GOTTLIEB.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	35	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
MARTIN, ANDREW	Discharged for disability.	22	July 28, '63	Mch. 21, '64
MILDEN, CONSTANT	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Culpeper, Grave No. 298.	42	Sept. 18, '63	Jan. 28, '64
MILLER, JAMES.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	40	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
PERRY WILLIAM A.	Transferred to the Navy.	38	Aug. 3, '63	Feb. 18, '64
SCHABER, LOUIS.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	43	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, '64
SCHAFFER, JACOB.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	45	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
SMITH, THOMAS	Discharged for disability.	39	Aug. 31, '63	Dec. 15, '63
THAYER, HIRAM C.	Died of wounds received at the Batt'e of the Wilderness; buried in the Nat. Cemetery, at Alexandria, Grave No. 936.			Aug. 24, '64
THOMPSON, WILLIAM H.	Discharged for disability.	23	Aug. 27, '63	Feb. 5, '64
WHEELOCK, SHERMAN	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	30	July 14, '63	June 7, '64

COMPANY B.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

JOHN DEPPELER, aged 37; Captain, Feb. 13; resigned Oct. 1, 1861.

JOSEPH A. MOESCH, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers.

HENRY PERRET, aged 25; Corporal, May 27, 1861; Sergeant, Jan. —; First Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1862; Captain, Oct. 1, 1863; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from Oct. 1, 1863, to June 23, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

LOUIS BILLON, aged 38; First Lieutenant, June 11, 1851; resigned Jan. 7, 1862.

ISAAC E. HOAGLAND, discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company H.

CHARLES A. CLARK, aged 23; Sergeant Company G, May 27, 1861; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; First Lieutenant, Nov. 27, 1862; killed at the Battle of Gettysburg; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Gettysburg, section B, Grave No. 138.

FREDERICK MUNCKE, aged 28; Corporal, May 27; Sergeant, Oct. 11, 1861; First Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania May 10; mustered out June 23, 1864; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

FREDERICK GUYER, discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company D.

JOHN B. DOLAN, discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company A.

EMILE G. MARCHAND, aged 26; Private, May 27; Corporal, —; Sergeant, Oct. 11, 1861; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1863; honorably discharged April 23, 1864

NAME AND RANK.	CO. REMARKS. B.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.				
CHARLES H. BARKER.	Corporal, March 20, 1862; Sergeant, March 1, 1863; reënlisted Feb. 8, 1864; killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.	18	May 27, '61	May 10, '64
AUGUST GINNEL..	Discharged by promotion.	30	May 27, '61	Nov. 6, '62
JOHN GRANT	Corporal, June 2, Sergeant, Dec. 22, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged by Order No. 6 of the War Dept.	24	Mch. 4, '62	Aug. 13, '64
FELIX HIRT.	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company H.	30	May 27, '61	June 24, '62
THEODORE HUBER.	Corporal, Oct, 11, 1862; Sergeant, Nov. 20, 1863; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; mustered out with the company.	19	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
THOMAS KEOGH.	Corporal, May —, 1862; Sergeant, Dec. —, 1863; mustered out with the company,	28	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
AUGUST KUBELY...	Transferred by promotion; see NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.	22	May 27, '61	Nov. 20, '63
JACOB MANGOLD.	Discharged for disability.	38	May 27 '61	Jan. 1, '62
JACOB MANGOLD, Jr..	Wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; mustered out with the company.	28	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JOHN ROTH.	Discharged for disability.	35	May 27, '61	Aug. —, '61
CORPORALS.				
EUGENE BRAILLARD....	Corporal, —, 1862; killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	22	May 27, '61	Dec. 13, '62
EDWARD BRIENER.	Corporal, —, 1862; died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	22	May 27, '61	Jan. 6, '63
JUSTUS DEARMAN	Corporal, —; mustered out with the company.	24	May 27, '61	June. 23, '64
JOHN GURTLER.	Discharged for disability.	30	May 27, '61	Nov. 13, '62
HERRMAN HIBSCHLE.	Corporal, —; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the company.	20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks. B.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
William Kreimler. ...		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Corporal, Nov. —, 1863; killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	20	May 27, '61	May 6, '64
George Kupper.		Discharged for disability.	30	May 27, '61	Feb. —, '62
Ernest Nauman		Corporal, Jan. 22, 1864; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; mustered out with the company.	21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Henry Rheinlander. ...		Corporal, —, 1862; killed at the Battle of Antietam.	23	May 27, '61	Sept. 17 '62
James J. Rolston ...		Corporal, Oct. 5, 1863, wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	19	Sept. 9, '61	June 7, '64
George Senning.		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; mustered out with the company.	24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Frederick W Switter.,		Corporal, —, 1862; killed at the Battle of Antietam.	25	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '62
MUSICIANS.					
Albert Wiedmer. ..		Reënlisted Feb. 8, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.					
Asal, Alexander.		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	19	May 27, '61	Dec. 13, '62
Bender, William H.		Discharged by promotion.	24	May 27, '61	Jan. 4, '63
Blouwell, Vincent.		Discharged for disability.	19	Oct. 14, '61	July 29, '62
Bormann, Henry ..		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	21	May 27, '61	Sept. 19, '62
Breit, Christopher. ..		Mustered out with the company.	22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Briener, Frederick...		Accidentally shot; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	23	May 27, '61	Oct. —. '63
Budelman, Jacob. ..		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; reënlisted Feb. 28, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	28	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
Buethe, Frederick.		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	21	May 27, '61	Mch. 12, '64
Bund, Sigimund. ..		Discharged for disability.	30	Aug. 12, '61	Sept. 21, '61
Bunk, Frederick.		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	20	May 27, '61	Sept. 19, '62
Campbell, Charles E. ..		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	19	Mch. 27, '62	Mch. 6, '63
Cobb, Septimus.... ...		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.	20	Nov. 30 '61	June 16, '62

DE CON, ALEXANDER.	Transferred to Company H.	18	May 27, '61	June —, '61
DONNELLY STEWART J	Discharged for disability Aug. 15, 1861; reënlisted in 1st Regt. Marine Art. Dec. —, 1861; regiment disbanded; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	21	May 27, '61	Mch. —, '63
DURAND, VICTOR.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	36	May 27, '61	Oct. —, '63
FASSBIND, J. FREDERICK.	Died of disease.	28	May 27, '61	Aug. 20, '62
GEVECKE, AUGUST	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	36	May 27, '61	Mch. 31, '63
GINNEL, HENRY	Mustered out with the company.	31	May 27, '61	May 27, '64
GRAFF, FREDERICK	Enlisted in Co. E 26th N. Y. Vols.; transferred to Co. B 9th N. Y. S. M., May 21; discharged by promotion, Oct. 25, 1863; reënlisted in Troop M 21st N. Y Cav Sept. 7, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.	18	Aug. 19, '62	May 26, '65
GYR, JOSEPH.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to Co. A 9th Vet. Res. Corps.	35	May 27, '61	June 9, '63
HEINZEI, JOHN	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	19	May 27, '61	Feb. 10, '63
HEPBURN, JOHN.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	19	Mch. 18, '62	April 10, '63
HUBER, EDWARD or CHRISTOPHER.	Discharged for disability.	28	May 27, '61	Aug. 9, '61
JANOT, GEORGE.	Discharged for disability.	31	May 27, '61	Aug. 20, '61
JOEL, JULES.	Mustered out with the company.	24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
KELLEY, PATRICK.	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Soldiers' Home, D C., Grave 4795.	19	Mch. 12, '62	Feb. 18, '63
KRUCK, GEORGE.	Discharged for disability.	44	Aug. 12, '61	April 1, '63
LEISINGER, HENRY	Mustered out with the company.	42	May 27, '61	Jan. 23, '64
LEVY, LOUIS.	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	Sept. 21, '61
LODER, BENJAMIN G.	Discharged by order of the War Dept.	25	Jan. 22, '62	Jan. 24, '63
LOEFFLER, SAMUEL.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	Aug. 6, '62	June 7, '64
LOEWENBERG, NICHOLAS.	Died of disease.	21	May 27, '61	Aug. 11, '61
MANGOLD, HENRY	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	June 6, '62
MAST, RUDOLPH.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps, —; mustered out with the company.	42	May 27, '61	May 27, '64
MATHIAS, GEORGE.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	30	Aug. 15, '62	June 7, '64
MCNIDER, WILLIAM H.	Killed at the Battle of Cedar Mountain.	20	May 27, '61	Aug. 9, '62
MOORE, PATRICK F	Reënlisted Feb. 26, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	33	May 27, '61	June 7, '64

Name and Rank.	Co.	Remarks.	B.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Mouquin, Henry ...		Discharged for disability.		28	May 27, '61	May 23, '62
Muhlenthal, Ulrich.		Mustered out with the company.		39	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Oberer, Sebastian.		Discharged for disability.		25	May 27, '61	Aug. 19, '61
Pfister, Joseph...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		20	Aug. 25, '62	June 7, '64
Platt, John		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		40	Aug. 22, '62	June 7, '64
Regner, James Henry ...		Mustered out with the company		29	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Reinacker, Emile.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		20	Oct. 3, '61	June 7, '64
Reinhardt, John.		Discharged for disability.		30	May 27, '61	July 3, '61
Rodgers, Henry		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		18	Sept. 4, '61	Oct. 13, '62
Sherrer, John. . .		Prisoner at Gettysburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		20	Sept. 30, '61	June 7, '64
Schoenenberger, George J ..		Discharged for disability.		39	May 27, '61	Dec. 10, '62
Schreiber, Gottfried. ...		Discharged for disability.		26	May 27, '61	Dec. 3, '62
Smith, George ..		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		18	Sept. 6, '61	Dec. 13, '62
Staemphli, Charles. .		Discharged for disability.		36	May 27, '61	May 19, '62
Stælhammer, Charles.		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		26	May 27, '61	May 12, '62
Stein, Francis. ..		Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps; mustered out with company.		26	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Sturm, Charles. ...		Mustered out with the company.		23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Taylor, Alexander H. M..		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		21	Nov. 30, '61	Sept. 11, '62
Wisdom, James. ..		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		27	Aug. 14, '62	Dec. 13, '62
Zimmerman, Dominic..		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Gettysburg.		40	May 27, '61	July 30, '63

RECRUITS OF 1863, 1864.

CORPORALS.						
Byron Everett.. ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	Aug. 7, '63	June 7, '64
Patrick Henry.. ...		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		21	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
John Reynolds..		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols. S. C.		29	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.						
Allen, William. ..		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols. S. C.		19	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64

ANDREW, PHILLIP	Discharged for disability	39	July 7, '63	Nov. 20, '63
CARR, LYMAN E	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by order of the War Dept.	19	Aug. 3, '63	July 15, '65
CASSIVA, CHARLES	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	20	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
CASSIVA, GEORGE	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	July 22, '63	June 7, '64
CLARK, ARTHUR	Died of disease; buried in the National Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 1969.	21	Aug. 28, '63	May 28, '64
CLIFFORD, WILLIAM	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
CROWINSHIELD, SILAS	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	26	July 7, '63	May 6, '64
CURRIER, AIKEN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	22	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
DUFFARY, LOUIS	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	July 15, '63	June 7, '64
ELLIOT, ISAAC	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	32	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
ELLSBURY, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	23	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
ETTINGER, GABRIEL	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	21	Aug. 25, '63	Mch. 12, '64
FISHER, JOHN A	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	38	Aug. 28, '63	Mch. 12, '64
FOGARTY, PATRICK	Discharged for disability.	38	Aug. 31, '63	Dec. 15, '63
FOSTER, EDWARD	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	19	July 21, '63	June 7, '64
GREENE, ROBERT	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	22	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
GRIFFIN, WILLIAM	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Arlington, Grave No. 563.	21	Aug. 25, '63	June 5, '64
GURTZ, GUSTAV	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Feb. 28, 63	June 7, '64
HAWKINS, HENRY	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	Aug. 7, '63	June 7, '64
HERBERT JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
HOBBS, JOSIAH	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	34	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
HOVEY, JAMES	Discharged for disability.	22	Aug. 25, '63	April 10, '64
JOHNSON, DANIEL	Discharged for disability	28	Aug. 28, '63	Dec. 16, '63
KEARNS, GEORGE	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
LEE, JAMES	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
LUCEE, LEONARD	Discharged for disability.	21	July 14, '63	April 10, '64
MAGOON, BENJAMIN J	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	31	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
KELLEY NELSON, *alias* MAPES, HENRY	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged for disability.	20	Sept. 18, '63	Oct. 6, '64
MARION, CHARLES	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	22	Aug 28, '63	June 7, '64

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	B.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
MARSH, WALLACE. ...	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged by order of the War Dept.		20	Aug. 14, '63	July 31, '65
MCCOTTER, WILSON ..		Prisoner, —; died and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 8685.		19	Aug. 25, '63	Sept. 13, '64
MCGOWAN, ANDREW		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		24	Sept. 19, '63	June 7, '64
MCNAUGHTON, WILLIAM H.	.	Killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.		38	July 14, '63	May 12, '64
METZLER, GEORGE..		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		42	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
MOONEY, JOHN ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		23	Sept. 2, '63	June 7, '64
MURRAY, JOHN. ...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		19	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
PALMER, WILLIAM.		Died of disease.		27	July 17, '63	Dec. 28, '63
PURCELL, JOHN	.	Discharged for disability.		23	July 7, '63	Feb. 12, '64
REGENER, JAMES...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
RIEG, CHARLES... ..	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		22	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
RITCHIE, LOUIS H.	.	Discharged for disability.		21	July 30, '63	Feb. 20, '64
ROBINSON, GEORGE G.	.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	Aug. 7, '63	June 7, '64
SCHMIDT, JOHN	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		20	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
SHERIDAN, GEORGE W ..		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		32	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
SMITH, PHILLIP	.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		37	July 7, '63	Mch. 12, '64
SMITH, WILBER. ..	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		19	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
TAYLOR, JOHN ..	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		27	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
TERRIEN, ANTON		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		39	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
THOMPSON, ARCHIBALD..	.	Wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of the Wilderness; died, and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville. Grave No. 9143.		21	Aug. 21, '63	Sept. 18, '64
WALSH, JAMES. ..	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		19	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
WHITTEMORE, AMASA. ..	.	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 1053.		34	July 7, '63	Nov. 18, '63
WILLIAMS, HENRY		Prisoner, —; died, and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 1567.		28	Sept. 19, '63	June 2, '64

COMPANY C.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

CHARLES E. PRESCOTT, aged 32; Captain, May 29, 1861; resigned June 16, 1862; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

JAMES H. STEVENS, aged 34; Sergeant, May 27; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1861; Captain, June 16; wounded, "explosion," at the Battle of Rappahannock; honorably discharged Dec. 13, 1862; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. Vols. —. 1864; Brevet Colonel N. Y. Vols. —, 1865.

CYRUS C. HUBBARD, aged 27; Sergeant, May 27, 1861; Second Lieutenant, June 16; First Lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1862; Captain, Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from Dec. 13, 1862, to June 23, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

ERASTUS R. MILLER, discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company L.

WILLIAM H. DRAPER, aged 40; Second Lieutenant, May 29; First Lieutenant, Sept. 27, 1861; honorably discharged Aug. 23, 1862.

GEORGE O. HIRST, aged 26; Private, June 8, 1861; Corporal, March 20; Sergeant, Oct. 1, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

DAVID N. FOSTER, discharged by promotion: see Officers of Company A.

JACOB F MUNSON, aged 28; Private, Oct. 14, 1861; Corporal, May 8; Sergeant, Nov. 11, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	C.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.						
NATHANIEL T. CHENERY		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		28	May 27, '61	Feb. 5, '63
PETER CULLINAN		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Sergeant, 1863; mustered out with the company.		20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
EMANUEL DREYFOUS. ...		Discharged for disability.		27	Mch. 6, '58	Sept. 18, '62
EDWARD R. JENNINGS...		Sergeant, Oct. 12, 1861; died of disease.		26	June 8, '61	Jan. 2, '63
WILTON T. JENNINGS.		Corporal, —; Sergeant 1863; re-ënlisted Feb. 26, 1864; transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y Vols.		20	June 8, '61	Aug. 10, '64
GILBERT S. KING.		Corporal, Oct. 1, 1861; Sergeant, 1862; discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of Antietam.		26	May 27, '61	Nov. 11, '62
HENRY D. LYNCH. ..		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; Sergeant, 1863; wounded at the Battle of the Laurel Hill; mustered out with the company.		22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
ISAAC S. SHARP ..		Corporal, July 8, 1862; Sergeant, Feb. 1, 1863; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the company.		25	June 8, '61	June 23, '64
ROBT. T. SKINNER.		Corporal, Sept. 20, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Sergeant, Jan. 2, 1863; mustered out with the company.		28	June 8, '61	June 23, '64
FRANK W TRYON		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		30	May 27, '61	May 27, '62
CORPORALS.						
AUGUSTUS L. BAROWSKY ..		Corporal, Feb. 14, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		31	Nov. 14, '61	Nov. 14, '64
AUGUSTUS P. BUTLER.		Discharged by promotion; see officers of Company H.		36	May 27, '61	Dec. 31, '62
DABNEY W DIGGS. ..		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM, also, Field and Staff officers.		24	Apl. 11, '61	May 31, '62

PAUL DINKELMEYER.	Corporal Mch. 1 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	21	Oct. 14, '61	Oct. 14, '64
PETER EAGAN ...	Corporal Nov. 11, 1862; killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	23	June 8, '61	Dec. 13, '62
ANDREW S. ENGLE, JR.. ..	Corporal, Dec. 17, 1862; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; sent to Belle Isle, transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by order No. 26 of the Army of the Potomac.	21	Aug. 28, 62	May 27, 65
FRANCIS O. FLOOD	Corporal, Oct. 1, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	23	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '64
JOHN E. GREEN	Corporal, Oct. —, 1861; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	20	May 27, '61	Mch. 27, '62
JOHN J. JOYCE.	Corporal, —, 1863; mustered out with the company.	23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
GEORGE I. MCBRIDE.	Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; Corporal, Oct. 21, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; prisoner at the Weldon R. R.	22	Oct. 12, '61	Aug. 19, '64
WILLIAM H. MILLER	Corporal, —, 1862; discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of Gettysburg.	21	May 27, '61	Oct. 7, '63
J. RITCHIE MITCHELL. ..	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	Sept. 18, '61
BANKSON T MORGAN	Corporal, July —, 1861; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	23	May 27, '61	Sept. 22, '61
JOHN C. MOSES	Discharged for disability.	31	May 27, '61	Sept. 23, '61
WILLIAM H. PEDLEY	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Corporal, Sept. 1, 1863; reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
FITZHUGH SMITH.	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company L.	24	May 27, '61	Sept. 20, '62
FREDERICK SPACKMAN.....	Corporal, —, 1863; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the company.	20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JOHN H. TELFAIR.	Corporal, —; discharged by order of Gen. Augur.	23	May 27, '61	May 30, '64
CHARLES UHL.	Corporal, Jan. —, 1862; discharged for disability.	28	May 27, '61	Feb. 5, '63
ROSWELL L. VAN WAGENEN	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	21	May 27, '61	May 12, '62
CHARLES G. WARD	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	31	May 27, '61	Nov. 10, '61
FREDERICK R. WARNER.	Corporal, —, 1861; wounded at the Battle of Harper's Ferry; discharged for disability.	26	May 27, '61	June 14, '62
JOHN F WHITE, Jr. . .	Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; Corporal, —, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	27	Sept. 10, '61	Sept. 10, '64

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks. C.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
BUGLER.					
Joseph M. Carleton ..		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	27	Oct. 7, '61	Oct. 7, '64
MUSICIANS.					
Edward Fleming. ..		Discharged for disability.	20	Oct. 1, '61	Nov. —, '61
PRIVATES.					
Anderson, Charles H. ...		Discharged for disability, Aug. 19, 1861; reënlisted in Co. C. 168th N. Y Vols. Oct. 10, 1862; discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.	26	May 27, '61	Jan. 20, '63
Beare, Charles P ...		Discharged for disability.	23	May 27, '61	July 24, '61
Beckwith, George W		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	28	May 27, '61	Jan. 26, '63
Benson, Edward. ...		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	21	Feb. 10, '62	Jan. —, '63
Benson, John B.		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	20	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 20, '63
Bierau, John ..		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	21	July 8, '61	Dec. 13, '62
Bigler, Henry A.. ..		Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	Sept. —, '61
Bogue, William C.		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; discharged by order of Gen. Augur.	24	May 27, '61	May 30, '64
Brady, John B.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	24	Nov. 17, '61	April 1, '63
Briggs, George P .		Discharged for disability.	23	May 27, '61	Sept. 2, '61
Clacknen, William L...		Discharged for disability.	28	May 27, '61	Dec. 31, '62
Connelly, John M. K.		Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company A.	21	Oct. 7, '61	Feb. 21, '63
Crosas, Andrew		Discharged for disability.	29	May 27, '61	Aug. —, '61
Dowers, Charles W ...		Discharged for disability.	19	Oct. 7, '61	June —, '62
Dowers, James H.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	20	Oct. 7, '61	June 16, '63
Egbert, Wesley . ..		Discharged for disability.	21	June 8. '61	May 15, '63
Elmer, William A.		Discharged for disability.	19	June 8. '61	Aug. 31, '61

FLINN, SAMUEL J	Discharged by order of the War Dept.	18	May 27, '61	Sept. 23, '62
FRIEDENBURG, GEORGE	Discharged for disability.	19	July 3, '61	Dec. 6, '61
FREAM, GEORGE L.	Accidentally killed by R. R. in Va.	21	Dec. 3, '61	June 19, '62
GRAY, JOHN A.	Transferred to the Navy Feb. 17, 1862; returned to the regiment Nov 24, 1863; mustered out with the company.	26	June 8, '61	June 8, '64
HAGEN, MATTHEW	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	Oct. 12, '61	June 7, '64
HALL, JOSHUA C	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	25	May 27, '61	Aug. 5, '62
HALL, WALTER T	Discharged for disability; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	20	June 8, '61	June 19, '62
HARMSTEAD, ROBERT N.	Discharged for disability.	30	July 5, '61	May 16, '62
HART, CORNELIUS	Discharged for disability.	19	Oct. 5, '61	July 1 '63
HAWTHORNE, WILLIAM H	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	22	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
HAYS, JACOB	Discharged for disability.	35	May 27, '61	Feb. 11, '63
HEKKING, JOHN A.	Discharged for disability	29	May 27, '61	Aug. 1, '61
IFFLA, ABRAM G	Discharged for wounds, "foot amputated," received at the Battle of Antietam.	21	Oct. 3, '61	Dec. 13, '62
JOHNSON, JAMES E.	Discharged for disability.	23	May 27, '61	June —, '62
JOYCE, SAMUEL	Discharged by order of the War Dept.	20	May 27, '61	Aug. 15, '61
KENNEDY DANIEL E	Discharged for disability.	26	June 8, '61	Oct. 25, '62
LAWRENCE, GEORGE A.	Discharged for disability.	19	Oct. 1, '61	Dec. 13, '61
MACY BENJAMIN C	Discharged by promotion.	38	May 27, '61	July 31, '61
MCDONALD, FRANCIS.	Transferred to the 97th, and to the 94th N. Y Vols.	22	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 13, '64
MEYER, JOSEPH	Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; sent to Belle Isle; mustered out with the company.	19	June 8, '61	June 23, '64
MILLER, JOHN	Wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	28	Oct. 11, '61	May 6 '64
MILLER, LOUIS	Discharged for disability.	31	Oct. 11, '61	Jan. 4, 62
MONTROSE, AMBROSE DE V	Discharged by order of the War Dept.	22	May 27, '61	Aug. 27, '62
MOORE, LAFAYETTE F.	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	Dec. 19, '61
MORAN, WILLIAM J	Discharged by order of the War Dept.	22	May 27, '61	Oct. —, '62
MYERS, HORATIO G	Discharged for disability.	21	Jan. 20, '62	May 20, '62
NEWBURY, JOSEPH H	Discharged for disability	26	Aug. 15, '61	Apl. 23 '62
OSBORNE, JAMES	Discharged for disability	21	May 27, '61	Sept. 23, '61
PADDOCK, HENRY T	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	26	Aug. 15, '61	Mch. 1, '63
PARKER, WILLIAM H.	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; died of disease.	21	Oct. 5, '61	May 19, '63
PIERCE, WILLIAM.	Discharged by order of the War Dept.	33	May 27, '61	Nov. 1, '63
PRYER, JOHN T.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	25	Apl. 22, '61	Feb. 7 '62

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	C.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Quirk, Thomas W		Discharged by promotion; see officers of Company A.		23	May 27, '61	July 22, '62
Robbins, William H.		Killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.		21	Oct. 10, '61	July 1, '63
Rogers, Silas W		Discharged for disability.		18	. .	Nov. 10, '61
Ross, Charles.		Discharged for disability.		30	Oct. 7, '61	Apl. 19, '62
Russell, John		Discharged for disability		22	Aug. 15, '61	June 8, '62
Russell, John L.		Transferred for promotion by order No. 162 of the War Dept. July 20, 1862; Hospital-Steward U S. A; discharged at expiration of term.		30	May 27, '61	July 26, '65
Shirmer, Ernest		Discharged by order of the War Dept.		26	May 27, '61	Feb. 28, '62
Sears, Matthew		Discharged for disability.		25	Oct. 11, '61	Apl. 30, '62
Seybolt, George F		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the 14th Vet. Res. Corps.		21	Feb. 28, '62	June 9, '63
Smith, Edward L.		Discharged for disability.		21	May 27, '61	Nov. 27, '62
Smith, William McC.		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		26	June 23, '61	Aug. 27, '62
Staples, James M.		Discharged for disability; see Officers Promoted From.		27	May 27, '61	Aug. 19, '61
Thomas, Frederick.		Discharged for disability.		29	June 8, '61	Aug. 23, '62
Thorne, Thomas W		Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company G.		22	May 27, '61	Dec. 22, 62
Thorpe, Henry R.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		22	Nov. 17, '61	Nov. 17, 64
Toland, Washington S.		Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		30	May 27, '61	June 1, '61
Travis, Robert P		Transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y. Vols.		25	Nov. 14, '61	Aug. 10, '64
Tyson, Clarence F		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		20	May 27, '61	Dec. 13, '62
Van-Camp. John		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		28	Nov. 14, '61	Aug. 3, '63
Van-Duersen, John		Discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of Antietam.		26	Nov. 7, '61	Nov. 28, '62
Van-Pelt, Gilbert S.		Discharged for disability.		25	May 27, '61	Sept. 2, '61
Watson, Frederick A		Discharged by promotion.		20	Sept. 18, '61	Feb. 16, '63
White, George H.		Discharged for disability.		24	June 8, '61	Dec. 16, '61
Whitman, Isaac A		Discharged for disability.		24	May 27, 61	Aug. 23, '61
Woodhull, Addis E		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		25	May 27, '61	Nov. 24, '61
Woodruff, Henry C.		Discharged for disability.		20	May 27, '61	Aug. 19, '61

CORPORALS.				
CHARLES E. HAYS. ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
FEDOR HEINITZ.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	29	Sept. 1, '63	June 7, '64
MUSICIANS.				
JOHN COLE. ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	Sept. 2, '63	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.				
BAGOR, EZRA	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	28	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
BAINES, SAMUEL I. ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
BEATTY GEORGE.	Transferred to Co. H. 18 Vet. Res. Corps. Feb. 14, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.	32	Sept. 19, '63	July 21, '65
BRAW FREDERICK	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	Sept. 21, '63	June 7, '64
BRESEE, VANHUERAL ...	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	July 14, '63	June 7, 64
BROWN, JOHN M.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	35	Sept. 1, '63	June 7, 64
CLARK, EDWIN J.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	29	Aug. 13, '63	June 7, '64
CLARK, SAMUEL W	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	26	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
COLBURN, OLIVER. ..	Discharged for disability.	20	July 15, '63	Dec. 13, '63
CORMACK, JOHN ...	Transferred to the Navy.	25	Aug. 31, '63	Apl. 26, '64
CONNORS, JOHN O ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	27	Sept. 22, '63	June 7, '64
CORBETT, PATRICK.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	Sept. 19, '63	June 7, '64
CORCORAN, JOHN ...	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	23	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
CREAGH, JAMES.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	35	Sept. 21, '63	June 7, '64
CROWLEY, JOHN ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	July 23, '63	June 7, '64
DAVIS, WILLIAM. ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	20	Sept. 22, '63	June 7, '64
DIEDERLING, AUGUST	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols,	30	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	C.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Dolan, Michael.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		27	Sept. 25, '63	June 7, '64
Doty, Peter.....		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	July 15, '63	June 7, '64
Downer, Charles.		Died of disease, buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 1065.		22	July 14, '63	Nov. 25, '63
Doyle, Joseph.		Discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of the Wilderness.		23	Sept. 21, '63	— '64
Drew, George I.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		20	July 30, '63	June 7, '64
Findlay, James..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	Aug. 4, '63	June 7, '64
Garnham, Robert		Died of disease.		27	Aug. 10, '63	Oct. 30, '63
Gibbs, Azra B.		Discharged for disability.		33	Aug. 4, '63	Oct. 17, '63
Graill, William...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		20	Sept. 19, '63	June 7, '64
Guild, August D. C....		Killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.		26	July 13, '63	May 10, '64
Guyon, William..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		24	Sept. 19, '63	June 7, '64
Hamilton, John		Transferrd to the Navy.		25	Aug. 31, '63	Apl. 26, '64
Havens, Levi.		Killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.		26	July 20, '63	May 10, '64
Hodges, Amos		Died of disease.		30	July 7, '63	Nov. 30, '63
Holland, George W		Discharged for disability.		24	July 14, '63	Mch. 10, '64
Horn, Edward.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		35	Sept. 1, '63	June 7, '64
Howard, John B.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		32	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
Hubbard, Elisha.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		22	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
Hubbard, Francis.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		25	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
Huntington, Henry I....		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		24	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
Hyland, John.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		23	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
Johnson, John		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		24	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
Johnston, John		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		28	Aug. 31, '63	Mch. 12, '64
Jones, Joseph.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		22	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
Kramer, Fidel.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		24	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
Knoche, Alfred.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		25	Sept. 3, '63	June 7, '64
Lewis, James N		Transferred to the 97th, and to Co. C. 94th N. Y. Vols.; discharged for wounds received at Petersburg, June 18, '64.		18	Sept. 2, '63	June 8, '65

MARTIN, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
McKENNA, FRANCIS	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	29	Sept. 19, '63	June 7, '64
MILLER, BENJAMIN	Died of disease.	30	July 15, '63	Dec. 18, '63
MULLER, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
OSBORNE, DANIEL	Killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.	20	Sept. 25, '63	May 12, '64
OFT, JEFFERSON	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	29	Sept. 3, '63	June 7, '64
PECK, LUTHER	Killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.	29	Aug. 14, '63	May 10, '64
RICHARDS ALEXANDER	Prisoner, died, and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 12243.	31	July 20, '63	Dec 7, '64
RIEBEL, CHRISTOPHER	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	33	Sept. 1, '63	June 7, '64
ROGERS, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	28	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
RUBIN, JOSEPH	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Aug. 18, '63	June 7, '64
SCHAFER, GEORGE	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Spottsylvania; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Grave No. 4253.	21	Sept. 21, '63	May 19, '64
SHAW STEPHEN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
SHEPARD, THOMAS D	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
SHERIDAN, THOMAS	Discharged for disability (shot himself in hand).	25	Sept. 21, '63	Apl. 21, '64
THIEL, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	24	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
WALKER, BENJAMIN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
WEILAND, GEORGE	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
WILKINS, JOSEPH	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	July 16, '63	June 7, '64
WILSON, JOHN	Transferred to the Navy.	24	Aug. 31, '63	Apl. 19, '64

COMPANY D.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

JOHN W DAVIS, aged 27; Captain, Sept. 16, 1859; resigned July 31, 1861.

EDMUND R. GREENE, aged 29; First Lieutenant, Sept. 16, 1859; Captain, Aug. 5, 1861; resigned May 22, 1862.

RALPH A. LANNING, aged 26; Sergeant, May 27, 1861; First Lieutenant, Jan. 17; Captain, May 22; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam, Dec. 12, 1862.

FREDERICK GUYER, aged 31; Second Lieutenant, Company B, April 30, 1861; Captain Company D, Dec. 12, 1862; wounded, "foot amputated," and prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; mustered out Sept. 21, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

JAMES B. VAN BEUREN, aged 36; Second Lieutenant, May 27; First Lieutenant, Aug 5, 1861; resigned Jan. 13, 1862.

HENRY P. CLARE, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers.

HENRY OSGOOD, aged 20; Corporal, May 27, 1861; Sergeant, —; First Lieutenant, Dec. 13, 1862; died of wounds, "before muster," received at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Jan. 15, 1863.

FRANK I. PAGE, aged 25; Sergeant, Company G, May 27, 1861; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; First Lieutenant, Company D, Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from May 7 to June 23, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, aged 25; Sergeant, May 27; Second Lieutenant, Aug. 5; detailed to the Signal Corps Aug. 27, 1861; discharged by promotion, March —, 1863; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

CHARLES M. REYNOLDS, aged 26; Private, Company F May 27, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Company D, July 28, 1863; killed at the Battle of Laurel Hill.

NAME AND RANK.	CO	REMARKS.	D.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.						
FRANK G. AIMS.		Sergeant, —; died of disease.		19	May 27, '61	Dec. 9, '61
BERNARD. BAYERLE.		Sergeant, —; discharged for disability.		21	May 27, '61	June 20, '62
LEONARD W. BENHAM. ...		Sergeant; discharged by promotion, see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		19	May 27, '61	Nov 2, '62
GEORGE E. BURNHAM .. .		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		21	Aug. 13, '61	Aug. 29, '64
WILLIAM CHAVE..		Discharged for disability.		20	May 27, '61	May 25, '63
L. AUGUSTUS KOHLY		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		23	May 27, '61	Nov. 4, '61
CHARLES B. LAMB. ...		Sergeant, —; discharged for disability.		20	May 27, '61	Jan. 9, '63
WILLIAM MCCANCE.		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the company.		25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MICHAEL A. MCNAMARA. .		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N.Y. Vols.		24	Sept. 30, '62	June 7, '64
WILLIAM A. RICE.		Sergeant, —; discharged for disability.		19	May 27, '61	July 3, '62
ISAAC SEYMOUR, JR.		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		20	May 27, '61	Oct. 15, '61
CHARLES D. SINCLAIR. ...		Sergeant, —; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		20	Aug. 8, '61	Aug. 12, '64
GEORGE WATSON, JR.		Sergeant, —; discharged by promotion.		21	Sept. 13, '62	Jan. 16, '64
LUCIUS C. WING.		Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania; mustered out with the company.		22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
CORPORALS.						
JULIEN E. ALLIEN		Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company I.		19	May 27, '61	May 22, '62
THOS. J. CORBIN .		Corporal, —; mustered out with the company.		19	May 27, '61	June 23, 64
ADAM GEIB.		Corporal, —; mustered out with the company.		19	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
WILLIAM H. GILBERT		Corporal, —; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		20	Aug. 9, '61	Aug. 12, '64
JOHN B. GRAVES.		Corporal, —; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		20	Aug. 8, '61	Dec. 31, '62

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	D.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
James A. Johnston. ..		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		31	May 27, '61	Oct. 5, '61
Daniel W. Lee. ...		Discharged by promotion.		23	May 27, '61	Nov. 29, '61
William Salter.		Corporal —; discharged for disability.		24	May 27, '61	Mch. 8, '63
Sidney J. Vredenburgh.. ..		Corporal —; transfered to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		21	Aug. 1, '61	Aug. 2, '64
MUSICIANS.						
Hezekiah Springer..... ..		Transferred to Company E.		15	July 17, '61	Oct. 10, '61
John H. Johnson		Discharged for disability.		19	Aug. 26, '61	Feb. 3, '63
PRIVATES.						
Amory, James W ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged for disability.		22	Aug. 1, '61	June 27, '64
Askwith, James.		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		19	May 27, '61	Jan. 12, '63
Beers, Jacob H.		Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		30	May 27, '61	Jan. 10, '63
Benson, Demilt S. ..		Discharged for disability.		25	Aug. 1, '61	June 18, '62
Briggs, Henry W		Discharged for disability.		27	May 27, '61	May 4, '62
Brinckerhoff, James T ..		Discharged for disability.		19	May 27, '61	Jan. 17, '62
Butler, John.		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		20	May 27, '61	Feb. 13, '63
Butler, William F		Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.		23	Aug. 21, '61	Aug. 30, '62
Carson, John.. ..		Discharged for disability.		19	Aug. 8, '61	Nov. 7, '62
Cashman, William. ...		Transferred to the Signal Corps.		25	Aug. 8, '61	Aug. 1, '63
Cassidy, Thomas.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		28	Aug. 8, '61	Aug. 8, '64
Clarke, William F		Discharged for disability.		21	May 27, '61	Aug. 25, '61
Coleman, George B. .		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; discharged by promotion.		22	May 27, '61	Mch. 12, '63
Dean, Herman B.		Discharged for disability.		22	May 27, '61	Aug. 19, '61
Delany, Michael. ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		37	July 3, '62	June 7, '64
Dolan, John B.. ..		Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company A.		24	May 27, '61	Mch. 1, '63

DOMINICK, CHARLES C ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term	19	Aug. 1, '61	Aug. 2, '64
DURBROW, WASHINGTON ..	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	21	May 27, '61	Jan. 1, '63
DURNIN, EUGENE.	Discharged by promotion.	24	May 27, '61	Dec. 10, '62
FISHER, EDWARD T...	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	24	Aug. 20, '61	May 4, '63
GARDINER, HORACE H. ..	Discharged by promotion.	20	Aug. 1, '61	Aug. 5, '62
GARDINER, JOHN L.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	19	Aug. 24, '61	Aug. 5, '62
GARRISON, ROBERT D	Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.	32	Aug. 8, '61	Aug. 30, '62
GESNER, CHARLES H. ..	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	19	May 27, '61	Nov. 4, '61
GLEASON, LEROY . ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Sept. 1, '62	June 7, '64
GRAY, WILLIAM. .. .	Transferred by promotion, March 19, 1863; Hospital Steward U. S. A.; discharged at expiration of term.	25	May 27, '61	Dec. 17, '66
HENRIQUES, DAVID ..	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	22	May 27, '61	Aug. 27, '61
HIBBARD, WILLIAM H.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	Aug. 1, '61	June 7, '64
HULL, CHARLES H	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; mustered out with the company.	19	May 27, '61	June 3, '64
HYATT, GEORGE E.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	19	Aug. 1, '61	Aug. 2, '64
ISAACS, MONTEFIORE	Discharged by promotion.	20	May 27, '61	Aug. 4, '62
*JAQUES, JOHN WESLEY	Transferred to the Navy, Feb. 17, '62; returned to the company —; wounded at the Battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	34	Aug. 1, '61	Aug. 2, '64
JONES FENNIMORE P	Discharged for disability.	23	May 27, '61	July 21, '62
KENNERER, ISAAC B.. . .	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; mustered out with the company.	23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
KENNIE, JOHN R.	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	Aug. 8, '61
KING, WILLIAM H. ...	Discharged for disability.	21	Aug. 21, '61	Apl. 2, '62
LAMBERT, FRANCIS. ..	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	28	May 27, '61	Oct. 24, '62
LEAYCRAFT, THOMAS J .. .	Discharged for disability.	18	Mch. 14, '62	June 8, '62
LEQUAY ORVILLE.	Died of disease.	34	Aug. 27, '62	Oct. 18, '63
LESLIE, ALEXANDER. ...	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; discharged for wounds, "foot amputated," received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	19	Aug. 1, '61	July 29, '64

*Author of a history of the regiment, which was published in the year 1865.

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	D.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
LEWIS, J. WOODRUFF.		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		24	May 27, '61	Dec. 13, '61
LOHN, GEORGE.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		19	Aug. 1, '61	Dec. 28, '62
LYON, EDWARD E. ..		Discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	Sept. 22, '61
MALLOY, WILLIAM. ..		Discharged for disability.		20	Feb. 27, '62	June 8, '62
MARTIN, JAMES..		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		23	Aug. 15, '61	Dec. 15, '62
MARTIN, JAMES J ...		Discharged for disability.		19	Aug. 1, '61	Sept. —, '62
MAURICE, SAMUEL.		Discharged for disability.		21	Aug. 1 '61	Feb. 4, '63
MCKEE, WILLIAM.		Mustered out with the company.		24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MCNALLY, SAMUEL. ...		Discharged by promotion.		24	May 27, '61	Oct. 21, '62
MILES, ALFRED.		Discharged for disability		19	Aug. 13, '62	Oct. 3, '63
MOLLESON, THEOPHILUS M.. ...		Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		19	May 27, '61	Oct. 26, '61
MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER....		Mustered out with the company.		22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MOSHER, THEODORE G.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term, by order No. 26 of the War Dept.		22	Feb. 25, '62	May 29, '65
MYKINS, THOMAS W		Killed at the Battle of Antietam.		22	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '62
NETTLEMAN, EUGENE.		Prisoner July 2, 1863; and June 18, 1864; discharged by order No. 77 A. G. O. dated Apl. 28, 1865.		26	Apl. 1, '62	Oct. 25, '65
NICE, WILLIAM. ..		Detailed to the Signal Corps Aug. 7, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols; discharged at expiration of term.		20	Aug. 8, '61	June 28, '65
OHL, WILLIAM H.		Discharged for disability.		19	May 27, '61	June 23, '61
PHELPS, JAMES H ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		20	Aug. 8, '61	Aug. 12, '64
PHELPS, JOHN S.		Killed at the Battle of Antietam.		20	Aug. 8, '61	Sept. 17, '62
POLLOCK, JOSEPH B ..		Discharged for disability.		25	May 27, '61	July 29, '61
POLLOCK, THOMAS C. ..		Accidentally killed near Bordentown, N. J.; buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.		22	May 27, '61	May 27, '61
PRICE, EDWARD A.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		19	May 27, '61	Dec. 18, '62
RING, FRANCIS M		Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		20	May 27, '61	June 8, '61
RITSCHY, JACOB. .. ..,		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to Co. A 14th Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863; detailed at the headquarters of Gen. Grant; discharged at expiration of term.		18	Aug. 14, '62	Aug. 14, '65

ROBERTS, PHILLIP R.	Discharged by promotion.	20	May 27, '61	Oct. 31, '61
RODGERS, LEONARD.	Died of disease.	25	Aug. 21, '61	Dec. 25, '61
RYAN, BERNARD	Transferred to the Navy.	25	Sept. 12, '62	Apl. 17, '64
RYDER, WILLIAM S.	Reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	19	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
SCHERMERHORN, HORACE.	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; mustered out with the company.	23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
SCHREIBER, JOHN	Discharged for disability.	19	Aug. 26, '61	July 3, '63
SELHEIMER, DAVID C.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	20	May 27, '61	Oct. 23, '61
SEYMOUR, FITZ-JAMES.	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	June 28, '62
SIMONSON, CORNELIUS A.	Discharged by promotion.	19	May 27, '61	Sept. 21, '62
SINCLAIR, JAMES M.	Discharged for disability	19	Aug. 8, '61	Feb. 9, '63
SPRINGER, JOHN W.	Reënlisted; see Company L.	19	Aug. 19, '61	Feb. 14, '64
STEIN, CHRISTOPHER.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	Nov 2, '62	June 7, '64
STILES, ANDREW B.	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company L.	19	May 27, '61	Sept. 1, '61
STREET, HENRY	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam and Fredericksburg; supposed killed.	23	Aug. 20, '61	Dec. 13, '62
TAYLOR, ASA W	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	26	May 27, '61	Dec. 30, '62
TAYLOR, JOHN G.	Detailed as Medical Storekeeper U S. A., July 20, 1861; discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	Mch. 5, '64
THERRIOTT, ALFRED J	Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.	22	May 27, '61	June 8, '61
VAN BEUREN, CHARLES T	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	Apl. 26, '62
VAN BEUREN, WILLIAM H.	Killed at the Battle of Antietam; buried in Cemetery at West Hoboken, N. J.	20	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '62
VAN SICKLEN, SAMUEL.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	19	Aug. 1, '61	June 4, '63
VAN VALKENBURGH, TREMAIN W.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; mustered out with the company.	22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
VREDENBURGH, JOHN	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	Feb. 20, '63
WALL, THEODORE M.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	18	May 27, '61	Sept. 11, '63
WEAVER, NICHOLAS W	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	Sept. 18, '62	June 7, '64
WHEELOCK, ERASTUS.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	38	Sept. 19, '62	Feb. 25, '64
WHITE, CARTER S.	Discharged for disability.	19	May 27, '61	Aug. 9, '61
WHITE, ROBERT H.	Discharged for wounds, "foot amputated," received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	18	July 29, '61	Apl. 23, '63

Name and Rank.	CO. Remarks. D.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
WIGHT, FREDERICK M. ...	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the 2nd Batt. Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 22, 1863; discharged at expiration of term Aug. 9, 1864; Reënlisted Co. D, 18th Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 21, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.	18	Aug. 9, '61	Nov. 21, '65
WILSON, CHARLES H.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; mustered out with the company.	23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
YATES, SAMUEL H. ...	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	.. '61

RECRUITS OF 1863-1864.

CORPORALS.

JOHN BURNS.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	25	Sept. 22, '63	June 7, '64
JOHN K. CHASE. ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	26	Sept. 22, '63	June 7, '64
WILLIAM HOOD. ..	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	34	Sept. 21, '63	May 6, '64
HENRY STONE.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	July 3, '63	June 7, '64
WINFIELD S. WYCKOFF	Killed at the Battle of Laurel Hill.	20	Sept. 22, '63	May 8, '64

PRIVATES.

AEPON, AMZI. ..	Died of disease at Liberty, Va.		.. ..	Nov. 15, '63
BARTON, JAMES B. ..	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Laurel Hill.	25	July 28, '63	May 10, '64
BLAIR, GEORGE.	Prisoner —; died at Richmond.	20	July 7, '63	Nov. 7, '63
BOSS, GEORGE. ..	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	31	Sept. 22, '63	Mch. 9, '64
CARVER, THOMAS...	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	28	Feb. 16, '64	June 7, '64
CRAM, JOSEPH. ..	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Culpeper. Grave No. 138.	38	July 16, '63	Apl. 18, '64
CROSSMAN, GEORGE H. ..	Killed at the Battle of Cold Harbor.	29	July 7, '63	June 1, '64
CURRIE, THOMAS.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64

DE LONG, ABRAM	Discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of the Wilderness.	30	July 7, '63	..	'64
DOLAN, JOHN	Discharged for disability.	35	Aug. 28, '63	Jan. 18, '64	
DONOHUE, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 17, '63	June 7, '64	
ENGLISH, JOHN	Killed at the Battle of Cold Harbor.	19	July 14, '63	June 1, '64	
FRENCH, PETER	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	Aug. 1, '63	June 7, '64	
HAND, THOMAS	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	Sept. 22, '63	June 7, '64	
HAWLEY, GEORGE W.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 21, '63	June 7, '64	
HEARNE, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	34	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64	
HEATH, ISAAC	Died of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness; buried in the Nat. Cem'y at Alexandria. Grave No. 2024.	49	July 21 '63	June 3, '64	
INGALLS, FLETCHER J	Died of disease.	20	July 7, '63	Nov 21, '63	
KEARNEY, MICHAEL	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	29	July 14. '63	June 7, '64	
KELLY WILLIAM H	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	31	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64	
KENNEDY, JAMES	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 27, '63	June 7, '64	
MADDEN, LAWRENCE	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	29	July 11, '63	June 7, '64	
MCCARTY, JOHN	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	25	Feb. 29, '64	June 7, '64	
MCGINNIS, WILLIAM	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64	
MCINTIRE, DAVID	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 7, '63	June 7, '64	
MCKENZIE, ELIJAH	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 7, '63	June 7, '64	
MEA, JOHN W	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	July 14, '63	June 7, '64	
MILLER, HERMAN	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	27	Sept. 10, '63	June 7, '64	
MULLEN, EDWARD	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	Sept. 21, '63	June 7 '64	
MURPHY, PATRICK	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	45	Aug. 26, '63	June 7, '64	
NELSON, WILLIAM	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	July 7, '63	June 7, '64	
NEWLING, JAMES	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Dec. 28, '63	June 7, 64	
NEWLING, JOSEPH T	Died of wounds, "leg amputated," received at the Battle of the Wilderness; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Culpeper. Grave No. 75.	44	July 14. '63	Feb. 28, '65	

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	D.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Newton, L. M.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		20	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Phelps, Hiram V		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Purcell, William B.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		19	Feb. 16, '64	June 7, '64
Quest, John P		Discharged for disability.		35	Sept. 21, '63	Dec. 17, '63
Rittenhouse, Ferdinand.		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		21	Aug. 28, '63	Mch. 9, '64
Ryan, John		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		26	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Shean, Patrick.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		26	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
Sisson, Amasa. ...		Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Arlington, Grave No. 7041.		31	July 7, '63	Nov. 15, '63
Smade, William.		Prisoner Oct. 15, 1863; died and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 7628.		19	July 28, '63	Sept. 2, '64
Smith, Amasa. ...		Prisoner—; died and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 11371.		20	July 28, '63	Oct. 23, '64
Squire, Boynton. ...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		24	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Stone, Andrew		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		18	Sept. 21, '63	June 7, '64
Stowell, George N.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		26	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Torrence, Adonis.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		25	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Town, Henry H. ...		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		23	July 23, '63	June 7, '64
Vail, John		Prisoner—; and died at Richmond.		38	Sept. 21, '63	Dec. 23, '63
View, Alexander....		Killed at the Battle of Laurel Hill.		29	July 27, '63	May 8, '64
Whittaker, Leroy ...		Discharged for disability.		20	Sept. 12, '63	Apl. 25, '64
Wickham, John D ...		Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.		24	July 7, '63	May 6, '64
Wright, George R. ...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		19	July 27, '63	June 7, '64
Wood, William..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		24	July 23, '63	June 7, '64

COMPANY E.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

HENRY C. SMITH, aged 39; Captain, April 27; resigned Nov. 30, 1861.

EDWARD SHANLY aged 24; Private, May 27; Captain, Dec. 9, 1861; honorably discharged Dec 12 1862.

LAWRENCE M. WHITNEY. aged 25; Private Company F May 27, 1861; First Lieutenant Company E. Jan. 8, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; Captain Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from Feb. 1, 1863, to June 23, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

HENRY S. BROOKS, aged 25; Second Lieutenant, March 27, 1861; First Lieutenant April 13; resigned Oct. 13, 1861.

WILLIAM P. GALBRAITH, aged 24; Second Lieutenant, April 13; First Lieutenant, Oct. 12, 1861; resigned Feb. 22, 1862.

FRANK C. ALGER, aged 25; Sergeant, May 27; First Sergeant, Nov. 14, 1861; First Lieutenant, Feb. 22; honorably discharged Sept. 21, 1862.

THOMAS W HOWARD, aged 25; Private Company F May 27; Corporal, —, 1861; Sergeant, —, 1862; First Lieutenant Company E. Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

THOMAS LAYTON, aged 29; Private, May 27; Corporal, —; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 9, 1861; died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

E. FRANKLIN JORDAN, aged 25; Private, May 27, Commissary Sergeant, Nov. 28, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	E.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.						
JOHN E. COLVILLE. ...	..	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		24	May 27, '61	Dec. 20, '61
JOHN, J. CONNERY ...		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		24	May 27, '61	Sept. 1, '63
ROBERT F. COOKE.	..	Discharged by promotion; see officers of Company F		23	May 27, '61	Oct. 20, '63
THOMAS J. DAVIS.	..	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; mustered out with the company.		35	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JOHN DONAHUE.		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; discharged for disability.		24	May 27, '61	Dec. 9, '62
WILLIAM T. GOULD. ...	..	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; mustered out with the company.		26	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
WILLIAM HENDERSON. ..	..	Sergeant, —, 1862; died of wounds received at the Battle of Cold Harbor; buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.		22	May 27 '61	June 11, '64
JOSEPH C. HOPPER.	..	Discharged for disability; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		22	May 27, '61	Oct. 9, '62
JOHN C. LIMBECK. ...	..	Sergeant, Feb. 4, 1862; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		23	May 27, '61	Dec. 4, '62
STEPHEN MARVIN	..	Discharged for disability.		26	May 27, '61	Aug. 9, '62
EDWIN L. REID.		Discharged by promotion.		29	May 27, '61	Nov. 14, '61
JAMES E. SPRAGUE.	.	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; mustered out with the company.		20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JOSIAH C. TERWILLIGER. ...	.	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; mustered out with the company		21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
CORPORALS.						
CHARLES H. BLADEN ...	...	Corporal, —; mustered out with the company.		21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
CHARLES A. BURT		Corporal, —; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		19	May 27, '61	Dec. 19, '61
JOHN J. COLLINS.		Corporal, —; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		19	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 3, '64
ALONZO A. CRAW ..	...	Died of disease.		23	May 27, '61	Aug. 4, '62
J. CLEMENT DISOSWAY		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		21	May 27, '61	Oct. 27, '62
THOMAS DIXON ..		Corporal, —; discharged for disability.		24	May 27, '61	July 9, '61
PETER A. ESTERLY		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862, and the Wilderness, May 6; mustered out with the company.		19	May 27, '61	June 23, '64

DAVID GILLAN	Corporal, — ; mustered out with the company.	21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
FREDERICK E. HALE	Corporal, — ; discharged for disability.	45	May 27, '61	Nov. 25, '61
EDWARD W. KING	Corporal, — ; discharged for disability.	29	May 27, '61	Mch. 12, '62
PETER A. LYNCH	Corporal, —, 1862; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862.	24	May 27, '61	Oct. 22, '62
GEORGE W. SALTER	Corporal, Sept. 15, 1861; transferred for promotion by order No. 548 of the War Dept. Dec. 10, 1863; Sergeant, General Service, U. S. A.; discharged at expiration of term.	20	May 27, '61	Mch. 31, '64
DAVID SANDS	Corporal, — ; transferred to the Navy. "for service on the Mississippi river."	23	May 27, '61	Feb. 17, '62
CHARLES SAVARD	Corporal, — ; mustered out with the company.	24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
ALBERT WILKINSON	Corporal, — ; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862.	19	May 24, '61	Nov. —, '62
JOHN WILLIAMS	Corporal, — ; died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 619.	24	May 27, '61	Dec. 10, '62
MUSICIANS.				
HEZEKIAH SPRINGER	Transferred from Company D, Oct. 10, 1861; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	15	July 17, '61	Sept. 1, '63
PRIVATES.				
BEAUCHÉ, AUGUST O	Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.	25	May 27, '61	Aug. 30, '62
BEERS, HENRY WARD	Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.	23	May 27, '61	June 16, '61
BLAKELOCK, RICHARD J	Transferred to the Adjutant General's Office and by order of the War Dept. mustered out.	25	Aug. 11, '61	Mch. 9, '64
BROWN, ARCHIBALD	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	25	May 27, '61	Jan. 16, '63
CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD	Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	20	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 3, '64
CHADEAYNE, HENRY A	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	23	May 27, '61	Oct. 12, '62
COFFIN, FRANK W	Mustered out with the company	21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
CONKLIN, NATHANIEL A	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	20	May 27, '61	Dec. 25, '62

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	E.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
COOK, MOSES F ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		25	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 3, '64
COOK, WILLIAM H.		Discharged for disability.		21	May 27, '61	Oct. 20, '62
DEVINS, JOHN J		Discharged for disability.		21	May 27, '61	Dec. 20, '62
ENNERVER, JOSEPH S..		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the 20th Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 12, 1863; discharged at expiration of term.		23	Apl. 20, '61	June 20, '64
FATON, AUGUSTUS. ..		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		19	July 11, '61	Dec. 14, '62
FARGO, ELANSON J.. ..		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		21	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 3, '64
FLOYD, SAMUEL...		Discharged for disability.		45	May 27, '61	July 1, '62
FREDERICK, WILLIAM		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		22	July 11, '61	Sept. 1, '63
FREEMAN, MATTHEW F ..		Died of disease.		24	May 27, '61	Sept. 11, '63
HALE, WILLIAM E... ..		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		26	May 27, '61	Oct. 8, '62
HEFFERN, GEORGE...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		24	Oct. 9, '61	Oct. 3, '64
HEMMA, T. JEFFERSON ..		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		21	Oct. 5, '61	Jan. 24, '64
HENNION, THOMAS M.		Mustered out with the company.		25	May 27, '61	Jan. 23, '64
HINTON, HENRY L..		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps		22	May 27, '61	Dec. 1, '63
HODGES, GEORGE H.		Discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	Jan, —, '62
HOLMES, JOSEPH H. ..		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		34	May 27, '61	Nov. 20 '61
HOPPER, JOHN J		Discharged for disability.		22	May 27, '61	Jan. 23, '63
HOUSEMAN, MATTHEW or NICHOLAS V		Discharged for disability.		21	May 27, '61	Feb. 17, '62
HOW, W. STORER. ..		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		31	May 27, '61	Mch. 22, '64
HOWELL, ISAAC.		Died of disease; buried in New York Bay Cemetery, N. J.		18	Oct. 5, '61	Dec. 23, '61
JEFFERS, EDWARD J.		Discharged for disability.		22	May 27, '61	June 3, '62
JORDAN, ALBERT F		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		27	Aug. 6, '62	May 30, '65
LE ROY, ALPHONSE....		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; mustered out with the company.		24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
LEWIS, ALBERT.....		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		23	Aug. 16, '62	Dec 13, '62

LYONS, CHARLES F	Discharged for disability.	39	Oct. 26, '62	Mch. 12, '63
MALONE, JOHN	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Soldier's Home, D. C. Grave No. 1301.	20	May 27, '61	Dec. 31, '62
MARSHALL, CHARLES.	Discharged for disability	20	Oct. 4, '61	June 20, '62
MCCREARY ARCHIBALD	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	21	Oct. 5, '61	Apl. 7, '63
MCDADE, CHARLES.	Mustered out with the company.	25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MCKENZIE, GERARD L.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	23	May 27, '61	May 27, '62
MCKENZIE, JOHN H.	Discharged for disability	22	May 27, '61	Mch. 1, '64
MORGAN, DAVID A.	Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	23	Oct. 5, '61	Dec. 13, '62
MORGAN, WILLIAM J	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	Oct. 9, '62
NEVIUS, EDWARD W	Discharged for disability.	18	May 27, '61	Oct. 17, '62
NODINE, WILLIAM H	Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	Mch. 14, '63
NORTHROP, PHILLIP	Discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	Mch. 14, '63
PARKINSON, WILLIAM T	Died of disease.	32	May 27, '61	Dec. 12, '61
PATTERSON, SAMUEL S.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	21	July 21, '61	July 22, '64
PAYNE, CHARLES.	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	Nov —, '61
PEALE, GEORGE M.	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	—	May 27, '61	Feb. 16, '63
PENROSE, EDWARD B	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; mustered out with the company.	21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
PETERS, CLARENCE CHARLES.	Discharged by orders No. 95 of the Military District of Washington.	23	May 27, '61	June 3, '62
RAWLEY, THOMAS.	Discharged for disability.	28	May 27, '61	Mch. 14, '63
READY, CHARLES	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	Dec. —, '61
RIGGS, GEORGE S.	Discharged for disability.	32	May 27, '61	Nov. 26, '62
RILEY, JOHN	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	27	Aug. 6, '62	Oct. 5, '62
ROYCE, EDWARD G.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	19	May 27, '61	Oct. 5, '62
SCOTT, JAMES A.	Discharged for disability.	19	May 27, '61	Mch. 22, '63
SCOTT, SAMUEL.	Wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	19	Oct. 5, '61	June —, '63
SIMMONDS, LEMUEL.	Discharged for disability.	24	Oct. 5, '61	Mch. 2, '63
SIMPSON, WILLIAM M.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	22	May 27, '61	Oct. 29, '62
SITLER, J. W	Discharged for disability.	30	May 27, '61	July 26, '61
SMITH, GEORGE F	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	July 18, '61
SMITH, HENRY H.	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	July —, '61

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	E.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Smith, William H.		Discharged for disability.		29	May 27, '61	Nov. 22, '61
Stainburn, James W		Discharged by order of Gen. McClellan.		18	May 27, '61	Nov. 29, '61
Stewart, Archibald..		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		20	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 2, '64
Sykes, Benjamin C..		Discharged for disability.		29	Aug. 11, '62	May 30, '63
Teale, George M...		Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		25	May 27, '61	Mch. 31, '63
Teller, Lawrence. ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		22	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 3, '64
Terry, Addison F ...		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		18	May 27, '61	Sept. 1, '63
Trittenback, Joseph J		Discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	Sept. 15, '62
Van Schaick, Dunnelle.		Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; transferred to the Signal Corps, Nov. 1, 1863; discharged at expiration of term.		19	Sept. 30, '62	June 24, '65
Voorhis, Daniel....		Discharged for disability.		30	May 27, '61	Apl. 7, '63
Wagner, Rufus C. ...		Died of disease, buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Loudon Park, Baltimore, Grave No. 426.		21	May 27, '61	Dec. 31, '61
Wilkins, Charles F H.		Discharged for disability.		24	May 27, '61	July 25, '61
Wright, George A. ..		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		25	May 27, '61	Jan. 11, '64
Yeomans, J ...		Died of disease.		18	Oct. 11, '61	Dec. 15, '61

RECRUITS OF 1863–1864.

SERGEANTS.						
John Willson		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	Aug. 18, '63	June 7, '64
CORPORALS.						
Charles Bennett...		Transferred to the Navy.		39	Aug. 25, '63	Apl. 19, '64

WILLIAM H. FERGUSON ...	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	30	Aug. 31, '63	Dec 12, '63
THOMAS MOORE.	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	32	July 17, '63	May 6, '64
ALBERT F SMITH	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	30	July 16, '63	June 7, '64
BERNICE WASHBURN	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	44	July 16, '63	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.				
BURNSIDE, JAMES	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	32	Aug. 12, '63	June 7, '64
CALDWELL, JOHN H.	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	24	Aug. 11, '63	May 6, '64
CAMPBELL, JAMES.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 22, '63	June 7, '64
CANTY JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	Aug. 12, '63	June 7, '64
COX, JAMES	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	36	July 27, '63	June 7, '64
COYNE, MARTIN	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 21, '63	June 7, '64
COZZINS, THOMAS	Killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.	41	July 6, '63	May 12, '64
DENVER, PATRICK	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	40	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
DOUGHERTY JOHN	Prisoner, —; died and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 4650.	20	Aug. 25, '63	Aug. 3, '64
ELLIOTT, GEORGE H	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	29	Aug. 11, '63	June 7, '64
ELLISON, HERMAN	Killed at the Battle of Cold Harbor.	23	Aug. 1, '63	June 2, '64
FELTON, LIVINGSTON	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Culpeper, Grave No. 189.	27	July 14, '63	Oct. 8, '63
FORBES, DUNCAN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	28	Aug. 11, '63	June 7, '64
GALLIVANI, THOMAS. ...	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
GERNER, ANTONI.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	25	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
GILLETT DAVID F	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	31	Aug. 3, '63	May 6, '64
HARDING, HENRY	Discharged by order of Gen. Meade.	44	Aug. 28, '63	Apl. 19, '64
HERZOG, FERDINAND ...	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Arlington, Grave No. 498.	28	Aug. 24, '63	May 31, '64
HURD, WILLIAM O	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 29, '63	June 7, '64
KLINE, LOUIS.	Died of disease; buried in the Nat, Cemetery at Culpeper, Grave No. 188.	40	Aug. 24, '63	Oct. 4, '63
KNOX, GEORGE.	Discharged for disability.	25	July 14, '63	Feb. 27, '64

Name and Rank.	Co.	Remarks.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
KNOX, LEWIS.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	33	Aug. 6, '63	June 7 '64
LOBDELL, AUSTIN ..		Discharged for disability.	27	July 14, '63	Feb. 16, '64
MCDONALD, JOHN. ...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	32	July 22, '63	June 7, '64
MCGRATH, WILLIAM		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	39	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
MILLER, CHARLES.		Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Arlington, Grave No. 212.	23	July 13, '63	May 18, '64
MONNAHAN, JEREMIAH.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	47	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
MUCKEY, NORMAN		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols. and to Co. I, 3d Vet. Res. Corps; discharged at expiration of term.	29	Aug. 14, '63	Aug. 4, '65
PALMER, SAMUEL K. ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	Sept. 19, '63	June 7. '64
PERRO, JULIUS. .		Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Culpeper, Grave No. 297.	32	July 29, '63	Dec. 16, '63
PIERCE, RUFUS.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	29	Aug. 11, '63	June 7, '64
PLASS, LEWIS..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	34	Aug. 11, '63	June 7, '64
POOL, EDWIN J		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 29, '63	June 7, '64
REMMO, LEWIS. ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	43	July 15, '63	June 7, '64
RENNIS, JOSEPH. ...		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	31	Aug. 26, '63	Mch. 12, '64
RUSSELL, ROBERT ...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	30	July 29, '63	June 7, '64
RYAN, ANDREW		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	Aug. 5, '63	June 7, '64
SAGE, HIRAM.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	Aug. 11, '63	June 7, '64
SCHUD, PETER		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	44	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
SHANEY, JOHN		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	41	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
SIMPSON, THOS. B. ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	32	Aug. 5, '63	June 7, '64
STEWARD, DAVID.		Transferred to the Navy.	20	July 26, '63	Apl. 19, '64
STEWART, GEORGE W		Discharged for disability.	26	July 13, 63	Nov. 18, '63
TARBOX, CHARLES F		Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 1042.	23	Aug. 11, '63	Nov. 12, '63
THRÜSS, NATHAN ..		Prisoner, —; died and buried at Richmond.	38	July 7, '63	Jan. 1, '64
VAN AMBER, WILLIAM W		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N.Y Vols.	27	July 14, '63	June 7, '64

WELLS, ADAM.	....	Discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of the Wilderness.	24	Aug. 6, '63	Oct. 1, '64
WHEELER, JOHN	....	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 30, '63	June 7, '64
WHITE, ERASTUS.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 14, '63	June 7, '64

COMPANY F.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff officers, also OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

ANGUS CAMERON, aged 25; Second Lieutenant, June 3; First Lieutenant, Nov. 21, 1861; Captain, Jan. 7, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; honorably discharged April 23, 1863.

JACOB JACOBS, aged 26; Private, May 27, Corporal, May 30, 1861; Sergeant, Feb. 10, First Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; Captain, Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the Company from April 30, 1863, to June 23, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, aged 22; Second Lientenant, April 9; First Lieutenant, June 3; detailed to the Signal Corps Aug. 27; resigned Nov. 21, 1861.

ROBERT G. RUTHERFORD, discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company G.

HENRY E. BUERMEYER, aged 22; Corporal, May 27, 1861; Sergeant, Jan. 7, 1862; First Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; mustered out June 23, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

CHARLES S. STRONG, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers.

ROBERT F COOKE, aged 23; Private Company E, May 27, 1861; Corporal, —; Sergeant, —, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Second Lieutenant Company F, Oct. 1, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	F	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.						
FREDERICK C. ALDEN		Discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	Feb. 11, '63
EDWARD C. ALPHONSE		Sergeant, —; discharged for disability.		32	May 27, '61	Aug. 1, '61
CHARLES A. ARCHER		Corporal, Jan. — Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1863; mustered out with the company		20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JOHN BENNER		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		27	May 27, '61	Dec. 13, '62
JAMES S. BURTIS		Corporal, —; Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the company.		22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
HENRY CUSHING		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		22	May 27, '61	Dec. 28, '61
JOSEPH B. DAVIS		Sergeant. —; Color-Bearer at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Laurel-Hill, Spottsylvania and Cold-Harbor; re-enlisted Feb. 9, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		21	Sept. 5, '61	Feb. 25, '65
SAMUEL C. FRAZEE		Corporal, Jan. 1, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg; Sergeant, —; Color-Bearer; mustered out with the company.		21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
EDWIN W. GREEN		Discharged for disability.		21	May 27, '61	Dec. 14, '61
JOHN H. HENNELL		Discharged by promotion.		23	May 27, '61	Feb. 4, '63
THOMAS W. HOWARD		Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company E.		23	May 27, '61	Oct. 21, '63
REUBEN S. MUNSON		Corporal, —; Sergeant —; discharged for disability.		34	May 27, '61	Sept. 14, '62
ARCHIBALD PENNY		Corporal, Aug. —, 1863; Sergeant, —; killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.		19	May 27, '61	May 6, '64
CHARLES F SPAULDING		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; discharged for wounds. "arm amputated." received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		24	May 27, '61	Jan. 30, '63
ABNER R. STORER		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; discharged for disability.		22	May 27, '61	Feb. 12, '63
DANIEL TRITTENBACK		Sergeant, —; mustered out with the company.		25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JOHN H. WILLIAMS		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; discharged for disability		21	May 27, '61	Mch. 14, '63

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	F	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
CORPORALS.						
ABIJAH F ACKER.		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; Corporal, —; prisoner June 15, 1863; mustered out with the company.		21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
ABRAM F. ACKERMAN ..		Wounded at the Battle of Cedar Mountain; discharged for disability.		26	May 27, '61	May 20, '63
SAMUEL BERRY		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; Corporal, Sept. 15, 1863; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; discharged at expiration of term.		19	Sept. 7, '61	Sept. 6, '64
THOMAS CASSADY		Corporal, —; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the company.		23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
HENRY L. COE.		Corporal, —; discharged for disability.		20	May 27, '61	Sept. 2, '61
LUTHER R. COE. ..		Corporal, —; discharged for disability.		22	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '63
WILLIAM H. COSMAN		Corporal, —; died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		21	May 27, '61	Sept. 24, '62
*STEPHEN M. CRANDELL		Mustered out with the company.		25	May 27, '61	May 31, '64
JAMES DAVISON		Discharged for disability.		25	May 27, '61	Aug. 1, '61
THOMAS L. HANNA. ..		Wounded at the Battles of Antietam and Gettysburg; Corporal, Sept. —, 1863; mustered out with the company; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		19	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
WILLIAM B. OSBORN. ..		Prisoner at Battle of Thoroughfare-Gap; Corporal, —, 1863; mustered out with the company.		20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
WILLIAM SCOTT		Wounded at the Battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg; Corporal, —, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; mustered out with the company.		19	Apl. 20, '61	June 23, '64
WILLIAM L. SIMERS.		Discharged for disability.		24	May 27, '61	Aug. 18, '61
ROBERT A. SODERBERRY.		Transferred by promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		23	May 27, '61	Apl. 14, '63
IRA W STEWARD		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		26	May 27, '61	Aug. 5, '62
GEORGE H. THOMPSON		Corporal, —; mustered out with the company.		19	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
ROLAND H. WITHERS.		Discharged by promotion.		25	May 27, '61	Jan. 4, '63

*Appointed Hospital Steward U. S. A. May 18, 1866; mustered out May 18, 1868.

MUSICIANS.				
GEORGE BOHNENBERGER.	Mustered out with the company.	18	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JOHN ROCKETT	Mustered out with the company.	16	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
PRIVATES.				
ARMSTRONG, THEODORE	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Sept. 30, '61	June 7, '64
ATWELL, WILLIAM C	Discharged by promotion.	23	May 27, '61	Aug. 5, '62
BARNES, EDWARD L	Discharged by promotion ; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	20	Apl. 13, '61	Oct. 22, '61
BARNES, THOMAS S.	Discharged for disability.	21	Apl. 13, '61	Jan. 12, '63
BARNES, WILLIAM J	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company I.	20	May 27, '61	Feb. 8, '63
BISSELL, EUGENE	Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	July 28, '62
BLAKENEY, JACOB M.	Discharged for disability.	24	Sept. 17, '61	Nov. 7, '62
BLAKENEY, JOSEPH W	Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.	18	Oct. 3, '61	Aug. 30, '62
BRIGHAM, JOHN	Discharged for disability.	27	May 27, '61	July 14, '61
BROACH, GEORGE W	Discharged for disability.	20	Oct. 3, '61	Dec. 25, '62
BROACH, JAMES H	Discharged for disability.	—	Sept. 13, '61	Feb. 10, '63
BROWN, ISAAC	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	Sept. 13, '62
CLOUGH, EDWARD H.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	22	May 27, '61	Sept. 21, '63
CUNNINGHAM, RICHARD D	Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	Sept. 2, '61
DOUGHERTY, JAMES H	Discharged for disability.	25	Sept. 5, '61	Nov. 14, '63
DU BELL, JOHN G.	Discharged for disability.	34	May 27, '61	Sept. 2, '61
DUNCAN, JAMES M.	Transferred for promotion by order No. 152 of the War Dept., April 19, 1864; Hospital Steward U S. A.; discharged at expiration of term.	19	May 27, '61	Feb. 19, '73
FISTER, GEORGE H.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	22	Oct. 3, '61	June 7, '64
FLYNN, THOMAS.	Discharged for disability.	21	Oct. 3, '61	Sept. 4, '62
GOODWIN, CHARLES, JR.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	19	Mch. 5, '62	Mch. 13, '63
GRAVES, ORLOW W	Transferred for promotion March 9, 1863; Hospital Steward, U. S. A.; discharged at expiration of term.	19	May 27, '61	June 16, '65
GREEN, THOMAS B.	Discharged by promotion ; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	26	May 27, '61	Sept. 1, '62
HAGGERTY, JOHN W	Discharged for disability; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM	32	May 27, '61	Sept. 2, '61
HALLIDAY JAMES R.	Discharged for disability.	42	May 27, '61	Sept. 13, '63
HAND, SILAS W	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	Jan. 13, '62
HATFIELD, ALFRED R.	Discharged for disability.	19	Oct. 3, '61	Aug. 13, '62

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	F	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Haviland, Thomas G..		Transferred for promotion by order No. 199 of the War Dept. May 2, 1863; Hospital Steward U. S. A.; discharged at expiration of term.		21	Apl. 25, '61	June 30, '74
Heermance, William L.		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		24	May 27, '61	Sept. 20, '61
Hinchman, James H...		Died of disease.		26	May 27, '61	Dec. 22, '61
Hunt, Hiram L.		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the 82nd Co. 2nd. Batt. Vet. Res. Corps; discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		23	May 27, '61	Sept. 15, '63
Huntington, Issac C.		Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company A.		27	May 27, '61	July 5, '62
Hyatt, Joshua E..		Mustered out with the company.		33	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Johnson, Alfred R.		Discharged for disability.		26	May 27, '61	Dec. 15, '62
Kelley, Benjamin F		Discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	June 26, '62
Kemble, Thomas W .		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		37	May 27, '61	Jan. 31, '63
Lathrop, Clarence H. ...		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		21	May 27, '61	Jan. 13, '63
Lincoln, Charles R.		Discharged for disability; see Officers Promoted From.		21	May 27, '61	Nov. 3, '62
Lippett, Ceylon O		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.			Oct. 3, '61	Jan. 5, '63
Lounsberry, Stephen. ..		Discharged for disability.		32	May 27, '61	Sept. 14, '62
Lufberry, George F		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		23	Sept. 23, '61	Nov. 3, '62
Maxwell, George.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; died of wounds received at the siege of Petersburg.		21	Oct. 3, '61	Aug. 9, '64
McNally, Francis C.		Discharged for disability.		22	May 27, '61	Sept. 3, '61
Millspaugh, James L. ..		Discharged by promotion.		19	May 27, '61	Jan. 17, '62
Nesbitt, Charles.		Prisoner, June —, 1863; mustered out with the company		19	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Palmer, Carlton		Discharged by promotion.		32	May 27, '61	Sept. 5, '62
Pancoast, George W		Discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of Antietam.		20	May 27, '61	Dec. 22, '62
Penney, Alfred R		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		18	Oct. 3, '61	Oct. 3, '64
Pinkham, William E.		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		19	Oct. 3, '61	Sept. 15, '63
Prince, William,		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From,		27	May 27, '61	Apl. 4, '63

REANEY, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	24	Oct. 3, '61	Oct. 3, '64
REYNOLDS, CHARLES M.	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company D.	26	May 27, '61	Jan. 9, '64
RUSSELL, CHARLES F.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; mustered out with the company.	20	May 27 '61	June 23, '64
RYDING, WILLIAM T.	Discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	Feb. 7, '63
SHEPPARD, MATTHEW H.	Prisoner and discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	20	Sept. 7, '61	Feb. 9, '63
SIMMONS, DANIEL W., JR.	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to Co. A 1st Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 15, 1863; discharged by order No. 116 of the War Dept.	21	Sept. 6, '62	Aug. 9, '65
STEVES, JACOB W.	Mustered out with the company.	18	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
VALK, LAWRENCE B.	Discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	Nov. 13, '61
VAN NAME, WILLIAM E.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	22	May 27, '61	Dec. 29, '61
VAN WYCK, JOHN H.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	24	Apl. 20, '61	Nov. 10, '62
VAN ZANDT, WASHINGTON	Discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	Dec. 17, '61
WASHBURN, WILLIAM R.	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	Aug. 14, '61
WEEKS, CALEB D.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	24	May 27, '61	Dec. 29, '61
WHITE, ORIAN	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	22	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 27, '62
WHITNEY, LAWRENCE M.	Discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company E.	23	May 27, '61	Feb. 20, '63
WILLIAMS, DAVID B.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	20	Sept. 7, '61	Nov 2, '64
WILSON, WILLIAM	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	Oct. 2, '61	June 7, '64

RECRUITS OF 1863–1864.

CORPORALS.

ROBERT, ELLISON	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
JAMES PHILBROOK	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	27	July 2, '63	June 7, '64
JAMES SMITH	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	24	July 11, '63	June 7, '64

PRIVATES.

BAILEY ERASTUS H.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	18	Dec. 15, '63	June 7, '64

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	F	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Birch, Thomas C.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		34	July 31, '63	June 7, '64
Bowers, Carl.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		35	Aug. 28, '66	June 7, '64
Browning, James.		Prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness; discharged at expiration of term.		28	Aug. 28, '63	June 24, '65
Carney, Augustus W		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		29	Sept. 15, '63	June 7, '64
Casey, Michael.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		23	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
Clark, John		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		45	July 13, '63	Mch. 12, '64
Cole, Robert		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		23	Sept. 15, '63	June 7, '64
Cram, Henry O		Discharged for disability.		34	July 28, '63	Nov. 5, '63
Crowley, Jeremiah.		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Laurel Hill; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Grave No. 480.		21	Aug. 25, '63	May 8, '64
Davis, Edson I.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		42	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Denton, Calvin		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		27	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Denton, Deane F		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		26	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Drake, Morris W.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		24	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
Drew, Alfred F		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		—	July 31, '63	June 7, '64
Eagan, James.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		20	Sept. 11, '63	June 7, '64
Frazer, George H.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	Sept. 15, '63	June 7, '64
Gabele, Phillip		Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.		33	July 15, '63	May 6, '64
Gans, Charles.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		36	Sept. 15, '63	June 7, '64
Goubleman, John		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		30	July 16, '63	June 7, '64
Greene, Ira C		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		35	July 25, '63	June 7, '64
Hockaday, Joseph.		Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery, at Soldiers' Home, D. C. Grave No. 4841.		20	July 7, '63	Dec. 4, '63
Haeger, Robert		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		35	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
Hamilton, Anthony.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols,		27	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Jones, Ralph		Died of disease.		24	July 14, '63	Jan. 22, '64
Lamoy, William H.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		26	July 7, '63	June 7, '64

LAWLER, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	27	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
LOW, CHARLES	Died of disease.	37	Aug. 28, '63	Oct. 6, '63
MAFFITT, EUGENE.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	Sept. 11, '63	June 7, '64
MCKEE, PATRICK.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	22	July 30, '63	June 7, '64
MCKENSIE, GEORGE H.	Discharged by promotion, orders No. 153 of the War Dept.	26	Aug. 27, '63	Apl. 20, '64
MILES, HENRY	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	27	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
MILLENER, ALEXANDER.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	36	Sept. 16, '63	June 7, '64
MOON, DANIEL.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
MORAN, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Sept. 15, '63	June 7, '64
MURPHY, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	30	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
PETERS, PETER	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	44	July 27, '63	May 6, '64
PLACE, JAMES H.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	Dec. 28, '63	June 7, '64
PLACE, WILLIAM W	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	20	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
POWELL, CHARLES J	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	29	Sept. 15, '63	June 7, '64
RAFFERTY PATRICK.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	36	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
REYNOLDS, JAMES S.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	25	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
RUBIO, CHARLES.	Died of wounds received in the Battle of the Wilderness; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 2015.	22	July 28, '63	June 1, '64
RUSH, BENJAMIN	Died of disease, buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Soldiers Home, D. C., Grave No. 172.	40	July 11, '63	Mch. 3, '64
SKEELS, HERMAN	Prisoner May 7, '64; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	July 7, '63	Mch. 18, '65
SANBORN, HENRY W	Discharged for disability.	30	July 14, '63	June 10, '64
SCOTT, BENJAMIN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	32	Sept. 16, '63	June 7, '64
SHIELDS, WILLIAM.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	22	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
SIFTS, LEWIS.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	Sept. 16, '63	June 7, '64
STRAEDER, FREDERICK W	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	37	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
SULLIVAN, CORNELIUS.	Discharged for disability.	35	July 11, '63	Feb. 27, '64
TAYLOR, JOHN B.	Transferred to Co. I 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	21	July 7, '63	June 12, '65
TERPANY WILLIAM E.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	44	Sept. 16, '63	June 7, '64
TODD, JOSEPH D	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
WILBER, AARON G.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	29	July 14, '63	Mch. 3, '64

Name and Rank.	Co.	Remarks.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Wiley, Lewis.	F	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	18	Sept. 7, '63	June 7, '64
Witherell, Wyman ...		Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Soldiers' Home, D. C., Grave No. 424.	29	July 14, '63	Mch. 29, '64
Wolfe, John ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	23	July 11, '63	June 7, '64

COMPANY G.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

WILLIAM ATTEPBURY, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers.

JOHN HENDRICKSON, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers, also OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

ROBERT G. RUTHERFORD, aged 26; Private Company B, 23d N. Y. S. M. May —, Sergeant, Aug. 22, 1860; Private Company F, 9th N. Y. S. M. March 21; Sergeant, April 2, acting Lieutenant, May 20; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1861; First Lieutenant, Jan. 7; injured at Rappahannock Station; Captain Company G Sept. 30, 1862; honorably discharged by Surgeon's certificate of disability, Feb. 26, 1863. See OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

THOMAS W. THORNE, aged 22; Private Company C, wounded at the Battle of Antietam; Second Lieutenant Company G, Oct. 19, 1862; First Lieutenant, Oct. 1; Captain, Oct. 21, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from Dec. 1, 1863 to June 23, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

JOSEPH D. WICKHAM, aged 30; Second Lieutenant, April 25; First Lieutenant, July 29; resigned Oct. 11, 1861.

MATTHEW S. GREGORY, aged 21; Sergeant, May 27; First Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1861; resigned July 21, 1862.

WILLIAM H. TERWILLIGER, aged 25; Sergeant, May 27, 1861; First Lieutenant, July 21, 1862; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; resigned Jan. 1, 1863; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

WILLIAM S. MORRIS, aged 22; Private, May 27, 1861; First Lieutenant, Oct. 21, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; mustered out June 23, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

DAVID W. ANDERSON, aged 45; Acting Second Lieutenant, April 30; Second Lieutenant, July 29, 1861; honorably discharged, Oct. 20, 1862.

FRANK F. CARTER, aged 27, Corporal Company A, May 27, 1861; Sergeant, —, 1862; Second Lieutenant Company G, Oct. 2, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; mustered out June 23, 1864.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.					
CHARLES A. CLARK	.	Discharged by promotion ; see Officers of Company B.	25	May 27, '61	Nov. 27, '62
THOMAS KEENAN	.	Corporal, Oct. 1 ; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1863 ; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness ; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	22	Aug. 20, '61	June 7, '64
MARCUS MILLER.	.	Sergeant, Aug. 14, 1861 ; discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	July 1, '62
DUDLEY MURRAY ..	.	Sergeant, Aug. 14, 1861 ; discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	May 25, '62
FRANK I. PAGE.	...	Discharged by promotion ; see Officers of Company D.	25	May 27, '61	Oct. 1, '63
ARNOLD POLSTER.		Corporal, — ; Sergeant, June 1, 1863 ; mustered out with the company.	23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MICHAEL PURCELL. ..		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam ; Corporal, Oct. 1 ; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1863 ; prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6 ; discharged after release from Andersonville prison.	25	May 27, '61	Aug. 29, '65
GEORGE E. SHAFFORD. ...	.	Corporal, Jan. 1 ; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1863 ; wounded, and prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness ; discharged after release from Libby prison.	22	Sept. 11, '61	Mch. 14, '65
THEODORE W. VANDEGRIFT		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam ; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	21	May 27, '61	Dec. 22, '62
ALASCO C. WHITE.	.	Corporal, Aug. 14, 1861 ; Sergeant, — ; 1862 ; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam ; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	29	May 27, '61	Dec. 17, '62
CORPORALS.					
CHARLES W. BEECHER.		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	28	May 27, '61	Sept. 18, '62
DENNIS FLEMING. ..		Corporal, Jan. 1, 1863 ; wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg ; mustered out with the company.	24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
SAYERS HADLEY		Corporal, Aug. 14, 1861 ; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 10, 1863 ; discharged at expiration of term.	23	May 27, '61	June 8, '64
ISAAC P JONES. ...		Corporal, Jan. 1, 1863 ; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg ; mustered out with the company.	22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64

JOHN R. PARTON ..	Corporal, — ; 1862; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; mustered out with the company.	27	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
GEORGE R. REUSS .. .	Corporal, — ; 1862 ; killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	21	May 27, '61	Dec. 13, '62
JOSEPH SHARROT ..	Wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862 ; Corporal, — ; mustered out with the company.	22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JAMES P SPENCER. ..	Discharged for disability.	22	May 27, '61	Aug. 1, '61
GEORGE W. TOPPING.	Corporal, Nov. 1, 1863 ; killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.	28	Aug. 12, '62	May 10, '64
JAMES G. WEAVER.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg ; Corporal, Nov. 1, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; Color-Bearer at the Wilderness and Laurel Hill ; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols. ; discharged by order No. 86 of the War Dept.	25	Aug. 4, '62	Aug. 19, '64
JOEL R. WOODRUFF	Discharged by promotion.	32	May 27, '61	Nov. 11, '62
MUSICIANS.				
JOSEPH F SWORDS. ..	Transferred for promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.	18	May 27, '61	Apl. 16, '64
PRIVATES.				
ALLEN, EDWARD G. ..	Mustered out with the company.	32	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
BANKS, JOHN E.	Killed at the Battle of Harper's Ferry ; buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.	24	May 27, '61	July 4, '61
BOLANDER, CHARLES J	Mustered out with the company.	24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
BRADLEY BRADFORD D	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	Aug. 6, '61
BRAMHILL, WILLIAM E. ...	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	23	May 27, '61	Aug. 26, '63
BREVOORT HENRY S.	Discharged by promotion ; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	20	May 27, '61	Sept. 28, '61
BROWN, JAMES. . ..	Transferred to Battery H, 1st N. Y Art.	22	May 27, '61	Dec. 7, '63
BURDGE, SIDNEY A.	Transferred to 76th Co. 2nd Batt. Vet. Res. Corps.	25	May 27, '61	Oct. 14, '63
BUXTON, GEORGE L.	Discharged for disability.	23	Sept. 18, '61	Mch. 11, '63
CARPENTER, JOHN H.	Discharged for disability.	21	June 20, '61	July 12, '61
CENTER, JOHN, JR. .	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	May 18, '62
CLIFFORD, THOMAS D	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols. ; discharged at expiration of term.	23	Aug. 22, '61	Aug. 22, '64
CONLIN, JOHN A.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps, March 7, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.	22	Aug. 19, '61	Aug. 23, '64
DALTON, MICHAEL.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	27	May 27, '61	Dec. 11, '62

Name and Rank.	Co.	Remarks.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Denison, Harvey B		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.	22	May 27, '61	Aug. 27, '62
Donaldson, Sovereign A.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	24	Sept. 7, '61	Sept. 11, '64
Downing, John A.		Discharged for disability.	26	Sept. 13, '61	Sept. 25, '62
Duey, John E.		Prisoner at Thoroughfare Gap; detailed to the 5th Maine Battery; mustered out with the company.	21	May 27, '61	June 14, '64
Durand, James, Jr. ..		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	35	May 27, '61	Jan. 12, '63
Faitoute, James B ..		Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	Sept. 2, '61
Foy, William.		Killed at the Battle of Antietam.	23	Aug. 19, '61	Sept. 17, '62
Gardiner, Augustus. ..		Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; mustered out with the company.	21	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Graham, Thomas.		Discharged for disability.	20	Aug. 9, '62	Feb. 14, '63
Graley Joseph O. C.		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.	22	May 27, '61	Apl. 27, '63
Grogan, Thomas R....		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Antietam, Grave No. 775.	21	May 27, '61	Sept. 28, '62
Guest, Benjamin ..		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; mustered out with the company.	26	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Heggeman, James H..		Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	Apl. 24, '62
Hobby, John H. ..		Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	June 20, '61
Holden, James M.		Discharged for disability; see Officers Promoted From.	19	May 27, '61	Oct. 16, '62
Howell, George H ...		Transferred to Battery H, 1st N. Y. Art.	21	May 27, '61	Dec. 7, '63
Hoyt, James H.		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.	21	May 27, '61	Oct. 15, '62
Hoyt, John F		Died of disease.	24	May 27, '61	Aug. 15, '61
Hurd, Charles W B. ..		Killed at the Battle of Antietam.	19	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '62
Jessup, Hiram W ...		Discharged for disability.	23	May 27, '61	Sept. 10, '63
Kelley, Bartley..		Discharged for wounds, "leg amputated," received at the Battle of Antietam.	27	Sept. 11, '61	May 7, '63
Kelly, William H. ..		Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	May 20, '62
Kiley Thomas.		Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.	22	Sept. 11, '61	Aug. 30, '62
Knapp, William A. ..		Discharged by promotion.	28	May 27, '61	Oct. 16, '62
Lacoste, James M.		Discharged for disability.	22	June 20, '61	Jan. 23, '63
Lamberton, Henry B..		Discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	Oct. 18, '61

LAWSON, WILLIAM H	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; mustered out with the company.	25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
LE BARNES, EDWARD A	Killed at the Battle of Bull Run.	21	Sept. 14, '61	Aug. 30, '62
MACAULEY CHARLES A	Mustered out with the company	23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MARTIN, ROBERT	Prisoner at Battle of Gettysburg; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged for wounds, "leg amputated," received at ——.	23	Sept. 13, '61	May —, '65
MAY WILLIAM	Transferred to Battery H, 1st N. Y Art.	20	May 27, '61	Dec. 7, '63
MCLAUGHLIN, CHARLES A	Transferred for promotion by order of the War Dept. Sept. 22, 1862; Hospital Steward, U. S. A.; discharged by order No. 162 of the Army of the Potomac.	23	May 27, '61	Apl. 8, '63
MCMAHON, ANDREW	Discharged for wounds, "leg amputated," received at the Battle of Antietam.	21	Sept. 11, '61	Jan. 9, '63
MITCHELL, MATTHEW C	Discharged for disability.	23	May 27, '61	May 20, '63
MORRISSEY, JAMES	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to Co. A 12th Vet. Res. Corps; discharged at expiration of term.	21	Sept. 10, '61	Sept. 12, '64
MUNDY, F HENRY	Discharged for wounds, "leg amputated," received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	20	Aug. 9, '62	Sept. 10, '63
MURRAY CYRUS C	Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	Feb. 4, '63
NORMAN, JOHN A	Discharged by promotion.	22	May 27, '61	Jan. 20, '63
PARKS, JAMES W	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	25	Aug. 6, '62	Sept. 10, '63
PITTS, JOHN	Mustered out with the company.	25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
POWERS, EDWARD	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	20	Aug. 19, '61	Feb. 6, '64
RHODES, WILLIAM H	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	22	May 27, '61	Dec. 17, '62
ROBBINS, ARCHIBALD J	Discharged for disability.	30	Sept. —, '61	May 25, '62
SANDER, JOHN, JR	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	July 29, '61
SEAMAN, TREADWELL	Prisoner at Thoroughfare Gap; discharged by promotion by S. O. No. 103, A. G. O.; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	20	Oct. 14, '61	Mch. 4, '63
SENECAL, JOSEPH P	Discharged for disability.	28	May 27, '61	Sept. 2, '61
SHEFFIELD, BENJAMIN J	Died of disease.	20	May 27, '61	Oct. 5, '61
SLEIGHT, SAMUEL F	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run. 1862.	24	May 27, '61	Oct. 30, '62
SMITH, JOHN C	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps	30	May 27, '61	Oct. 24, '63
SNIFFEN, JOSEPH B	Discharged for disability.	19	May 27, '61	July 16, '62
STEWART, CHARLES H	Reënlisted Feb. 17, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	22	May 27, '61	June 7, '64
STROUB, FREDERICK A	Discharged for disability.	27	June 8, '61	Jan. 26, '63
SWENARTON, THOMAS H	Discharged for disability; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	20	May 27, '61	Oct. 15, '61

Name and Rank.	CO. Remarks. G.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Teale, George M. ..	Transferred for promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.	25	May 27, '61	Mch. 31, '63
Thompson, Richard ...	Discharged for disability.	21	June 20, '61	July 21, '61
Tomlins, John E. ...	Discharged for disability.	21	May 27, '61	Aug. 10, '62
Traphagan, William W ..	Discharged for disability.	19	May 27, '61	July 21. '61
Valentine, Frederick F ..	Discharged for disability.	21	Oct. 14, '61	Jan. 16, '63
Voorhies, Joseph H ...	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	30	Sept. 13, '61	Nov. 22, '62
Washburn, George W	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; mustered out with the company.	25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Watkeys, Edward H..	Discharged for disability.	28	May 27, '61	Mch. 6, '62
Watson, Robert H.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	24	May 27, '61	Jan. 6, '63
Williamson, Henry V	Discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers.	21	May 20, '61	Aug. 31, '61
Wood, Daniel E.	Reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged for disability.	22	Sept. 7, '61	May 1, '65
Wood, Lyman	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	June 9, '62
Yereance, Peter. ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by order from Headquarters, Army of Potomac.	18	Aug. 15, '62	May 29, '65

RECRUITS OF 1863-1864.

PRIVATES.

Allen, Amos. ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	23	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
Allen, Lyman ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Barbour, David.	Killed at the Battle of Laurel Hill.	26	July 14, '63	May 8, '64
Bishop, Louis.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	46	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
Bouduin, Peter. ..	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	25	Aug. 24, '63	Mch. 12, '64
Burke, Timothy ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
Clifford, Thomas	Transferred to the 145th Co. 2nd Batt. Vet. Res. Corps.	39	Sept. 19, '63	

CARLISLE, WILLIAM J.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	27	Sept. 19, '63	Mch. 12, '64
CLANEY JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
CONIFF, MATTHEW	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
COOK, JOSEPH N	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
DEDRICH, PAUL.	Prisoner, Oct. 15, 1863; died and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 10,555.	20	Aug. 22, '63	Oct. 9, '64
DENARD, JAMES.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	28	Sept. 17, '63	June 7, '64
DIXON, WILLIAM.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	30	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
FISH, GEORGE I	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	30	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
FOSTER, JOHN B	Died of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness and buried in the Glenwood Cemetery at Philadelphia, Grave No. 528.	29	July 14, '63	June 17, '64
GERRITTY, PATRICK.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
GRANT, WILLIAM B.	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 1056.	21	Aug. 25, '63	Nov. 16, '63
HAVEN, IRA G	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
HERPECK, LOUIS.	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 1714.	31	Sept. 17, '63	Mch. 30, '64
HINDS, ROBERT B.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	28	July 7, '63	June 7 '64
JACKSON, WILLIAM.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	31	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
JOHNSON, JAMES.	Transferred to the Navy.	20	Sept. 17, '63	Apl. 19, '64
KENNEDY, ALEXANDER.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	34	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
KINGSLEY, HORACE F	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	24	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
KROWLE, CONRAD.	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	43	Sept. 19, '63	May 6, '64
LEWIS, FREDERICK A.	Prisoner, Oct. 15, 1863; died and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 6329.	32	July 14, '63	May 23, '64
LUNT, THOMAS S.	Prisoner, —; and died of wounds in Richmond, Va.	24	Aug. 7, '63	Oct. 25, '63
MADDUS, WILLIAM C.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	29	July 14, 63	June 7, '64
MCMANUS, JAMES.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	40	Aug. 21, '63	June 7, '64
MCNALLY, ANDREW	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	27	Sept. 19, '63	June 7, '64
MILLER, JOSEPH.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	22	Sept. 17, '63	June 7, '64
MOORE, JAMES.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	27	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
MORRISON, ALEXANDER.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	Sept. 16, '63	June 7, '64
MURRAY, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 11, '63	June 7, '64

Name and Rank.	CO. Remarks. G.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
PACKARD, DANIEL.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	22	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
PEALOR, MARTIN ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	31	Sept. 1, '63	June 7, '64
PEATTIE, JOHN.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; prisoner at Welden R. R., Aug. 18, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.	21	Sept. 17, '63	June 4, '65
PECK, LEVI.	Prisoner, —; died at Richmond, Va.	24	July 7, '63	Feb. 2, '65
PHILPOTT, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	31	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
PRESTON, WALTER G. ..	Prisoner, Oct. 15, 1863; died and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 5523.	32	July 7, '63	Aug. 13, '64
REED, MICHAEL. ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	26	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
RIVERS, JOHN ..	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Laurel Hill.	28	July 7, '63	May 23, '64
ROGERS, JAMES E.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	35	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
ROSS, JAMES. ..	Wounded, supposed killed, at the Battle of the Wilderness.	22	July 7, '63	May 6, '64
RYAN, WILLIAM.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	18	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
SHELLY, JAMES. ...	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	35	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
SHERMAN, JAMES. ..	Died of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Arlington, Grave No. 516.	40	Aug. 27, '63	June 4, '64
SMITH, JAMES ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	22	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
SMITH, WILLIAM. ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
SOEPER, EDWARD	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
SWARTZMEYER, JACQUES ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	31	Aug. 22, '63	June 7, '64
SWYNYER, HENRY	Discharged for disability.		July 7, '63	Dec. 16, '63
TAYLOR, CHESTER. ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	32	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
TICHENER, JOSEPH	Died of disease.	23	July 14, '63	Dec. 2, '63
WALSH, JAMES.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		July 29, '63	Oct. 24, '63
WATSON, GEORGE. ...	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	34	July 14, '63	Mch. 12, '64

WHEELING, JAMES	.. ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	30	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
WILLIAMS, HENRY	..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
WILLIAMS, THOMAS	.. ..	Transferred to the Navy.	38	Sept. 17, '63	Apl. 19, '64
WOODWARD, HARMON	...	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	23	July 7, '63	June 7, '64

COMPANY H.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

GEORGE TUTHILL, aged 36; Captain, May 24; resigned Nov. 21, 1861.

JOHN T. LOCKMAN, aged 26; Private Company C, April 19; First Lieutenant, Company H, May 24; Captain, Nov. 25, 1861; resigned Sept. 23, 1862; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

ISAAC E. HOAGLAND, aged 21; Private Company A, May 15, 1861; First Lieutenant Company B, Jan. 2; Captain, Company H, Sept. 22, 1862; discharged for disability, Jan. 7, 1863.

HENRY A. VAN PELT, aged 24; Corporal, May 27, 1861; Sergeant, —; First Lieutenant, Jan. 7; Captain, Dec. 18, 1863; honorably discharged April 17, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

ISAAC P. LOCKMAN, aged 29; Private, April 19; Corporal, May 24; Sergeant, June 8; First Lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1861; resigned June 24, 1862; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

FELIX HIRT, aged 30; Corporal Company B, May 27, 1861; Sergeant, —; First Lieutenant Company H, June 24; killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

HENRY C. BARNUM, aged 23; Private Company L, Sept. 9, 1861; Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1863; First Lieutenant Company H, Jan. 4; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from April 17 to June 23, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

CHARLES E. TUTHILL, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers.

JOHN CLEMENTS, aged 39; First Sergeant, May 27; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1861; resigned Nov. 1, 1862.

AUGUSTUS P. BUTLER, aged 36; Private Company C, May 27, 1861; Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; Second Lieutenant Company A, Dec. 31, 1862; resigned July 30, 1863; re-commissioned Second Lieutenant, Company H, Oct. 22, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.

NAME AND RANK.	CO. REMARKS. H.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.				
WARREN CHAPMAN, JR.	Sergeant, —; discharged for disability.	26	May 27, '61	Nov. 29, '62
JAMES DENNIN ..	Sergeant,—; discharged by promotion.	23	May 27, '61	Feb. 14, '63
DAVID DEVLIN ...	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	23	Aug. 21, '61	Aug. 30, '64
RICHARD I. FOSDICK. .	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; discharged for disability.	27	May 27, '61	Sept. 8, '62
JOSEPH T. HALLOCK. ...	Corporal, —, 1862; Sergeant, —, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; mustered out with the company.	18	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
DEWITT C. HAMMOND.	Discharged by promotion.	22	May 27, '61	Feb. 1, '63
WILLIAM F KILLMAN.	Corporal, —, 1862; Sergeant, —, 1863; mustered out with Co.	26	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
WILLIAM S. KIRBY	Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	26	May 27, '61	Feb. 15, '64
JOHN LARKIN ..	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of Cold Harbor, by order No. 25 of the War Dept.	25	Oct. 12, '61	May 21, '65
JOHN PONSONBY	Discharged for disability.	25	May 27, '61	Oct. 15, '62
JOHN H. REID ...	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; mustered out with the company.	28	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
JOHN HALL SMITH. .	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	24	June 28, '61	June 28, '64
CORPORALS.				
JOHN L. BAKER.	Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness May 6; Color-Bearer; mustered out with the company.	18	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
EDWARD O. BROCKNER.	Corporal, —; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	18	Aug. 26, '61	Sept. 29, '64
ROBERT S. COBURN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	34	Oct. 12, '61	Oct. 11, '64
GEORGE A. CONLEY	Corporal, June 27, 1863; mustered out with the company; reënlisted in Co. E 5th U. S. Vet. Vols. March 13, 1865; Sergeant, —; discharged at expiration of term.	26	May 27, '61	Mch. 13, '66

Name and Rank.	Co.	Remarks.	H.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Joseph Devlin		Corporal, — ; wounded at the Battle of Laurel-Hill ; mustered out with the company.		25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Joseph J. Dowling.		Corporal, — ; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols. ; discharged at expiration of term Aug. 30, 1864 ; reënlisted in Co. E, 8th U S. Vet. Vols. April 13, 1865 ; discharged at expiration of term.		19	Aug. 20, '61	Apl. 12, '66
William Gibson, Jr.		Discharged by promotion ; see Officers Promoted From.		22	May 27, '61	Nov. 21, '61
John J. Kane.		Corporal, — ; discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	Apl. 20, '62
Robert A. Logan		Corporal, — ; discharged for disability.		24	Aug. 11, '62	June 1, '64
William F Millinet		Corporal, — ; mustered out with the company.		26	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
William H. Ponsonby		Discharged for disability.		23	May 27, '61	Sept. 16, '62
William H. Roberts.		Discharged by promotion.		23	May 27, '61	Feb. 1, '63
Charles Skeat.		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg ; mustered out with the company.		26	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
George E. Smith		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg ; Corporal, — ; mustered out with the company.		26	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
Richard Van Riper.		Discharged for disability.		33	May 27, '61	Aug. 24, '61
MUSICIANS.						
William Daly.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		19	Aug. 27, '62	June 7, '64
William Hill.		Transferred for promotion ; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		20	May 27, '61	Nov. 1, '63
Frank K. Rollins		Mustered out with the company.		17	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
PRIVATES.						
Adee, Joseph W., Jr.		Reënlisted Feb. 17, 1864 ; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols. discharged by order No. 77 of the War Dept.		19	May 27, '61	June 7, '65
Albro, Joshua C.		Discharged for disability Oct. 25, 1862 ; reënlisted in Co. F, 1st Conn., H. Art, Dec. 26, 1863 ; discharged by order No. 220 of the War Dept.		23	May 27, '61	Sept. 25, '65

ALLARD, EDMUND B	Transferred to Co. A. 16th Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 10, 1862; discharged at expiration of term.	21	May 27, '61	June 8, '64
BARNES, THOMAS C.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	26	Oct. 2, '61	Oct. 2, '64
BEGGS, JOSEPH H.	Color-Bearer at Fredericksburg; mustered out with the Company.	30	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
BELL DAVID	Discharged for disability.	19	Aug. 20, '62	Sept. 7, '62
BELTON, THOMAS H.	Mustered out with the Company.	22	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
BRALEY, RINALDO D	Discharged for disability.	18	May 27, '61	June 2, '62
BRESNAN, JEREMIAH	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	30	Aug. 16, '62	Dec. 14, '62
BREWER, GEORGE J.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	28	May 27, '61	Jan. 1, '62
BROCKNER, WILLIAM.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	22	May 27, '61	Dec. 10, '63
BRUNN, HENRY	Wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; discharged for wounds.	22	May 27, '61	Mar. 27, '63
BURNS, PATRICK.	Killed at the Battle of Gettysburg; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Gettysburg, section B, grave No. 121.	21	May 27, '61	July 1, '63
BURTIS, CLARENCE A.	Transferred for promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.	26	May 27, '61	June 8, '61
BUSKIRK, THEODORE, JR.	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	Apl. 22, '63
CAFFREY, JOHN	Died of disease.	20	Aug. 8, '61	Dec 26, '61
CHRISTIE, JOHN.	Discharged by order of Surgeon-General Hammond.	29	Aug. 21, '61	Nov 25, '61
CLEARMAN, JOHN W	Discharged for disability.	20	May 27, '61	June 9, '61
COFFEY, JOHN J.	Mustered out with the Company.	20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
DAVIS, EDMUND A.	Mustered out with the Company.	20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
DEACON, THOMAS.	Mustered out with the Company.	25	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
DECON, ALEXANDER.	Transferred from Company B June - , 1861; killed at the Battle of Antietam.	18	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '62
DOWLING, JOHN.	Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; transferred to Co. G 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	19	Sept. 10, '62	May 29, '65
DREW GEORGE.	Mustered out with the Company.	24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
DUPIGNAC, RICHARD C. P	Discharged for disability.	21	May 27 '61	June 9, '61
FLAACK, LEWIS H.	Discharged for disability.	19	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '62
GIDLEY LEWIS.	Mustered out with the Company.	24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
GULICK, JOHN L.	Color-Bearer; discharged for disability.	27	May 27, '61	June 16, '62
HALLENBECK, JOHN N.	Discharged for disability	40	Aug. 21, '61	Apl. 21, '63
HARRIOTT, GEORGE A.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; mustered out with the Company.	24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
HART JACOB.	Transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y Vols.	29	Oct. 12, '61	Aug. 10, '64

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	H.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
HATHAWAY, STEPHEN	.	Discharged for disability.		19	May 27, '61	June 8, '61
HEENAR, JAMES.	.	Died of disease.		29	May 27, '61	Apl. 20, '62
KERNEY, CHARLES H..	.	Mustered out with the Company.		24	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
KNIGHT, THOMAS W	.	Prisoner near Spottsylvania May 18, 1864; discharged after release from Andersonville prison.		20	Nov. 14, '61	June 16, '65
MARTIN, FRANK C.	.	Discharged for disability.		22	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '61
MAHNKEN, JOHN.	.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		20	May 27, '61	May —, '63
MAZE, AUGUSTUS B.	.	Discharged by order of the War Dept.		18	May 27, '61	Mch. 5, '62
MCCOURT, HENRY.. ..	.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; discharged for disability.		37	Oct. 4, '61	Apl. 20, '63
MCDERMOTT, JOHN..	.	Mustered out with the Company.		27	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MCDERMOTT, THOMAS.. ..		Discharged for disability.		19	May 27, '61	Oct. 8, '62
MCGRATH, JOSEPH		Reënlisted Feb. 17, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		37	May 27, '61	July 18, '65
MCLANE, JAMES..... ..	.	Mustered out with the Company.		23	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
MILLER, WILLIAM.. ..	.	Died of disease.		24	May 27, '61	Dec. 28, '61
MURPHY, MATTHEW.....		Killed at the Battle of Antietam; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Antietam, grave No. 635.		20	May 27, '61	Sept. 17, '62
O'BRIEN, WILLIAM.	.	Discharged for disability.		28	Aug. 21, '61	June 23, '63
O'CONNOR, HENRY	.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		20	Jan. 2, '62	Jan. 26, '63
O'CONNOR, JAMES..	.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		23	May 27, '61	Dec. 20, '62
O'CONNOR, JAMES A...	.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		19	Oct. 10, '61	June 7, '64
O'NEILL, CHARLES. ..	.	Prisoner at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; reënlisted Feb. 17, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by order No. 77 of the War Dept.		24	May 27, '61	June 7, '65
PELTON, HENRY F	.	Mustered out with the company.		20	May 27, '61	June 23, '64
PIERSON, IRA A.	.	Discharged for disability.		19	May 27, '61	Aug. 20, '61
PINARD H. NELSON ...	.	Transferred to the Navy, "for service on the Mississippi river."		21	May 27, '61	Feb. 17, '62
POILLON, CLARK C..		Discharged for disability.		21	Aug. 24, '61	Jan. 10, '63
RUSSELL, WILLIAM H.		Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		22	May 27, '61	Dec. 10, '63

RYAN, THOMAS J	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	19	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 7, '64
SNEDECKER, JOHN L.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	19	Sept. 16, '62	June 30, '65
SOLOMON, ALFRED A....	Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	Oct. 30, '62	June 7, '64
SPENCER, WILLIAM.	Discharged for disability.	21	Oct. 11, '61	Dec. 21, '63
STINES, THOMAS.	Transferred to "Thompson s," Battery C, Penn. Art.	21	May 27, '61	Dec. 17, '62
STRUBEL, PETER.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	20	Oct. 8, '61	Nov. 23, '64
SUTTON, EDWARD.	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	Aug. 20, '61
WALSH, JAMES.	Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	22	Nov. 14, '61	Dec. 13, '62
WILSON, MATTHEW.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862.	20	May 27, '61	Oct. 22, '62
WOOD, CHARLES M.	Killed at the Battle of South Mountain.	20	May 27, '61	Sept. 14, '62
WYMAN, ALONZO J	Discharged for disability.	24	May 27, '61	Aug. 6, '61

RECRUITS OF 1863-1864.

MUSICIANS.				
DAVID L. BEATTY	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	Sept. 2, '63	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.				
ADAMS, JOHN K.	Discharged for disability.	43	Aug. 24, '63	Jan. 14, '64
ASTON, WILLIAM.	Died of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness.	31	Sept. 16, '63	June 12, '64
BAUM, AUGUST	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	24	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
BEATTY, ABRAM C.	Discharged for disability	42	Aug. 21, '63	Jan. 1, '64
BEUS, ALEXANDER.	Killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.	44	July 14, '63	May 10, '64
BURR, WILLARD.	Died of disease.	21	Aug. 11, '63	Jan. 27, '64
CAMPBELL, EDWARD	Discharged for disability.	35	Aug. 27, '63	Feb. 20, '64
COLLINS, WILLIAM.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	26	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
CONLIN, JOHN	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	40	July 11, '63	Mch. 12, '64

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	H.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
COPPINGER, THOMAS J ...		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		27	Sept. 21, '63	June 7, '64
COWLES, MATTHEW G.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		30	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
DARRAH, GEORGE.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
FOHRMAN, FERDINAND...	.	Killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.		40	Aug. 10, '63	May 12, '64
FORNEY, PATRICK.....	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		21	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
GILES, GEORGE.. ..	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		41	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
GOODMAN, WILLIAM H..	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		20	Sept. 17, '63	June 7, '64
JONES, WILLIAM.	.	Died of disease.		25	Sept. 18, '63	Oct. 8, '63
HAYDEN, JAMES.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		25	July 20, '63	Oct. 8, '63
JABBITT, JOSEPH.	.	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Soldier's Home, D. C., grave 378.		40	July 7, '63	Feb. 4, '64
JEFFERSON, LEWIS..	.	Transferred to the Navy.		37	Aug. 28, '63	Apl. 18, '64
MARTIN, JOHN .	.	Killed at the Battle of Cold Harbor.		44	Dec. 18, '63	June 1, '64
MARTIN, JOHN J	.	Discharged for disability.		39	July 14, '63	Feb. 12, '64
MCFARLAND, WALTER.	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		24	July 16, '63	June 7, '64
MYATT, AMOS.		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Laurel Hill; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, grave No. 2026.		30	July 7, '63	June 3, '64
NORCROSS, FRANK. ..	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		20	Aug. 16, '63	June 7, '64
OWENS, THOMAS.	.	Discharged for disability.		24	Sept. 18, '63	Dec. 16, '63
RASCO, JOSEPH. .	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		25	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
ROCK, GARRETT	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
SCHULTZ, ROBERT..	.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		28	Sept. 17, '63	June 7, '64
SHEPPARD, WILLIAM H..	.	Prisoner; died and buried in the National Cemetery at Andersonville, grave No. 9923.		35	Aug. 13, '63	Sept. 28, '65
SILSBY, A. M..		Discharged for disability.		26	July 7, '63	Feb. 20, '64
SMITH, JOSEPH..		Discharged for disability.		39	Aug. 8, '63	Feb. 20, '64
STULTZ, ALOYSIUS.	.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		18	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
SWEENEY, PATRICK.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		23	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
TRIGGS, THOMAS..	.	Killed at the Battle of Laurel Hill.		44	July 7, '63	May 8, '64

WELLS, JEFFERSON.	Wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of the Wilderness; died, and buried in Nat. Cem. at Andersonville, graveNo. 7472.	42	July 7, '63	Sept. 1, '64
WELLS, SIDNEY	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	19	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
WHITELEY, JOSEPH.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	33	Sept. 17, '63	June 7, '64
WHITFIELD, WILLIAM.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	26	July 18, '63	June 7, '64

COMPANY I.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

PETER J. CLAASSEN, aged 33; Captain, July 17, 1861; resigned May 22, 1862; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

ENO J. CLAASSEN, aged 21; Second Lieutenant, July 17; First Lieutenant, Dec. 2, 1861; Captain from May 22 to Nov. 30, 1862.

WILLIAM J. BARNES, aged 20; Private Company F. May 27, 1861; Color-Bearer at Antietam and Fredericksburg; Second Lieutenant Company I, Feb. 2; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1; Captain, Oct. 3, 1863; (not mustered as captain, having been held by the enemy) mustered out Jan. 5, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

GEORGE H. WHEATON, aged 24; First Lieutenant, July 17; resigned Dec. 1, 1861; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

GEORGE E. ALLEN, aged 28; Sergeant, July 17; Second Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1861; First Lieutenant, May 22, 1862; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg, March 10, 1863.

BENJAMIN F BOWNE, aged 23; Corporal, July 17; Sergeant, Dec. 21, 1861; wounded at the Battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, July 1; First Lieutenant, Oct, 1, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from Oct. 21, 1863, to May 10, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

JULIEN E. ALLIEN, aged 21; Corporal Company D, May 27; Ordnance Sergeant, Nov. 24, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Company I, May 22; honorably discharged Oct. 10, 1862.

THOMAS W HIGGS, discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company L.

JOHN W MCCORT, aged 18; Private Company A, Oct. 5, 1861; Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; Second Lieutenant Company I, Jan. 1; mustered out June 23, 1864.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	I.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.						
GEORGE BIEGLE. ..		Corporal, —; Sergeant, Nov. —, 1863; reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		28	July 17, '61	July 18, '65
WILLIAM BLACK. ..		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; Sergeant, —; 1863; reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols,; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		23	July 17, '61	June 7, '64
ARTHUR BLANEY ..		Wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1; Sergeant, Dec. 19, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.		21	June 15, '61	July 16, '64
JAMES HYNDS. ..		Sergeant, Dec 21, 1861; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		27	July 17, '61	Mch. 10, '63
JOHN KNIPE. ..		Sergeant, —; killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		20	July 17, '61	Dec. 13, '62
SAMUEL MATTHEWS. ..		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.		26	June 15, '61	July 22, '64
THOMAS L. MCCANLIS..,		Wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; Corporal, Sept. —, 1863; Color-Bearer at Cold Harbor; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.		20	July 17, '61	July 16, '64
WALTER SCOTT		Corporal, —, 1861; Sergeant, Nov. 1, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10, mustered out.		18	July 17, '61	July 20, '64
MATTHEW L. TABELE.		Corporal, —; Sergeant, Dec. 19, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.		21	July 17, '61	July 16, '64
CORPORALS.						
GEORGE BODENMILLER.		Corporal. Dec. 18, 1863; killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania.		21	July 17, '61	May 10, '64
GEORGE W. J. COLES.		Discharged for disability.		25	July 17, '61	Jan. 1, '63
ABSALOM H. FITZGERALD.		Corporal, Dec, 19, 1863; wounded and prisoner at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; supposed, died at Florence, S. C.		22	July 17, '61	———, '65

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	I.	Age	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
FRANK P GIBBONS. ..		Corporal, Sept.—, 1863; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out.		24	July 17, '61	July 16, '64
THOMAS HART		Transferred to the 118th Company, 2nd Batt. Vet. Res. Corps; —; mustered out.		22	July 17, '61	July 16, '64
GEORGE HICKS		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out.		21	June 16, '61	July 21, '64
ROBERT G. LESTER... .		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.		21	July 17, '61	July 19, '64
LESTER LEWIS.		Prisoner at Thoroughfare Gap; discharged for disability.		23	July 17, '61	Apl. 8, '63
HUBERT MANLY		Wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; Corporal, Nov. —, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out.		21	June 6, '61	Aug. 16, '64
WILLIAM N. THOMPSON		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out.		22	July 17, '61	July 19, '64
MUSICIANS.						
JAMES J. KEENAN		Prisoner near Winchester, Va., March 13; discharged "as a paroled prisoner of war," by order of the War Dept.		15	July 17, '61	May 21, '62
GEORGE SCHUBERT ..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by order of the War Dept.		20	Aug. 27, '62	June 5, '65
HEZEKIAH SPRINGER. ...		Transferred to Company D.		15	July 17, '68	Aug.—. '61
PRIVATES.						
AYLMER, ALBERT .		Discharged for disability.		—	July 17, '61	July —, '61
BARRY, WILLIAM A..		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		—	July 17, '61	June 7, '64
BERGEN JOHN .		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		23	July 17, '61	July 28, '63
BLAIR, JAMES.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862.		19	July 17, '61	Dec. 10, '62
BOKER, HARVEY		Transferred to the Navy, "for service on the Mississippi river."		22	July 17, '61	Feb. 17, '62
BOWNE, JEREMIAH H ..		Discharged for disability.		23	Mch. 17, '62	July 26, '63

BRINCKERHOFF, WALTER.	Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps. Oct. 26, 1863; mustered out; reënlisted; see Company K, Battery.	22	July 17, '61	July 16, '64
BROWN, JOHN.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	37	July 17, '61	July 26, '63
BULLOCK, JOHN H.	Discharged for disability.	18	Mch. 17, '62	June 30, '62
BURKE, MICHAEL T	Detailed to the Signal Corps by order of the War Dept. Sept. 11, 1861; prisoner near Gettysburg July 5, 1863; mustered out.	19	July 17, '61	July 16, '64
BYRD, JOHN W	Died of disease; buried in Nat. Cemetery at Loudon Park, Baltimore, grave No. 1720.	23	July 17, '61	Oct. 6, '61
CASEY, JOHN F	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	35	July 17, '61	Jan. 10, '64
CHAMBERS, JAMES.	Died of disease; buried in Nat. Cemetery at Loudon Park, Baltimore, grave No. 403.	21	July 17, '61	Dec. 12, '61
COLES, JOHN H.	Discharged for disability.	21	July 17, '61	Feb. 6, '63
CURTIN, DANIEL.	Killed at the Battle of Antietam.	20	July 17, '61	Sept. 17, '62
DENNIS, ROBERT B.	Discharged for disability.	—	July 17, '61	Aug. 6, '61
DESMERETS, CHARLES.	Discharged for disability.	28	July 17, '61	Oct. 9, '62
DOREMUS, DAVID	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	—	Mch. 17, '62	Aug. —, '63
DUMPHRY MICHAEL.	Detailed to the Signal Corps by order of the War Dept.	23	July 17, '61	Sept. 11, '61
DYER, JOHN	Discharged for disability.	19	July 17, '61	June 19, '62
ELLIOTT CHARLES.	Discharged for disability.	35	July 17, '61	Jan. 9, '62
FARRELL, JESSE W	Discharged for disability.	25	Feb. 14, '62	May 26, '62
FERRY JAMES.	Discharged for disability.	19	July 17, '62	Nov. 3, '62
FOLEY JOHN.	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	22	July 17, '62	Aug. 31, '63
HARTSHORN, EDWARD F.	Discharged for disability.	18	July 17, '62	Oct. 21, '62
HAZELTINE, JAMES C.	Discharged for disability.	33	July 17, '62	Oct. 21, '62
HICKS, CHARLES.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols; mustered out.	26	June 16, '61	June 29, '64
HOTCHKISS, EBENEZER.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.	—	Feb. 22, '62	June 18, '63
HUSSEY, GEORGE A.	Wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	18	July 17, '61	Nov 17, '62
ISAACS, ISAAC.	Discharged for disability.	24	July 17, '61	Nov. 16, '62
JARVIS, RICHARD.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out.	25	June 15, '61	July 16, '64
JONES, SAMUEL B.	Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	36	July 18, '61	Dec. 13, '62
JORDON, JOHN P	Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	26	July 17, '61	Dec. 13, '62
KENNEDY, PATRICK.	Died of disease; buried in Nat. Cemetery at Loudon Park, Baltimore, Grave No. 407.	22	July 17, '61	Dec. 6, '61

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	I.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
KINNEY, PETER B.		Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam; buried in Nat. Cemetery at Antietam, grave No. 191.			Mar. 17, '62	Jan. 20, '63
LITTLE, ALEXANDER.		Died of disease.			July 17, '61	Dec. 6, '61
LOUGHRAN, JOHN		Discharged for disability.			Mar. 19, '62	Feb. 6, '63
MCAVOY, JOSEPH..		Killed at the Battle of Antietam.		22	July 17, '61	Sept. 17, '62
MOORE, JOHN		Discharged for disability.		24	July 17, '61	Jan. 15, '63
MORRIS, SAMUEL.. ..		Transferred to Battery H, 1st N. Y Art.		25	July 17, '61	Nov. 13, '63
OWENS, JAMES. .		Discharged for disability.		23	July 14, '61	Jan. 20, '63
PAUL, STEPHEN C.		Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.		19	July 17, '61	July 17, '64
PETTIT, JAMES.		Discharged for disability.		28	July 18, '61	June 30, '63
RIKER, ROBERT L. .. .		Killed at the Battle of Bull Run; buried in Bald-Hill, "the battle ground."		19	Jnly 17, '61	Aug. 30, '62
ROSS, JAMES. ...		Discharged for disability.		19	July 17, '61	Feb. 15, '62
SHAW, GEORGE H... .. .		Transferred from 13th Mass. Vols.; discharged for disability.				Apl. 9, '63
SHORROCK, RALPH. .. .		Detailed as Hospital Steward, July 12, 1862; discharged for disability.		25	July 17, '61	Apl. 23, '63
STEWART, EDWARD .		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged by order No. 26 of War Dept.		22	Aug. 12, '62	Jan. 30, '65
SWEET, HENRY. .. .		Discharged for disability.		21	July 18, '61	Nov. 22, '62
TOWER, LUCIEN N.		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg			Oct. 9, '61	Dec. 13, '62
TRAINER, JOSEPH P .		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged from the service by Capt. Prime, 17th U. S. Inf.		22	July 18, '61	Jan. 3, '65
WARD, SEYMOUR J .		Transferred to 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by order No. 77 of the War Dept.		21	July 17, '61	June 10, '65
WATERHOUSE, EDWARD. .		Prisoner June 14, 1863; died, and buried, in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 3381.		29	July 17, '61	July 16, '64
WESTERVELT, FRANCIS.		Wounded at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862; killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.			Mch. 19, '62	July 1, '63
WOLLF, JACOB.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.			Oct. 9, '61	Oct. 9. '64
YOUNGMAN, THEODORE..		Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.		30	July 17, '61	July 16, '64

CORPORALS.			
WILLIAM STREET	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 11, '63	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.			
AUBANE, JOHN B..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	July 23, '63	June 7, '64
BREEN, DAVID	Wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 28, '63	June 7, '64
BROSSEAU, ANTHONY..	Discharged for disability,	July 17, '63	Nov. 27, '63
CADICK, JOSEPH..	Prisoner Oct. 14, 1863; discharged at expiration of term.	July 11, '63	June 25, '65
CARR, CHARLES. ...	Transferred to the Navy.	Aug. 31, '63	Apl. 19, '64
CHAMPAGNE, AMOS.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 17, '63	June 7, '64
CLARE, JOHN.	Transferred to the Navy.	Sept. 11, '63	Apl. 19, '64
CLARIUS, ANDREW	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 22, '63	June 7, '64
COOLOW, JOHN	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 22, '63	June 7, '64
DEROSSIE, ALEXANDER..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 27, '63	June 7, '64
DONOHUE, JAMES..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	Sept. 3, '63	June 7, '64
DUPIE, MOSES..	Transferred to the 97th N Y Vols.	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
DUPONT, SOLOMON.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
DUZUTELL, NELSON	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
FARLEY, AMABLE.	Died of wounds "leg amputated," received at the Battle of Spottsylvania; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 2005.	July 21, '63	June 1, '64
FITZPATRICK, JAMES.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
FITZSIMMONS, PATRICK.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
FOUNTAIN, WILLIAM.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	Aug. 13, '63	June 7 '64
FRIEND, HENRY H.	Discharged for disability.	July 21, '63	Feb. 16, '64
GOODROW, HENRY	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	Aug. 15, '63	June 7, '64

Name and Rank.	CO.	Remarks.	I.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
HARPER, JULIUS.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.			July 7, '63	June 7, '64
HESS, JOHN		Died of wounds "leg amputated," received at the Battle of the Wilderness; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Arlington, Grave No. 239.			Aug. 27, '63	May 25, '64
HOLME, CHARLES.		Transferred to the Navy.			Aug. 31, '63	Apl. 19, '64
HYDROM, HENRY.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.			Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
JARVIS, HENRY		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.			July 22, '63	June 7, '64
JASSMAN, JOSEPH.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.			July 20, '63	June 7, '64
JONES, WILLIAM.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.			Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
KEELER, THOMAS.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.			Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
KOEING, PETER.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.			Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
KRASS, ENTON		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.			Sept. 21, '63	June 7, '64
LANGLOIS, WILLIAM.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.			July 29, '63	June 7, '64
LANIGAN, JOHN.		Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.			Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
LOCKE, JAMES.		Discharged for disability.			Sept. 17, '63	Jan. 6, '64
MARTHIES, AUGUSTUS....		Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.			Sept. 22, '63	June 7, '64
MARTIN, MICHAEL.		Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.			Sept. 1, '63	May —, '64
MAURICE, JOACHAM.		Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.			July 20, '63	May —, '64
MONTGOMERY, HENRY		Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.			Sept. 3, '63	May —, '64
MONTO, DANIEL.		Discharged for disability.			Aug. 4, '63	Nov. 27, '63
MORGAN, HENRY		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.		..	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
MOSS, SIMON C.		Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to Co. F, 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.			July 25, '63	June 7, '64
MURPHY, JOHN		Discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of the Wilderness.			Sept. 22, '63	June —, '64
NEDDO, BENJAMIN.		Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.			July 25, '63	June 7, '64

NEWMAN, RICHARD	Discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of the Wilderness.	Aug. 25, '63	June —, '64
OBERFELT, JOHN	Died of disease.	Sept. 2, '63	Dec. 15, '63
PASINO, RUSSELL	Discharged by order No. 90, of the Secretary of War.	July 24, '63	Feb. 20, '64
PLANKEY FRANK	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Alexandria, Grave No. 1998.	July 16, '63	May 31, '64
POGGENDICK, FREDERICK.	Transferred to the Navy.	Aug. 27, '63	Apl. 19, '64
POISSANT, RAPHAEL	Died of wounds received at the Battle of the Wilderness.	Aug. 18, '63	May 10, '64
POTERY, PHILLIP A.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	Aug. 7, '63	June 7, '64
PREMORE, JOHN	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
RECORD, NELSON	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	Aug. 18, '63	June 7, '64
RECORE, JOHN	Discharged for disability.	July 25, '63	Jan. 9, '64
RING, NELSON.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 21, '63	June 7, '64
ROCK, PETER.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 21, '63	June 7, '64
SCHNURE, HENRY	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	Sept. 22, '63	Mch. 12, '64
SELBY THOMAS.	Transferred to the Navy.	Sept. 1, '63	Apl. 19, '64
STEFFHINE, JOHN	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
STEWART, WILLIAM.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	Sept. 3, '63	June 7, '64
SUCCIE, PETER.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	July 29, '63	June 7, '64
TREDDO, PETER.	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	July 22, '63	May —, '64
TRUSS, GEORGE W., JR	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	July 22, '63	June 7, '64
WEICH, JOHN G.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
WELTON, JOHN C.	Transferred to the Navy.	Aug. 25, '63	Apl. 19, '64
WHITTON, JOHN C	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 14, '63	June 7, '64
WINCHELL, THEODORE.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
WYNN, WILLIAM.	Discharged for wounds, "arm amputated," received at the Battle of Cold Harbor.	Sept. 2, '63	——— '64
ZIMMER, THEODORE.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64

COMPANY K.

"SIXTH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY"

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1864.

CAPTAINS.

*THOMAS B BUNTING, aged 29; Private Co. D, 7th N. Y S. M., Aug. 17, 1857; Second Lieutenant Company K —. 1859; volunteered April 19, mustered into U S. service April 26, mustered out June 3, 1861. Captain Co. K, 9th N. Y S. M., from June 20, 1861 to Jan. 23, 1862.

WALTER M. BRAMHALL, aged 21; First Lieutenant June 20, 1861; wounded, "four times," at the battle of Balls Bluff; Captain Jan 23, 1862; resigned Feb. 16, 1863.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, aged 22; Second Lieutenant, June 20. 1861; First Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1862; Captain, Feb. 16, 1863; honorably discharged Feb. 16, 1865.

MOSES P. CLARK, aged 24; Sergeant, June 15, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 27, 1862: First Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1863; Captain, Feb. 18, mustered out July 8, 1865.

In command of the Company from Feb. 16th to July 8th, 1865, which was mustered out in accordance with Order No. 105, of the War Department, dated June 2, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

GEORGE BROWN, JR., aged 21; Corporal June 15, Sergeant Aug. 8, 1861; Second Lieutenant Jan. 27, First Lieutenent Feb. 19, 1862; mustered out June 20, 1864.

J. WADE WILSON, aged 31; Private Sept. 17, 1861; Corporal, ———, —; Sergeant, Jan. 27, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 16, 1863; First Lieutenant, June 21, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING, aged 24; Private June 15, Sergeant June 21, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Jan. 23, 1862; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.

STEPHEN W. CHURCH, aged 23; Private 10th N. Y Battery, March 17, 1862; Second Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1863; transferred to "Sixth N. Y Ind. Battery," June 21, 1864; honorably discharged April 7, 1865.

ARTHUR J. DEAR, aged 27 Second Lieutenant, June 21, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865.

*Entered the Regular Army of the Republic of Guatemala; Captain and Chief of Artillery Jan. 9, General of Brigade March 3, General of Division May 30, 1876; resigned June 26, 1881. Received the thanks of the Republic in general orders, "for services rendered."

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	K.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.						
JULIUS W ALEXANDER.		Discharged for disability.		31	June 15, '61	Aug. 8, '61
WILLIAM BISHOP ..		Corporal, Oct. —, 1861; Sergeant, Jan. 9, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Brandy Station; mustered out.		36	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
FRANK H. BLISS.		Corporal, —; Sergeant, March 10, 1862; mustered out.		20	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
GEORGE H. BROWN ..		Corporal, —; Sergeant, June 10, 1864; mustered out.		20	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
HENRY BUDELMAN		Corporal, —; Sergeant, June 20, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.		19	Sept. 27, '61	Sept. 27, '64
WARD BUNTING		Sergeant, Jan. 23, 1862; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		31	Nov. 23, '61	Sept. 28, '62
LEOPOLD CONNELLY		(10) Sergeant, Jan. 1, 1865; discharged at expiration of term.		27	June 28, '62	June 22, '65
WILLIAM A. DICKINSON		(10) Sergeant, April 7, 1865; mustered out with the company.		30	Feb. 29, '64	July 8, '65
JAMES J. DOLLIVER.		Corporal, —; Sergeant, Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out.		20	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
JAMES FULTON.		Mustered out.		31	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
JAMES HORTON		Corporal, —; Sergeant, June 20, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.		26	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
JAMES H. INGRAM.		Prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station; Sergeant, June 10, 1864; mustered out.		23	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
WILLIAM A. JACKSON		Corporal, —; Sergeant, June 20, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.		30	Oct. 7, '61	Oct. 7, '64
WILLIAM LOVELL.		(10) Mustered out with the company.		27	Feb. 29, '64	July 8, '65
SAMUEL W. MCDONALD.		Corporal, —; Sergeant, Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out.		29	June 13, '61	June 20, '64
JAMES K. MCQUIRK		(10) Mastered out with the company.		34	Feb. 14, '64	July 8, '65
GUYON MERRICK.		Mustered out.		23	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
RUFUS N. MILLER. ..		Prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station; discharged by order of the War Dept.		22	Sept. 14, '61	Dec. 21, '63

Where the numerals (10) are found in the column of remarks, it is to indicate that the name opposite is that of a member transferred from the 10th N. Y Battery; and where an asterisk (*) is, that is to signify a member who served in the company from some other regiment, to which he was returned to receive a discharge, and therefore, no account of them is taken in the recapitulation of membership.

NAME AND RANK.	CO. REMARKS. K.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
JAMES MONAGHAN	(10) Sergeant, April 10, 1862; discharged at expiration of term.	30	Dec. 15, '61	Jan, 19, '65
GEORGE SMITH	(10) Corporal, —; Sergeant, April 7, 1865; mustered out with the company.	33	Feb. 11, '64	July 8, '65
ARCHIBALD A. SNODGRASS.	Sergeant, Oct. 15, 1861; discharged for disability.	23	Oct. 7, '61	Nov. 1, '62
JOHN H. STANTON	(10) Corporal, —; Sergeant, April 7, 1865; mustered out with the company.	21	Feb. 11, '64	July 8, '65
THOMPSON THORN	Corporal, —; prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station; Sergeant, June 10, 1864; mustered out.	20	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
JAMES E. TILESTON.	Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1861; mustered out.	25	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
JOHN TROTTER.	Corporal, —; Sergeant, Sept. 1, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.	34	Sept. 28, '61	Sept. 28, '64
WILLIAM H. TURNER.	Died of wounds received at the Battle at Brock Road.	23	June 15, '61	May —, '64
JOHN B. WINSLOW.	Sergeant, Sept. 15, 1861; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	22	June 15, '61	May 4. '62
CORPORALS.				
JOSEPH R. BENNETT	Mustered out.	28	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
PETER R. BIEGEL.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	18	Sept. 24, '61	Oct. 24, '62
JOHN W. BROWN	Discharged for disability.	33	June 15, '61	Sept. 19, '61
PETER H. COOLEY	Discharged at expiration of term.	33	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
ROBERT M. EDMONDS	Discharged for disability.	31	June 15, '61	Dec. 2, '61
THOMAS FANHURST	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	42	Sept. 22, '62	June 22, '65
ERASTUS B. HALE.	Dropped from the rolls by order No. 21 of the Army of the Potomac.	23	June 15, '61	———, '62
MATHIAS, JANSON	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	20	June 16, '62	June 16, '65
WILLIAM F JOHNSON	Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Sept. 9, '61	Sept. 9, '64
EDWARD MARSH	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Mch. 5, '62	Mch, 5, '65
PATRICK MARTIN	(10) Mustered out with the company.	42	Feb. 29. '64	July 8, '65
FELIX MCNALLY	(10) Mustered out with the company.	32	Mch. 13, '64	July 8, '65
DANIEL J. MEELAY	(10) Mustered out with the company.	23	Mch. 11, '64	July 8, '65
GEORGE MEYERS.	(10) Mustered out with the company.	23	Feb. 29, '64	July 8, '65

JAMES MONTGOMERY ..	(10) Mustered out with the company.	32	Feb. 29, '64	July 8, '65
EDWARD ST CLAIR MOORE.	Discharged by promotion.	22	June 15, '61	Jan. 17, '62
GEORGE W MOORE.	Mustered out.	22	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
CHARLES C. MORRELL.	Discharged for disability.	20	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 18, '62
JOSEPH B. OLIVER.	Wounded at the Battle of Brandy Station; discharged for wounds, "leg amputated," received at the Battle of Ennons Chapel.	18	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
JOSEPH M. POTTER.	Discharged for disability.	20	Aug. 15, '61	Dec. 24, '63
GEORGE PRIESE..	Mustered out with the company.	26	July 29, '64	July 8, '65
MICHAEL A. ROGERS.	(10) Mustered out with the company.	27	Mch. 19, '64	July 8, '65
DAVID WHEELER..	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Sept. 4, '62	Feb. 4, '65
ARTIFICERS.				
AMOS A. DECKER..	Mustered out.	24	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
ADAM DUTROW	Mustered out with the company.	21	July 18, '64	July 8, '65
LUTHER HILVERTY..	Killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville.	19	June 15, '61	May 2, '63
FRANKLIN W MOORE.	Mustered out.	28	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
JAMES WILLIAMS.	(10) Mustered out with the company.	25	Mar. 1, '64	July 8, '65
FARRIERS.				
ROBERT S. MOORE.	Appointed Aug. 1, 1861; mustered out.	24	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
BUGLERS.				
FREDERICK HAUCK.	(10) Mustered out with the company.	22	Feb. 11, '64	July 8, '65
JOHN HEATH.	Discharged at expiration of term.	19	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
FRANK V W JEWELL.	Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Dec. 2, '61	Dec. 2, '64
JOHN W MARTIN	Discharged at expiration of term.	24	Sept. 27, '61	Sept. 27, '64
JOHN POTTER.	Discharged for disability.	32	June 15, '61	Oct. 8, '61
STEPHEN STRIEBEL..	(10) Mustered out with the company.	29	Mch. 1, '64	July 8, '65
GUIDONS.				
UEL FREEMAN..	Discharged for disability.	25	June 15, '61	Jan. 18, '63
CORNELIUS H. MILLER ..	Mustered out.	19	June 15, '61	June 20, '64

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	K.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SADDLER.						
HARRISON MILLER ...	Discharged at expiration of term.			23	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
PRIVATES.						
ABBOTT, JOSEPH D	* See foot note.					
ACKERMAN, BENJAMIN F	Discharged at expiration of term.			21	Sept. 14, '61	Sept. 14, '64
ADDIS, WILLIAM..	Discharged for disability.			22	Aug. 15, '61	Jan. 7, '63
ALBRIGHT, HENRY	Mustered out with the company.			22	July 28, '64	July 8, '65
AMES, FRANK W	Discharged to enlist in the 1st New Hampshire Vols.			22	June 15, '61	July 10, '61
ANCONIA, JACOB D	(10) Wounded at the Battle of Cedar Creek; absent in hospital.			21	Mch. 15, '64	July 8, '65
ANTRIM, WATSON.	Discharged at expiration of term.			25	Sept. 16, '61	Sept. 16, '64
ARMSTRONG, JAMES.	* See foot note.					
ASHERE, WILLIAM	* See foot note.					
BAKER, CHARLES.	Mustered out with the company.			27	Nov. 18, '64	July 8, '65
BALDWIN, WILLIAM H..	(10) Mustered out with the company.			21	Jan. 2, '64	July 8, '65
BEAMER, ORION	Mustered out with the company.			32	Aug. 23, '64	July 8, '65
BECKLER, VALENTINE.	* See foot note.					
BEIGLER, JOHN	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.			22	June 5, '62	June 5, '65
BENNETT, GEORGE W..	Died of disease.			20	June 15, '61	July 9, '62
BENWARD, JAMES L	Reënlisted Jan. 4, 1864; mustered out with the company.			21	Sept. 16, '61	July 8, '65
BIGGS, JOHN	Died of accidental wounds.			24	Sept. 9, '61	June 13, '62
BIGGS, WILLIAM H	Discharged at expiration of term.			32	Sept. 27, '61	Sept. 27, '64
BOOTH, CHARLES S.	Discharged at expiration of term.			21	Sept. 7, '61	Sept. 7, '64
BOYD, JOHN T	* See foot note.					
BRENNAN, PATRICK.	Killed at the Battle at Brock Road.			19	Sept. 7, '61	——— '64
BRINCKERHOFF WALTER.	Veteran volunteer; discharged at expiration of term; see Company I.			25	Sept. 5, '64	June 22, '65
BROWN, FREDERICK	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.			19	Apl. 4, '62	Apl. 4, '65
BROWN, GEORGE W	Discharged by order of Gen. McClellan; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.			29	Aug. 15, '61	Jan. 23, '62

BROWN, THOMAS.	* See foot note.			
BRUNT, GEORGE W	Mustered out with the company.	21	Apl. 28, '63	July 8, '65
BRUNT, HARVEY	Mustered out with the company.	22	Apl. 29, '63	July 8, '65
BRYSON, JOHN	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	23	Apl. 1, '62	Apl. 1, '65
BUNN, ELLIS.	Discharged at expiration of term.	19	Aug. 29, '61	Aug. 29, '64
BUNN, JOHN R.	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Ennons Chapel.	18	Sept. 9, '61	——— '64
BIRDSELL, EDWARD	Discharged for disability.	19	June 15, '61	Sept. 9, '61
BUTCHER, GEORGE.	Discharged at expiration of term.	20	July 28, '64	June 22, '65
CADDEN, TERRANCE.	* See foot note.			
CLARK, D. BROOKS.	Mustered out.	19	June 15, '61	June 20. '64
CLARK, JAMES R.	Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Sept. 27, '61	Sept. 24, '64
CLOGSTON, BENJAMIN M.	* See foot note.			
COLBY, WILLIAM R.	Prisoner —; ——.	19	June 15, '61	
COLE, ABRAM T	Discharged at expiration of term.	21	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
COLLINS, THOMAS.	Reënlisted Feb. 2, 1864; mustered out with the company.	21	June 20, '61	July 8, '65
CONGER, WILLIAM.	Discharged at expiration of term.	22	Sept. 9, '61	Sept. 9, '64
COXSON, MARK S.	Mustered out with the company.	21	Apl. 29, '63	July 8, '65
CRAMPTON, LEVI.	Discharged for disability.	20	June 15, '61	July 20, '61
CRANE, ALFRED T.	Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Oct. 9, '61	Oct. 9, '64
CRANE, AUGUSTUS B.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Brandy Station.	20	Aug. 15, '61	July 19, '64
CRANE, ISAAC A.	Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Oct. 9, '61	Oct. 9, '64
CRANE, THOMAS.	Prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station; discharged at expiration of term.	20	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
CRIPPS, DANIEL E.	Killed at the Battle of Brock Road.			May 6, '64
CRONE, JEREMIAH.	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	34	June 6, '62	June 6, '65
CURRANT, SYLVANUS.	* See foot note.			
CURTIS, EDWIN F	Discharged at expiration of term.	23	Sept. 1, '64	June 22, '65
DAKIN, WILLIAM H	Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Sept. 19, '61	Sept. 19, '64
DALE, CHARLES "VAIL"	Discharged at expiration of term.	22	Sept. 14, '64	June 22, '65
DAVIS, WILLIAM	Mustered out with the company.	42	Feb. 11, '64	July 8, '65
DAWSON, WILLIAM.	(10) Mustered out with the company.	22	Jan. 2, '64	July 8, '65
DEGRAW, FRED. S S.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	19	June 15, '61	Jan. 10, '64
DEURY, CHARLES.	Mustered out with the company.	35	Sept. 1, '64	July 8, '65
DEVOE, CHARLES S.	Reënlisted Feb. 14, 1864; mustered out with the company.	22	Oct. 2, '61	July 8, '65
DEVOE, SMITH A.	Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Sept. 30, '61	Sept. 30, '64
DEYO, WILLIAM B.	Discharged at expiration of term.	19	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 4, '64
DRAKE, JAMES.	Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Sept. 9, '61	Sept. 9, '64

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	K.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
DRESCHE, FERDINAND.		(10) Discharged at expiration of term.		32	Dec. 19, '61	Dec. 19, '64
DRUMMOND, JOHN H		Discharged at expiration of term.		20	Sept. 24, '64	June 22, '65
DURLAND, SAMUEL		Discharged at expiration of term.		21	Feb. 4, '62	Feb. 4, '65
EDGERLY, DAVID		Mustered out with the company		28	Sept. 1, '64	July 8, '65
ELLICOTT, WILLIAM C.		* See foot note.				
ELLIS, THOMAS.		Discharged at expiration of term.		19	Sept. 16, '61	Sept. 16, '64
ENGLISH, JAMES.		(10) Reënlisted Feb. 11. 1864; discharged at expiration of term.		43	Jan. 20, '62	July 31, '65
FAIRFIELD, FREEMAN W		* See foot note.				
FOWLE, ROBERT H.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Brandy Station.		23	June 15, '61	May 21, '64
FREEMAN, ALBERT T		Wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of Brandy Station; discharged at expiration of term.		20	Dec. 2, '61	Dec. 2, '64
FULLER, GEORGE E.		* See foot note.				
FURBUSH, JOHN R.		Mustered out.		25	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
GANNON, JOHN L.		Died of disease.		34	Aug. 15, '61	Sept. 25, '62
GAYNOR, PATRICK.		* See foot note; discharged for wounds, "hand amputated," received at the Battle of Chancellorsville.				———, '63
GIMLIET, FLOWER.		(10) Mustered out with the company.		33	Mch. 11, '64	July 8, '65
GOTTLIEB, JACOB.		(10) Mustered out with the company.		24	Mch. 11, '64	July 8, '65
GRAY, ANDREW C.		(10) Mustered out with the company.		35	Mch. 28, '64	July 8, '65
GREGOR, ERNEST		(10) Discharged at expiration of term.		25	June 5, '62	June 5, '65
GREURGE, CHARLES.		Mustered out with the company.		37	Aug. 1, '64	July 8, '65
GRIFFIN, PERLY M.		Discharged at expiration of term.		20	June 29, '61	June 29, '64
GUGGENHAN, JOHN		* See foot note.				
HAAS, CHRISTIAN		(10) Discharged at expiration of term.		32	Feb. 17, '62	Feb. 17, '65
HADFIELD, RICHARD		* See foot note.				
HAGGEMEISTER, FREDERICK.		(10) Mustered out with the company.		29	Feb. 29, '64	July 8, '65
HAND, JONATHAN G.		* See foot note; prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station.				
HANLIN, JOHN.		* See foot note.				
HART, EDWARD.		Discharged at expiration of term.		35	Sept. 27, '61	Sept. 27, '64
HART, JOHN		(10) Mustered out with the company.		24	Feb. 29, '64	July 8, '65
HATLEY, JACOB H.		Died of disease.		30	Sept. 25, '61	Oct. 5, '62

HAUER, JACOB	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	24	July 1, '62	June 22, '65
HEATH, GEORGE	* See foot note.			
HENGSTENBACK, CHARLES	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	36	Apl. 9, '62	Apl. 9, '65
HIGH, DANIEL A	Prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station; mustered out with the company.	22	Apl. 28, '63	July 8, '65
HILDRETH, WILLIAM	* See foot note.			
HILL, BENJAMIN W	* See foot note.			
HILL, GEORGE	* See foot note.			
HOASLY, ANDREW J	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Jan. 12, '62	Jan. 13, '65
HOFFMAN, CHARLES	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	21	June 28, '62	June 28, '65
HOFFMAN, JOHN W	* See foot note.			
HORN, JOHN B	Prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station; discharged at expiration of term.	26	June 29, '61	June 29, '64
HOUGHTON, GEORGE C	Mustered out.	29	June 20, '61	June 20, '64
HUGHES, WILLIAM H	Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
HUMPHREY, CHARLES H	Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Sept. 18, '61	Sept. 18, '64
JONES, FRANK J	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	23	June 15, '61	Mch. 13, '62
JORDAN, JOHN	Wounded at the Battle of Brandy Station; reënlisted Feb. 2, 1864; mustered out with the company	21	Oct. 2, '61	July 8, '65
KEATING, MICHAEL M	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	27	Apl. 10, '62	Apl. 10, '65
KENNEDY, JAMES	* See foot note; prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station.			
KIELY MATTHEW	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	21	Sept. 16, '61	Sept. 16, '64
KING, ALDEN	Discharged at expiration of term.	41	Aug. 23, '64	June 22, '65
KING, GEORGE	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	27	Aug. 1, '62	Apl. 10, '65
KINSEY, FOSTER W	Mustered out.	22	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
KUPP, ALBERT	Discharged at expiration of term.	18	July 28, '64	June 22, '65
LA FORGE, ELLIS	Discharged for disability.	20	Oct. 2, '61	Jan. 2, '62
LAING, NOAH S	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Chancellorsville.	26	Sept. 9, '61	June 23, '63
LANE, DAVID	* See foot note.			
LEEDHAM, CHARLES	(10) Mustered out with the company.	21	Feb. 11, '64	July 8, '65
LEPPIL, FREDERICK	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	24	Jan. 3, '62	Feb. 3, '65
LEONARD, CHARLES H	Discharged at expiration of term.	19	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
LEVY, LOUIS	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	29	June 5, '62	June 5, '65
LEWIS, PATRICK	Mustered out with the company.	25	Mch. 28, '64	July 8, '65
LOWNEY, WILLIAM	Discharged at expiration of term.	26	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
MANGE, CHARLES	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Jan. 1, '62	Jan. 1, '65
MANN, GEORGE F	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 4, '64

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	K.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
MARKEY, ANDREW		Discharged at expiration of term.		25	Sept. 19, '61	Sept. 19, '64
MARSH, EDWIN A.		Mustered out.		21	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
MARSH, ELLIS F		Discharged at expiration of term.		24	Sept. 14, '61	Sept. 14, '64
MARSH, WILLIAM M.		Discharged at expiration of term.		24	Sept. 9, '61	Sept. 9, '64
MARTIN, EDWARD.		Died of disease.		31	Feb. 29, '64	June 17, '65
MAURER, JACOB.		Reënlisted Jan. 26, 1864; mustered out with the company.		25	June 20, '61	July 8, '65
MCCLUSKY, RICHARD.		(10) Discharged at expiration of term.		20	Mch. 6, '62	Mch. 6, '65
MCCROSSON, THOMAS		Reënlisted Feb. 15, 1864; mustered out with the company.		22	Sept. 23, '61	July 8, '65
MCDONALD, JOHN M.		Discharged at expiration of term.		28	Aug. 29, '61	Aug. 29, '64
MCGINNIS, PATRICK..		(10) Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.		44	June 5, '62	Mch. 5, '65
MCMILLEN, D P..		Discharged at expiration of term.		31	Aug. 31, '64	June 22, '65
MCNAMARA, LAWRENCE.		* See foot note.				
MERRICK, MARION P		Discharged at expiration of term.		17	Aug. 31, '64	June 22, '65
MERRILL, LEVI P		Discharged at expiration of term.		33	Aug. 30, '64	June 22, '65
MILLER, JOHN...		* See foot note.				
MILLER, WILLIAM H.		Mustered out.		21	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
MILLS, WILLIAM.		(10) Discharged at expiration of term.		28	Feb. 22, '62	Feb. 22, '65
MOLLOY, MAURICE.		(10) Mustered out with the company.		26	Feb. 29, '64	July 8, '65
MORGAN, SYLVESTER R		Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		27	Aug. 15, '61	July 25, '62
MULROY, JOHN..		Discharged at expiration of term.		23	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 4, '64
MURINE, DENNIS..		(10) Discharged at expiration of term.		28	Mch. 17, '62	Mch. 17, '65
NEWMAN, HENRY G.		* See foot note; prisoner at the Battle of Brandy Station.				
NOE, SMITH..		* See foot note.				
O'BRIANT, M. L.		(10) Discharged at expiration of term.		25	Feb. 22, '62	Feb. 22, '65
O'CONNOR, THOMAS.		Mustered out with the company.		23	Mar. 1, '64	July 8, '65
O'HARA, MICHAEL.		* See foot note.		....		
OLIVER, CHARLES R.		Reënlisted Feb. 13, 1864; mustered out with the company.		21	June 20, '61	July 8, '65
OLIVER, JAMES S.		Mustered out with the company.		19	May 8, '63	July 8, '65
O'NEIL, RICHARD.		Discharged for disability.		23	Sept. 9, '61	Feb. 27, '65
PATTERSON, DUNCAN..		(10) Discharged at expiration of term.		21	Apl. 10, '62	Apl. 10, '65
PATTON, DANIEL S.		Discharged at expiration of term.		27	Sept. 14, '61	Sept. 14, '64
PAXTON, RICHARD H..		Killed at the Battle of Kelly's Ford.		25	Sept. 27, '61	Mch. 17, '63
PEARSE, WILLIAM H		Discharged at expiration of term.		25	Sept. 28, '61	Sept. 28, '64

PERKINS, GEORGE	Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Dec. 7, '61	Dec. 7, '64
PERKINS, JAMES A	Died of disease.	31	June 15, '61	Aug. 8, '62
PERRYMAN, PATRICK	Discharged at expiration of term.	24	Sept. 28, '61	Sept. 28, '64
PIKE, HARVY B	Discharged at expiration of term.	22	Sept. 1, '64	June 22, '65
PLUM, GEORGE M., JR.	Discharged for accidental injuries.	19	June 15, '61	Sept. 10, '63
PRICE, DAVID S	Discharged for disability.	20	June 15, '61	Sept. 9, '61
PURCELL, JAMES A	Discharged by order of the War Dept.	21	June 15, '61	Aug. 17, '61
QUACKENBUSH, WILLIAM H	Mustered out with the company.	28	Aug. 2, '64	July 8, '65
QUILTY, THOMAS	* See foot note.			
RAKE, EDWARD M	* See foot note.			
RANDOLPH, THEODORE F	Discharged at expiration of term.	24	Sept. 9, '61	Sept. 9, '64
RANDOLPH, WILLIAM H	Mustered out.	30	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
REGAN, MATTHEW	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	26	Apl. 10, '62	Apl. 10, '65
ROGLER, JACOB	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Feb. 11, '62	Feb. 11, '65
ROSSELL, ALFRED V	* See foot note.			
ROTH, PHILLIP	Discharged at expiration of term.	23	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
SALLS, SIMEON	Discharged at expiration of term.	19	Aug. 23, '64	June 22, '65
SAMUELS, ALEXANDER R	Discharged at expiration of term.	22	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
SANDERS, HERMAN	Killed at U S. Ford.			May 2, '63
SAUNDERS, JONATHAN B	Discharged at expiration of term.	22	June 29, '61	June 29, '64
SEAMAN, JOHN	Mustered out with the company.	21	Mch. 24, '64	July 8, '65
SEAMAN, ROBERT	Killed by lightning.	20	Mch. 17, '62	Aug. 14, '64
SEIGLER, FREDERICK	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	28	June 28, '62	June 22, '65
SEXTON, JOHN	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	26	Apl. 1, '62	Apl. 1, '65
SHARP, JOHN	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	33	Apl. 5, '62	Apl. 5, '65
SHAY, IRA D	Died of disease.	23	July 15, '61	July 28, '62
SHIELDS, WILLIAM	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	24	Apl. 8, '62	Apl. 8, '65
SMART CHARLES	* See foot note.			
SMITH, GEORGE W	Discharged at expiration of term.	19	Sept. 24, '61	Sept. 24, '64
SMITH, HENRY	Mustered out with the company	19	Dec. 26, '64	July 8, '65
SNAPE, WILLIAM	* See foot note.			
STAGG, WILLIAM B	Discharged at expiration of term.	21	Sept. 24, '61	Sept. 24, '64
STEVENSON, MORGAN	* See foot note.			
STEWARD, RONALD	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	22	Apl. 10, '62	Apl. 10, '64
STEWART, THOMAS S	* See foot note.			
SULLIVAN, PATRICK	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	21	Mch. 10, '62	Mch. 10, '65
SUTTON, JOHN R	* See foot note.			
SWEETZER, JOHN R	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	23	June 9, '62	June 9, '65

Name and Rank.	CO. Remarks. K.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Sym, John W	Discharged at expiration of term.	35	Sept. 9, '61	Sept. 9, '64
Thomas, Charles A.	* See foot note.			
Trussler, Edward J	Discharged for disability.	27	Sept. 25, '61	Jan. 23, '62
Trussler, Justus D	Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Aug. 29, '61	Aug. 29, '64
Tucker, Amos.	Discharged at expiration of term.	25	Sept. 2, '64	June 22, '65
Vail, Charles R.	Wounded at the Battle of Bristoe Station; mustered out. See "Dale."	20	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
Vennett, John H.	Discharged at expiration of term.	18	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 4, '64
Verrus William B..	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	21	Feb. 18, '62	Feb. 18, '65
Vourse, Abram..	Discharged at expiration of term.	20	Aug. 29, '64	June 22, '65
Wall, Frederick A.	Discharged at expiration of term.	19	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
Ward, Robert	Discharged at expiration of term.	26	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
Wassing, Adam	Discharged at expiration of term.	23	Aug. 15, '61	Aug. 15, '64
Weithman, Christian.	(10) Absent, sick in hospital.	35	Apl. 6, '62	July 8, '65
Wells, William H..	Mustered out with the company.	23	Jan. 2, '64	July 8, '65
Welms, Peter.	Mustered out with the company.	29	Aug. 1, '64	July 8, '65
West, George W..	* See foot note,			
West, John	Transferred from the 19th N. Y Vols. Aug. 17, 1861; discharged at expiration of term.	28	Apl. 22, '61	May 8, '63
White, Charles.	Mustered out with the company.	23	Feb. 27, '64	July 8, '65
White, Thomas.	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	35	Mch. 10, '62	Mch. 10, '65
Whitney, George W	* See foot note.			
Williams, George.	Mustered out. (Wagonmaster.)	23	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
Willinghurst, John	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	26	Feb. 19, '62	Feb. 19, '65
Wilson, Porter..	Mustered out.	25	June 15, '61	June 20, '64
Wolfe, Isaac.	Mustered out with the company.	37	Mch. 1, '64	July 8, '65
Young, Charles	(10) Discharged at expiration of term.	20	June 25, '62	June 22, '65

COMPANY L.

ORIGINAL VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS OF 1861 AND 1862.

CAPTAINS.

ERASTUS R. MILLER, aged 33; First Lieutenant Company C, May 29; Captain Company L, Sept. 1, 1861; honorably discharged Oct. 8, 1862.

HENRY V. WILLIAMSON, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers.

JOHN I. VAN ALST, JR., aged 20; Private, Sept. 2; Corporal, Dec. 26, 1861; Sergeant, Feb. 14; Sergeant-Major, June 2; First Lieutenant, Oct. 1; Captain, Dec. 21, 1863; wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; mustered out June 23, 1864. In command of the company from Oct. 5, 1863 to May 8, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

A. MARTIN BURTIS, discharged by promotion; see Field and Staff Officers.

ANDREW B. STILES, aged 19; Private Company D, May 27; Second Lieutenant Company L, Sept. 1, 1861; First Lieutenant, July 21; resigned Dec. 28, 1862.

JOHN M. K. CONNOLLY, discharged by promotion; see officers of Company A.

THOMAS W. HIGGS, aged 26; First Sergeant Company I, July 17, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 2; First Lieutenant Company L, Dec. 21, 1863; mustered out June 23, 1864.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

FITZHUGH SMITH, aged 24; Private Company C, May 27; Corporal, June —, 1861; Commissary Sergeant, Oct. 21; Second Lieutenant Company L, Dec. 17, 1862; honorably discharged June 30, 1863.

HENRY C. BARNUM, discharged by promotion; see Officers of Company H.

NAME AND RANK.	CO.	REMARKS.	L.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
SERGEANTS.						
CHARLES J. CROSS..		Sergeant, —; died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Antietam, Grave No. 217.		30	Aug. 30, '61	Nov. 3, '62
HENRY J. CURRY.		Killed at the Battle of Gettysburg; buried among the unknown in the Nat. Cemetery at Gettysburg.		22	Sept. 6, '61	July 1, '63
BENJAMIN F. DOUGLASS...		Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; Sergeant, —; killed at the Battle of Spottsylvania; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Grave No. 6110.		20	Sept. 4, '61	May 10, '64
JOHN J. JOHNSON	.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Corporal. —; Sergeant, —; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Spottsylvania.		26	Sept. 23, '62	—— '64
JOHN J. KELLY		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		20	Oct. 5, '61	June 7, '64
FITCH R. LUDLAM. ..	.	Transferred for promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.		21	Sept. 2, '61	June 7, '63
JOSEPH V. MARSEILLAS.	...	Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Laurel Hill.		21	Nov 14, '61	Sept. 22, '64
THOMAS N. MARCOTTE.	.	Private Co. G, 8th N. Y. S. M.; mustered out Aug. 2, 1861; reënlisted in Co. L, 9th N. Y. S. M. Aug. 31, 1861; Sergeant, —; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.		21	Apl. 20, '61	Aug. 17, '63
JOHN H. SCOTT	.	Sergeant, —; Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam; buried in Cemetery at Kingston, N. Y		23	Sept. 6, '61	Sept. 18, '62
CHARLES H. TOWNSEND	.	Sergeant, —; wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of Chancellorsville; transferred to Co. A, 6th Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 12, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.		23	Sept. 6, '61	June 12, '65
SAMUEL G. VAN NORDEN...		Corporal, —; Sergeant, —; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; wounded. and prisoner, at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; Second Lieutenant,		32	Aug. 30, '61	May 20, '65

	May 16, 1864; (not mustered as Lieutenant because held by the enemy) honorably discharged.			
CORPORALS.				
JOHN H. BROWN ...	Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Antietam; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out.	19	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 6, '64
THOMAS W BROWN	Corporal, —; died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Soldier's Home, D. C., Grave No. 5233.	24	Sept. 10, '61	Nov. 25, '63
GEORGE D. CARROLL.	Discharged for disability.	30	Sept. 10, '61	Apl. 6, '63
JAMES B. CARTER. ..	Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; mustered out.	25	Sept. 3, '61	Sept. 3, '64
DANIEL G. EGAN	Corporal, —; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; Sergeant, —; discharged at expiration of term.	22	Mch. 14, '62	Mch. 10, '65
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.	Corporal, —; prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; sent to Belle Isle; mustered out (Discharge made out as of Co. K 83 N. Y. Vols.)	19	Sept. 11, '61	Sept. 13, '64
PATRICK HOSEY ...	Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; Corporal, —, 1863; reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	23	Sept. 4, '61	June 7, '64
HENRY J. KELLEY	Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged for disability.	19	Sept. 15, '62	May 22, '65
ASTOR, KISSAM.	Discharged for disability,	18	Sept. 6, '61	Nov. 9, '63
JOHN MALONE.	Corporal, —; wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.	20	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 11, '64
AUGUSTUS W MEADE	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; Corporal, —, 1863; reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	38	Sept. 4, '61	June 7, '64
CHARLES E. VALENTINE..	Transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps.	20	Sept. 2, '61	Feb. 27, '63
JOHN A. WILLERS.	Corporal. —; died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Antietam, Grave. No. 351.	18	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 19, '62
WILLIAM T WHEELER	Discharged for disability.	23	Sept. 6, '61	Dec. 11, '62

NAME AND RANK.	CO. REMARKS. L.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
PRIVATES.				
AMES, CHARLES M.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols ; mustered out.	19	Sept. 2, '61	Sept. 11, '64
BAILEY, ALDEN B.	Discharged for disability.		Aug. 31. '61	Apl. 23, '63
BAILEY, WILLIAM S	Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	19	Aug. 31, '61	Dec. 13, '62
BANCROFT, CHARLES W	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	18	Sept. 16, '62	May 17, '64
BECKER, WILLIAM J.	Discharged for disability.	18	Sept. 4, '61	Aug. 20, '62
BELL, JOHN T	Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	19	July 25, '62	Dec. 13, '62
BLAYNEY, GEORGE.	Transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y Vols.	20	Sept. 4, '61	June 18, '64
BOURQUIN, LAWRENCE H.	Transferred for promotion; see Non-Commissioned Staff Officers.	28	Aug. 31, '61	Oct. 21, '63
BROPHY, PATRICK J	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out.	23	Sept. 16, '61	Sept. 14, '64
BROWN, SAMUEL	Transferred to the 2nd Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 14, 1864; mustered out.	21	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 12, '64
BURNS, THOMAS.	Reënlisted Feb. 9. 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; Corporal, —; discharged at expiration of term.	26	Sept. 2, '61	July 18, '65
CALLAN, PATRICK.	Reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	22	Sept. 2, '61	July 18, '65
COCHRANE, JOHN H.	Wounded at the Battles of Bull Run, 1862, and Antietam; discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	19	Feb. 8, '62	May 1, '64
CONNOR, CHARLES.	Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	26	Sept. 6, '61	Dec. 13, '62
CRAIG, WILLIAM A.	Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	32	Sept. 16, '61	Dec. 13, '62
CRANFORD, EBENEZER.	Discharged for disability.	31	Sept. 2, '61	May 26, '62
CURTIS, WILLIAM	Discharged for disability.	28	Sept. 4, '61	Nov. 8, '61
DAILEY, FREDERICK B.	Discharged by promotion; see OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM.	28	Sept. 10, '61	Aug. 31, '62
DARLING, WILLIAM H.	Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.	22	Sept. 11, '61	May 26, '63
DAVIS, ROBERT H.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged for disability.	23	Aug. 12, '62	May 20, '65
DEVERE, SAMUEL.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	19	Feb. 24, '62	Feb. 24, '65
DEVOE, EDWARD F.	Transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y. Vols.	23	Sept. 6, '61	June 18, '64

FOLGER, ROBERT C.	Transferred to Co. B, 6th Vet. Res. Corps, April 30. 1863; mustered out; (discharge made out as of Co. L, 9th N. Y. S. M., 83d N. Y Vols.	20	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 5, '64
GEVECKE, AUGUST	Transferred to Company B.	36	Sept. 11 '61	Oct. 19, '61
GRAHAM, JAMES A.	Transferred to "Thompson s," Battery C Penn Art.	20	Sept. 3, '61	Dec. 22, '63
HATTERICK, SAMUEL.	Discharged for disability.	26	Sept. 4, '61	May 13, '62
HENDERSHOTT, JOSEPH R...	Wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; mustered out.	21	Sept. 6, '61	Sept. 26, '64
HODSON, EDWARD.	Discharged for disability.	35	Sept. 2, '61	Nov 5, '62
HOLT, FREDERICK	Discharged for disability.	38	Aug. 30, '61	Aug. 21, '62
IMLAY, JOHN K.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	18	Mch. 10, '62	Mch. 9, '65
JENKINS, WILLIAM A.	Private Co. G, 12 N. Y S. M.; mustered out Aug. 5, 1861; reënlisted in Co. L, 9th N. Y. S. M., Aug. 27, 1862; prisoner at the Battles of Fredericksburg and the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged by order of the War Dept.	21	Apl. 19, '61	May 25, '65
KEATING, THOMAS.	Prisoner, on the march, May —, 1864; died, and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 4484.	20	Sept. 13, '61	Aug. 1, '64
LEWIS, J. WARREN	Transferred to the 78th N. Y Vols.	28	Sept. 4, '61	Apl. —, '62
LOCKINGTON, JOHN T ...	Reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y Vols. June 18, 1864; died of wounds received at the Battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865.	20	Sept. 9, '61	Apl. 30, '65
MANTLE, GEORGE W	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to "Thompson's" Battery C Penn. Art.; to the 5th Maine Battery; to the 1st N. Y Light, Art.; and to Co. H of the 94th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	18	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 4, '64
MARRAN, PATRICK.	Wounded at the Battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg; reënlisted Feb. 9, 1864; wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y Vols.	24	Sept. 12, '61	June 18, '64
MARTIN, JAMES.	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Antietam; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Antietam, Grave No. 215.	19	Sept. 3, '61	Nov 21, '62
MCDONALD, MATTHEW	Discharged for disability.	28	Sept. 4, '61	Nov. 22, '62
MELVILLE, JOSEPH P	Discharged for disability.	21	Sept. 3, '61	Mch. 8, '63
MEYER, ALBERT B. ...	Died of disease.	18	Aug. 30, '61	Dec. 28, '61
MURPHY, JOHN	Discharged for disability.	28	Sept. 2, '61	May 29, '62
MURRAY, MARK A.	Wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg; transferred to the Vet. Res. Corps, Mch. 12, 1864; discharged at expiration of term.	19	Nov. 14, '61	Nov. 14, '64

Name and Rank.	Co.	Remarks.	L.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
Osborne, Jeremiah. ...		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		21	Sept. 2, '61	Dec. 13, '62
Platt, George C.		Prisoner at the Battle of Gettysburg; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged for disability.		25	Sept. 2, '61	July 5, '64
Roberts, Thomas. ..		Discharged for disability.		44	Sept. 2, '61	Sept. 18, '63
Rodgers, Henry		Transferred to company B.		18	Sept. 4, '61	Oct. 19, '61
Rolston, James J ...		Transferred to company B.		19	Sept. 9, '61	Oct. 19, '61
Simpson, John		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.		26	Sept. 9, '61	Sept. 14, '63
Skinner, Charles.		Killed at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		20	Sept. 9, '61	Dec. 13, '62
Smith, George E. ..		Transferred to company B.		18	Sept. 6, '61	Oct. 19, '61
Smith, Wm. Wallace.		Discharged for disability.		28	Sept. 9, '61	Nov. —, '62
Southworth, Chester H..		Discharged by promotion; see Officers Promoted From.		18	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 8, '62
Springer, John W		Reënlisted from Company D, Feb. 14, 1864; transferred to 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.		19	Aug. 19, '61	Oct. 11, '65
Supple, John ...		Transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y Vols.		22	Sept. 2, '61	June 18, '64
Thompson, James.		Transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y Vols. June 18, 1864; mustered out.		18	Sept. 4, '61	Sept. 5, '64
Thoms, Edwin		Transferred to the 97th and to the 94th N. Y. Vols.		32	Sept. 7, '61	June 18, '64
Van Cleef, Joseph V		Wounded at the Battle of Antietam; transferred to the 2nd Battery U. S. A.		24	Aug. 8, '62	Oct. 24, '62
Voshage, Adolph.		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Fredericksburg.		28	Sept. 11, '61	July 2, '63
Watson, Samuel S		Transferred to the Navy, "for service on the Mississippi river."		22	Sept. 10, '61	Feb. 17, '62
Whaite, Charles ..		Discharged for wounds received at the Battle of Bull Run, 1862.		26	Sept. 6, '61	June 8, '63
Willett, John C..		Discharged for disability.		20	Sept. 4, '61	Nov. 5, '62
Wilsey, Charles..		Discharged for disability.		24	Sept. 16, '61	Dec. 16, '61
Wilsey, Harvey B. ..		Discharged for disability.		22	Sept. 2, '61	Jan. 2, '63
Wood, Emanuel F		Transferred to the 97th and the 94th N. Y. Vols.		21	Sept. 9, '61	June 18, '64
Willis, John.		Deserted to the enemy at the Battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.				

YATES, DAVID	Transferred to Co. F, 21st Vet. Res. Corps, by special order No. 358, A. G. O., 1862; discharged at expiration of term.		Sept. 7, '61	Oct. 27, '64

RECRUITS OF 1863-1864.

CORPORALS.				
GEORGE BUNTE.	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	30	Aug. 28, '63	May 6, '64
CHAPPEL CLARK.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	36	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
PRIVATES.				
ALLEN, WILLIAM E	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Grave No. 3975.	23	July 14, '63	May 6, '64
BABCOCK, REMSON W	Prisoner May —, 1864; died, and buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Andersonville, Grave No. 4893.	21	July 22, '63	Aug. 6, '64
BAMBERG, CARL	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
BAMBERG, MAURICE	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	Aug. 25, '63	June 7, '64
BOCK, HENRY	Discharged for disability.	43	Aug. 24, '63	May 26, '64
BRADWELL, PHILLIP	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
BRANDT, JACOB	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	28	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
BRAYTON, WILLIAM	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Arlington, Grave No. 7013.	22	July 7, '63	Oct. 14, '63
BROADWELL, THEODORE	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	July 13, '63	June 7, '64
BUTLER, WELLINGTON	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.		Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
CAMPBELL, PETER	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	43	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
CARL, GEORGE H	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	21	July 7, '63	Aug. 22, '65
CARLAN, PATRICK	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	22	Sept. 18, '63	June 7, '64

NAME AND RANK.	CO. REMARKS. L.	Age.	Date of Enlistment or Muster in.	Date of Death, Discharge, Transfer, or Muster out.
CLARKE, JOHN	Killed at the Battle of Laurel Hill.	21	Aug. 31, '63	May 8, '64
CONKLIN, HENRY L.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	30	July 7, '63	July 10, '65
DEEGAN, PETER..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
DEMING, THOMAS F	Wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
DIAMOND, JAMES.	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	36	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
EDICK, EDWARD	Discharged for disability.	24	Aug. 27, '63	Dec. 22, '63
EMERICK, WILLIAM.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
FREDERICK, CHARLES...	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
GORDON, JOHN W	Died of disease; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Soldier's Home, D. C., Grave No. 4839.	22	July 7, '63	Dec. 6, '63
HECKSCHER, JOSEPH.	Wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
JOHNSON, JOHN	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	25	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
JOHNSON, ORLOF	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
KAVENEY, MICHAEL.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	Aug. 31, '63	June 7, '64
KERR, THOMAS..	Died of wounds received at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; buried in the Nat. Cemetery at Arlington, Grave No. 313.	24	July 28, '63	May 22, '64
KIRCHER, FREDERICK.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	33	Sept. 10, '63	June 7, '64
KRAUT, GEORGE	Prisoner May 7, 1864; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	34	Sept. 21, '63	June 7, '64
KRITZ, JACOB.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	38	Aug. 27, '63	June 7, '64
LOBER, JACOB..	Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness.	28	Aug. 24, '63	May 6, '64
LUHRMAN, GUSTAV VON	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 7; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	21	Aug, 25, '63	June 7, '64
LUTZ, ADAM	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	29	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
MALONEY, DANIEL.	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	19	July 11, '63	June 7, '64

McCann, Daniel.	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 7; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	38	Sept. 1, '63	June 7, '64
McClellan, Robert	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	31	Sept. 1, '63	June 7, '64
McLaughlin, James.	Wounded, and prisoner, at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	23	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
Montey, Benjamin J..	Killed at the Battle of Laurel Hill.	37	July 7, '63	May 8, '64
Moore, George W	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Munger, David.	Discharged for disability.	22	July 7, '63	Dec. 30, '63
Niebuhr, Peter.	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	20	Aug. 28, '63	June 7, '64
Ogden, Archibald.	Wounded at the Battle of Laurel Hill; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	27	July 7, '63	July 10, '65
Ogden, Solomon	Wounded at the Battle of Spottsylvania, May 10; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.; discharged at expiration of term.	22	July 7, '63	July 10, '65
Riesson, John F	Transferred to the Navy.	24	July 11, '63	Apl. 19, '64
Robinson, Levi. ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	28	July 28, '63	June 7, '64
Stockwell, Lewis. ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	20	July 7, '63	June 7, '64
Stoll, George. ..	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness; transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	21	Aug. 24, '63	June 7, '64
Van Duzen, Lewis.	Died of disease.	24	July 7, '63	Sept. 9, '63
Van Sien, Charles J	Transferred to the Navy,	19	Sept. 21, '63	Apl. 19, '64
Wait, Martin V B ...	Transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols., and died of disease.	24	July 28, '63	Mch. 15, '65
Waller, William. ..	Transferred to the 97th N. Y. Vols.	25	Sept. 21, '63	June 7, '64
Welsh, Henry .	Wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6; transferred to the 97th N. Y Vols.	18	July 7, '63	June 7, '64

CHAPTER XXII.

REORGANIZATION IN 1864—TO 1869.

The Home Organization During the War.—Reorganization of the Regiment as the NINTH N. G. S. N. Y —1864.—Celebrating Union Victories.—Funeral of President Lincoln.—The NINTH Uniformed.—New Companies Formed.—1866.—The NINTH Occupies its New Armory.—Review and Drill of Third Brigade.—Fourth of July.—General Hall in Command of First Division.—The New Company I.—Fall Inspection.—Colors Presented by the State.—Colonel Wilcox s Reply.—Governor's Day.—1867.—Company G's Reception.—Chaplain Chapin s Lecture.—Celebrating the Departure for the War.—General Shaler in Command of the First Division.—Fall Inspection Report.—1868.—Washington s Birthday.—A New Uniform.—Fall Inspection Report.—1869.—Ball at Academy of Music.—Visit of the NINTH to Stamford, Conn.—Resignation of Captain and ex-Colonel John W. Davis.

THE HOME ORGANIZATION DURING THE WAR.

THE members of the regiment who did not enter the U S. service at the muster-in on June 8th, 1861, concluded to form an organization for the purpose of keeping alive the military spirit, and to look after the interests of the regiment in the field and care for those who should return sick or wounded. For this purpose Company C, "City Guard," which—notwithstanding the active company was in the field—still existed in the city in a semi-social-military-capacity, was made use of as a rallying point, with headquarters at 654 Broadway, where, almost every evening, some of the members might be found. Each week a drill was held and the members exercised in the school of the soldier.

Correspondence was opened with a number of officers and men at the war, and headquarters soon became a bureau of information to those who had relatives or friends in the regiment.

The home society, by this means, rendered valuable service

to the anxious ones, especially after the battles in which the regiment was engaged. Headquarters also became the military home of those who were in the city on furlough, or who had been honorably discharged from the regiment.

On April 23, 1862, the Legislature passed an act changing the name of the State troops from Militia to NATIONAL GUARD.

The following orders show what official action was taken in the reorganization of the home regiment:

New York, Aug 18th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, }
NO. —. }

In compliance with Section 13 of the Militia Law (Col. J. W Stiles, commanding the NINTH Regiment, being now on duty with said Regiment at the seat of war) Capt. J. W Davis, commanding Company D of said Regiment, will, until further orders, assume command of the NINTH Regimental District, and assign such line officers of said Regiment as may be in the city, and supernumerary line officers, or non-commissioned officers, to take command of the several company districts of said Regiment, and give to them the necessary notices for the Annual Parade, and make due returns or roster thereof, pursuant to Section 13 of the Militia Law. Capt. Davis will forthwith make a return of the appointments aforesaid to the Brigadier-General at his quarters, 543 Broadway.

By order of
WM. HALL,
Brigadier-General, 3d Brigade,
N. Y S. Militia.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REGT. N. Y N. G.,
21 *West 14th Street, N Y City,*
Aug 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 1. }

SIR:—In obedience to above order you are appointed to the command of Company F District, bounded by 34th and 40th streets and Lexington and Second avenues.

You will at once cause the notices enclosed to be posted up in three prominent places in the said district, and on the first Monday in September, at ten o'clock A. M., appear in uniform at the district rendezvous and take the names of such persons liable to military duty, as may appear, and send the same to these headquarters without delay.

By order,
CAPT. J. W DAVIS,
Commanding.
HENRY S. BROOKS,
Acting Adjutant.

To Lieut. CHAS. R. BRAINE,
9th Reg't. N Y N. G.

HEADQUARTERS 3D BRIG. N. Y S. M.,
New York, Oct. 17, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
NO. —. }

John W. Davis, Captain Company D, commanding 9th Regt. N. Y N. G., is hereby directed to order such portions of the Regiment that are not away with the 83d N. Y Vols. to parade for inspection at the Drill Room, cor. Thirteenth Street and University Place, on Thursday, 30th inst., at three o'clock P. M.

By order,
WM. HALL,
Brig.-Gen. Comdg 3d Brig.

W PEARSALL,
A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REGT. N. Y. N. G.,
New York, Oct. 18, 1862.

GEN. ORDERS, }
NO. 2 }

SIR:—In compliance with above order, you will assemble, without arms, such members of your company as are not on duty with the 83d Regt. N. Y. Vols., in fatigue dress, or such portions thereof as may be in their possession, or in citizen's dress, at the place appointed at two o'clock P M.

You will also bring a memorandum of such arms and equipments belonging to the State, as may be in possession of your Company, together with a register of your command. All enrolled members unaccounted for will be considered as having left the Regiment, and their names will be handed to the Commissioner of Jurors.

By order,
CAPT. JOHN W DAVIS,
Commanding
HENRY S. BROOKS,
Acting Adjutant.

To Lieut. CHAS. R. BRAINE,
Comdg Company F 9th Regt. N Y N G.

[CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REGT. N. Y N. G.,
New York, Nov. 1, 1862.

SIR:—The Captain commanding desires me to state to you, that he has with pleasure learned from Brig.-Gen. Hall, that he has proper authority to countersign members certificates.

Your company may therefore be filled up in accordance with the several provisions of the Militia Law of the State, passed April 23, 1862. *In doing so you will, however, use due care that you do not infringe on the rights of any officer or member absent at the seat of war*

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY S. BROOKS,
Lieut. and Act Adjutant.

COLONEL JOHN W. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REGT. N. Y. N. G.,
New York, Oct. 31. 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 1. }

A meeting of the Commissioned Officers of this Regiment will be held at the Armory, corner of University Place and Thirteenth Street, on Friday evening, November 7th, at eight o'clock, to take measures for the welfare *of that part* of the command remaining in the city.

By order,
CAPT. JOHN W DAVIS,
Commanding

HENRY S BROOKS,
Lieut. and Actg Adjt.

Early in 1863 four more companies, A, D, E and F, had been partially formed. In July, during the draft riots, a detachment of the NINTH VETERANS, under the command of ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford, guarded the property of the U. S. Government stores at Nos. 90 and 108 Franklin Street:

In the following Order the Adjutant-General directed the election of field officers, etc:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, July 27th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 443. }

Major-General Charles W Sanford, commanding First Division, National Guard of the State of New York, is hereby directed to fill up all vacancies in the NINTH Regiment N. G. S. N. Y

He will direct an election to be held for field officers, and report the same to this department.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JOHN T SPRAGUE,
Adjutant-General.

Above Order was promulgated from First Division Headquarters July 29, 1863, and by Gen Order, No. 2, from Headquarters of the NINTH Regiment on July 30, 1863.

The election was held on Friday, Aug. 7, 1863, at the Division Armory, corner White and Elm Streets, at four o'clock P M., resulting in the choice of Capt. John W Davis for Colonel, ex-Lieut.-Colonel Allan Rutherford for Lieut.-

Colonel, Lieut. Charles R. Braine for Major. Henry S. Brooks was appointed Adjutant, and Abner Mellen, Quartermaster. The line officers were:

Company A, Captain Wm. J Vredenburgh, First Lieutenant, Alexander McCook, Second Lieutenant, Charles C. Reed. Company C, Captain, John P Newkirk; First Lieutenant, David Banks, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Jones. Company D, Captain Ralph A. Lanning. Company E, Captain Henry C. Smith; First Lieutenant, John Meeks, Jr. Company F, Captain Charles S. Strong.

Several of the line officers held commissions issued previous to the war, but the others—and the entire field and staff—were not commissioned, because of the fact that the register of the NINTH Regiment was already filled by the officers in the field. The headquarters of the regiment was established in the rooms of Company C, 654 Broadway. It would be difficult to determine the exact status of this home organization, but in its semi-official condition it existed until the return of the regiment, when a thorough reorganization was effected.

On the 5th of February, 1864, Colonel Davis withdrew as Colonel elect, and on March 19th an election was held to fill the vacancy, resulting in the choice of John H. Wilcox, then Colonel and Inspector-General of the First division, N. G., S. N. Y On June 13th Orders, No 10, from brigade headquarters formally announced the result.

When the "war" regiment returned enough of the veterans were found willing to form another company—G—which was soon increased by the enlistment of others, and ex-Major Dabney W Diggs was elected Captain, Gilbert S. King First Lieutenant, and Benjamin F Martin Second Lieutenant, on July 27th.

During the Summer and Fall the matter of reorganizing the regiment, and having it again resume a position among the regiments of the National Guard was industriously canvassed. Neither uniforms, arms nor equipments had been furnished to but few of the members, and when, on October 24th, the

COL. AND B'V'T BRIG.-GEN. JOHN H. WILCOX.

battalion appeared for inspection they mostly wore citizen's clothes, only one hundred and five, out of a total of two hundred and eleven, were even present. On the 14th of December Company B was reorganized, and elected James R. Hitchcock, Captain, William Farrell, First, and Robert B. Martin, Second Lieutenant.

On the 16th of the month Company A of the Eighth regiment (organized in 1812, and known as the State Fencibles), commanded by Captain James O. Johnston, was, by Special Order, No. 598, A. G. O., transferred to the NINTH, and lettered H. This company was a valuable addition. The Lieutenants were Henry C. Barwis and Robert B. Young.

On February 15th, 1865, by virtue of General Order, No. 1, of that date, Morris' (Brig.-Gen. Wm. H.) tactics were adopted for the National Guard.

On the 6th of March the First division paraded in celebration of the Union victories at Fort McAllister, Savannah, Fort Sumter, Charleston, Fort Fisher, Wilmington; and Columbia. The glorious news from Appomattox in April stirred the hearts of the men of the NINTH, and when, a few days later, came the terrible announcement of Lincoln's assassination and death, they, in common with the whole country, mourned the Nation's loss.

The following Order was issued to the Army of the Potomac

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 16th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

The Major-General Commanding announces to the Army that official intelligence has been received of the death, by assassination, of the President of the United States. The President died at 7.22, on the morning of the 15th instant.

By this Army, this announcement will be received with profound sorrow, and deep horror and indignation. The President by the active interest he ever took in the welfare of this Army, and by his presence in frequent visits, especially during the recent operations, had particularly endeared himself to both officers and soldiers, all of whom regarded him as a generous friend.

An honest man, a noble patriot, and sagacious statesman has fallen! No greater loss, at this particular moment, could have befallen our country. Whilst we bow with submission to the unfathomable and inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence, let us

earnestly pray that God, in his infinite mercy, will so order, that this terrible calamity shall not interfere with the prosperity and happiness of our beloved country!

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

On the 25th of April the regiment (eight companies) participated in the funeral parade in honor of the dead President. All the officers managed to appear in uniform, but Company H was the only one in which the rank and file so appeared, and to that company was assigned the honor of guarding the colors. This was the first parade of the regiment since its return from the war the previous year.

During the summer some four hundred uniforms, together with arms and equipments were issued by the State, and the members of the NINTH once more appeared "clothed and in their right mind." On September 22nd, Company E underwent another reorganization, electing John T Gaffney Captain, and Joseph McDonald First Lieutenant. On the 25th of October the first muster and inspection in dress uniform, since 1861, was held at the State Arsenal; three hundred and fifty-six being present and only sixty-four absent. The 24th of November was "Governor's Day," Governor Reuben E. Fenton reviewing the First division from the balcony of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A number of the war veterans having joined Company D, ex-Colonel John W Davis was induced to again accept the Captaincy. while Daniel W Lee and John S. Stryker were elected Lieutenants, on December 12th.

The military year of 1866 opened with a drill on the evening of January 25th, and on the 16th of April the NINTH occupied its new armory on West Twenty-sixth Street. On Monday, May 28th, the fifth anniversary of the departure for the war was celebrated by a parade, eight companies of fourteen files being in line. The column was reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor John T. Hoffman. In the evening a concert was given by the Veterans, at which the officers of the regiment presented Colonel Wilcox and wife with an elegant floral piece—the figure 9 encircled with twenty-seven rosebuds.

On June 13th the Third brigade, General William Hall

commanding, proceeded to East New York for inspection and drill. The NINTH turned out three hundred muskets, and arrived upon the ground at ten o'clock—the first regiment to appear. At noon the officers were driven to Snedecor's Hotel, Jamaica, for dinner. Upon reassembling at half-past one, on account of a rain-storm, the drill was postponed till about three o'clock, when the movements were executed and witnessed by a concourse of nearly four thousand people.

On the 24th of the month Captain Gaffney, late of Company E, was buried, Companies E and H turning out as escort.

The 4th of July was duly celebrated by the usual parade of the First division, and as was general on such occasions, the regiments most prompt at the rendezvous had to do a great deal of waiting before the line was put in motion. Major Ralph A. Laming was in command of the NINTH. During the visit of President Andrew Johnson to the city the regiment paraded on August 29th to do honor to the Chief Magistrate. In September orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office, placing upon the supernumerary list Major-General Sanford, who had served since April 24th, 1818, and Brigadier-General Hall, whose service dated from June 14th, 1827.

On the 5th of October the regiment was inspected. On the 10th Company I, "Veterans," composed wholly of those who held discharges from the U. S. Volunteer Service, was organized—or reorganized—with John Dalrymple as Captain, and John I. Van Alst, Jr., and Eugene Durnin, Lieutenants.

At an inspection of the division, held on the 19th at Tompkins Square, there were present with the regiment four hundred and eighty-four men, out of a total enrollment of six hundred and eighty-five. According to the report of the Inspector-General, there were at this time, twenty-four regiments of infantry in the First division, divided into four brigades, and at this inspection there was present eight hundred and twenty-seven officers, and nine thousand five hundred and sixty-eight rank and file; the absentees numbered two hundred and forty-six officers and three thousand eight hundred and seventy-one men, total, fourteen thousand five hundred and

twelve. Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall was in command of the division at this time, and Colonel Joshua M. Varian, of the Eighth regiment, was in command of the brigade.

Below is the report of Colonel J H. Liebenau, the A. A. I. G., of the condition of the NINTH :

Reviewed and inspected this regiment at Tompkins Square. They turned out with full ranks, and made a fine appearance, showing, as they do, a much more decided improvement in numbers over last year's inspection, than any other regiment of the division; this fact is largely to the credit of officers and men.

The material of the regiment is equal to any, and is in the hands of good field and company officers, who seem to fully realize the responsibility of their several positions, and who express a determination to relax no effort to bring the command up equal in drill to any in the division.

The regiment is handsomely uniformed, and were accompanied by their regimental band, an entirely new organization, who gave evidence that a very short time would elapse before they assumed a position second to none of the regimental bands of the division.

Too much honor cannot be awarded the field and company officers for the untiring exertions made by them to build up this regiment, and I heartily congratulate them upon the success which has attended these efforts. The arms are in good order and are properly cared for.

On the 29th of the month the NINTH paraded nine companies of seventeen files, at the State Arsenal, to receive a stand of colors from the State. The building was crowded with the friends of the regiment, and when line was formed, it occupied nearly the whole of the four sides of the drill-room. Colonel Gebhard of the Governor's staff presented the colors, upon receiving which Colonel Wilcox made the following reply :

SIR :—Permit me, on behalf of the NINTH Regiment, in receiving this beautiful stand of colors from the State authorities to-night, to express through you their appreciation of these honorable tokens, accompanied by sentiments of grateful appreciation of their services in defending the nation's honor upon the battle-field. The Veterans of the NINTH regiment are here to-night, still identified with this organization, and hear your words of gratitude with joy; and they, with the recruits, and every member of this organization, thank you for these memorials of what they have done in the past, and they will ever prize this generous recognition of their services by the State for whom they fought and their comrades fell. We accept, Sir, these colors in sacred trust. In our hands those emblematic Stars and Stripes, crossed with the inscriptions of battle-fields, shall remain sacred and inviolate. A regimental organization which sent into the service at the outbreak of war 1,000 men, and at its close mustered out less than

100 men, need not these battle-inscriptions upon their banners to remind them of duty nobly done in the past, or to inspire them to heroism in the future. Bloody scenes of strife for duty at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Laurel Hill, and Spottsylvania, are engraved on their hearts, and their strong arms are as ready now as then to defend the nation's honor under this glorious standard and their old regimental motto, "Ratione aut vi."

Governor's Day was on the 26th of November, and the division, under command of General Aspinwall, was reviewed at the Worth Monument on Broadway. On December 6th, by Special Orders, No. 353, A. G. O., Company F, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, was transferred to the NINTH and lettered K. The officers were: Captain George W Lyon, and Lieutenants Charles O. Terry and Francis F Stone. The NINTH now had ten good companies and recruiting was constantly going on to fill them to the maximum.

1867.

Company G's reception on the 22nd of January opened the year's round of work and festivity. In the early part of the evening Colonel Wilcox, on behalf of Mrs. Diggs, wife of the Captain, presented the company with a handsome flag, then followed a drill, after which music and dancing kept the members and their friends busy till four o'clock in the morning. It was a most enjoyable affair On the evening of Washington's birthday, the Chaplain of the regiment, E. H. Chapin, D. D., delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute, the subject, "Roll of Honor, or, The Citizen Soldier," was ably handled, and the eloquent divine was listened to by a large and appreciative audience, composed mainly of members of the NINTH and their friends.

A battalion drill took place in April, and the next important event was the sixth anniversary of the departure for the war. The regiment turned out ten companies of twenty-two files, and marched to the City Hall, passing in review before Mayor Hoffman, first in common time, and on the return, at a quick step.

The Mayor then, on behalf of the city and county, presented the regiment with a stand of colors.

From the reply of Colonel Wilcox, the following extract, copied from the *Mercury*, is given:

This regiment, assembled to-day to celebrate the anniversary of its departure for Washington, to take part in defending the nation s honor during the late rebellion, appreciates this suggestive incident of an occasion which generously recognizes a discharge of duty in the past. On behalf of the veterans whose hearts you have warmed by your eloquent expressions of sympathy and encouragement, and the members of this present command, present to express their appreciation of these memorials, and in thanking the Mayor and Commonalty of the city and the Board of Supervisors of the county, allow me to say that these flags will inspire us with memories of the past, and strengthen our hands for future duty. We accept these tokens of honor, and shall guard them vigilantly and faithfully.

In the evening a reception was given at the armory, the occasion being graced by the presence of many prominent military men, among whom were General Aspinwall and staff, General Varian and staff, General Hall, Mayor Hoffman, Commander Braine, U S. N., and representatives from other regiments of the National Guard.

On June 5th a brigade drill was held in Tompkins Square, and the regiments were exercised in percussion cap firing.

The NINTH turned out four hundred and sixty-seven, officers and men.

Major-General Alexander Shaler had been appointed to the command of the First division of the National Guard, an appointment which was well merited, as the General had been in active service during the entire war; first as Lieutenant-Colonel, and then Colonel of the Sixty-fifth New York volunteers, he was made a Brigadier-General in 1863, and brevetted Major-General at the close of the war, for "gallant and meritorious services." The parade of the division on the 4th of July was the General's first appearance at the head of his new command. The NINTH, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, assembled at the armory before six o'clock in the morning, and paraded with ten companies of fifteen files each. The brigades formed on the streets between Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets, with the right resting on Fifth Avenue, each falling into line in turn. The parade was a masterly success, each command being prompt in responding to the orders.

The regiment was not called out again until October, when an inspection took place, at which three hundred and ninety-two, out of a total of five hundred and forty-one, were present. Governor's Day. in November, was duly celebrated, the Brooklyn regiments joining their New York comrades in the parade. The following extract from the report of the State Adjutant-General, Selden E. Marvin, dated December 31st, is worthy of insertion here :

RELATION OF THE MILITIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The relations of the former are always important. No war has thus far been carried on except by means of the militia, either through primitive organizations, or by volunteers from the great body. That great rebellion, which so recently threatened the national life, was subdued by the militia, and at what cost, not only the stately monuments in national cemeteries proclaim, but also the thousands of solitary and unnoticed hillocks, beneath which rest the remains of armies of citizen soldiers, who poured out their life blood to save their country. How many of these lives might have been saved, had there existed a more perfect organization at the outset, cannot be determined; but all confess that tens of thousands of lives, and millons on millions of treasure, were uselessly lost, because our citizens had forgotten that, in a great and noble sense, they were also soldiers; and thus forgetful, had despised the warnings and derided the efforts of those who had attempted to secure even a scanty organization and encourage a military zeal.

This prolongation of the war, with all its vast and incalculable sacrifices and losses, was one lesson, apparently too sad, too mournful, too heavily burdened with remorse, to be readily forgotten; and if forgotten, then experience is indeed worthless, and history repeats itself in errors only because a stolid world refuses to learn from the past.

1868.

During the month of January division drills were held nightly at the armory. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a *Soiree Dansante* at the armory, which was largely attended, and among the invited guests were several officers from the Spanish war vessel *Tetuan*. During the month of March, several wing drills were held. At a meeting on the 20th of April, the matter of a uniform was discussed, the majority voting in favor of dress coats. On the 27th a battalion drill was held. On the afternoon of May 22nd the regiment was drilled in Tompkins Square.

The 27th of the month was duly celebrated at the armory, it being the seventh anniversary of the departure for the war.

On the 8th of June Major Strong resigned, and upon balloting for his successor, Adjutant William Seward, Jr., was unanimously elected. On the 22nd a brigade drill was held in Tompkins Square.

On July 4th the regiment assembled at six A. M. and participated in the parade in honor of the day. In order to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Adjutant Seward, Adjutant Edgar S. Allien, of the Fifty-fifth regiment, was transferred to that position in the NINTH on the 15th of August.

On the 8th of October the regiment was reviewed and inspected by the Commissary-General and A. A. Inspector in Tompkins Square. Three hundred and eighty, out of four hundred and eighty-eight, were present. Annexed is the report of Colonel Liebenau:

The ceremony of review was well executed; in the standing review the men were steady as statues, the alignments of officers and men were perfect, while the rank of file closers were as steady and attentive as the front rank. I notice this latter fact, because so few officers are careful to instruct the sergeants in this portion of their duties, and consequently, it is not often that the reviewing officer has the pleasure of being received in rear of a command with the respect he is entitled to. This, in the case of this regiment, was a noticeable feature. The marching review was all that could be desired; the salutes of the officers were, without exception, good; distance and alignments well observed, and the men careful and steady. In closing the review everything was properly executed; and, as a whole, the review of this regiment was the best of any yet witnessed by me.

The regiment has lately adopted white belts. This is an improvement. The command in their lively uniform, and with their soldier-like bearing, attracted universal attention.

The regiment is in a good state of discipline. The Colonel is a zealous, hard-working and efficient officer, and in his efforts to make his command second to none, he is ably aided by his associate field, as well as his company officers.

1869.

On the 5th of January, 1869, the NINTH gave a grand ball at the Academy of Music. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity by a fashionable and delighted company. Among the noted guests present were General McDowell and staff, and Generals Hartsuff, Robert Anderson and Henry Benton, of the regular army. The National Guard was well

represented by a host of gaily uniformed officers, and the ladies vied with each other in their attentions to the gallant guardsmen and army officers. Wering's and Diller's bands, under Grafulla's general leadership, discoursed both concert and dancing music, and it was "four in the morning" before the lights were turned out and the tired but happy hosts and guests repaired to their homes.

The winter and spring months were devoted to a strict attention to drill, a full dress inspection taking place on the 10th of May. The 27th was celebrated by a parade in the afternoon, the line being reviewed by the Mayor at the City Hall.

The 4th of July falling on Sunday, the parade occurred on 5th, the column being reviewed by the Mayor from the Traveller's Club house, while a reviewing stand, erected at the Worth Monument, contained a large number of army officers and distinguished citizens.

The people of Stamford, Conn., having invited the NINTH to visit their town on the 27th, and the invitation having been accepted, the regiment assembled at the armory at an early hour, and at seven o'clock boarded the steamboat *Stamford*, at the foot of east Twenty-sixth Street. Grafulla's band enlivened the trip with choice selections. Upon reaching the Stamford landing, a committee of citizens came on board, and their spokesman, Warden George L. Lownds, formally received the regiment, and tendered them, on behalf of the people, a hearty welcome to their town. Upon line being formed on the dock, another welcoming speech was made by Burgess W. C. Hoyt, after which the procession, headed by the town officials and committee, marched through the town, to the West Park, where it arrived just before noon. After being drawn up in line the regiment was addressed by James H. Olmstead, Esq., Chairman of the Citizens Committee, and which we copy from the *Stamford Advocate*, as follows:

Colonel, Officers and Members of the 9th Reg. of N. Y. S. N. G.: It is my pleasant duty, in behalf of the citizens of Stamford, to extend to you a hearty welcome.

When our country is assailed by an armed foe, and the flag of liberty, dear to

every American heart dishonored, we cannot forget that it is to the militia of the States that we must first look as the bulwark of the nation.

We cannot forget that, in any sudden emergency, we must rely upon their strong arms and deadly aim for the protection of all that is near and dear to us.

It is, therefore, meet that, upon every appropriate occasion, we show that respect and reverence for our citizen soldiery that we are accustomed to manifest towards public benefactors.

But especially is it appropriate on this occasion, when we remember that we are honored by the presence of a regiment from our sister State, whose members did not hesitate, when their country called, to leave their work-shops, their counting-rooms, their offices, their homes and pleasant firesides, and their dear ones, to peril their lives, if need be, that the nation might live.

When we remember that this regiment now with us, has already gallantly upheld the flag of the nation, amidst the fire and smoke and carnage of the battle-fields of Antietam, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness, and recorded itself a name on the pages of our country's history, of which we, as Americans, and our children, and our children's children, may justly be proud.

Any tribute of respect, therefore, which we may be able to show you, men of the NINTH, on this occasion, anything we can do to make your visit among us pleasant and agreeable, will very inadequately repay the debt of gratitude which we, as citizens of a common country, owe to you, its valiant defenders.

We, therefore, thank you for this opportunity of showing our appreciation of your noble services in behalf of our beloved country.

We trust that, in after life, you may look back to this day as a day full of pleasing memories, and permit me to hope that any victories you may this day obtain, as soldiers, may be over the hearts of the fair ladies of Stamford, and that you will win them as gallantly as any victory you have ever achieved on the battle-field.

We again extend to you a cordial welcome.

Colonel Wilcox replied briefly, on behalf of the NINTH. The line was then re-formed and passed through several streets, which were gaily decorated, to Concert Hall, where arms were stacked.

A banquet had been spread in Seely's Hall, to which the men were soon called by the drum corps beating "Peas upon a trencher." The dinner was a good one, and the soldiers fully satisfied the citizens that they appreciated the efforts made to entertain them.

The Stamford paper further states:

The officers of the NINTH, the committee, and members of the metropolitan press were invited to the residence of Alex. McKenzie, Esq., on Washington Avenue. Here a pleasant hour was spent in social intercourse, in the society of a number of ladies who worthily represented the feminine beauty, grace and refinement of which our town can boast, and in enjoying Mr. McKenzie's boundless hospitality. The choicest vintage of "Cliquot" as provided for those who chose to partake, and appropriate senti-

ments were proposed and drank with the enthusiasm for which soldiers especially are famous. Among the toasts were "The Ladies," responded to in their behalf by Col. Chesebrough; "The New York Press," was fitly responded to by Major G. Forrister Williams, than whom a more courteous gentleman or more graceful writer it has not been our privilege to meet. "The Officers of the NINTH Regiment" was proposed and was appropriately responded to by Col. Wilcox. "The Citizens Committee" was eloquently responded to by Mr. J. H. Olmstead. The "Stamford *Advocate*" was also honored with a toast, which was appropriately responded to. "Our Host" was of course not forgotten, and in response to the toast Mr. McKenzie eloquently and feelingly expressed his good will to the gallant New York troops, and gave a brief but very interesting history of his connection with the force for many years past. Among the prominent citizens present, besides the committee, we noticed Isaac Quintard, Esq., and the Hon. Trueman Smith.

After the return from Mr. McKenzie's, the officers of the NINTH sat down to a dinner in the Stamford House, specially tendered them by the citizens. There were present at the dinner besides the officers, the citizens committee, the borough officers, members of the local press, and representatives of the New York *Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, and the *Army and Navy Journal*. Among the civilians present were Messrs. Roswell Hoyt, S. H. Nye, Robert Harper, Wm. Hoyt, Jr., James H. Olmstead, Seaman Miller, P. S. Jacobs, Thos. H. H. Messinger, Chas. H. Scofield, Charles Jones, N. E. Adams, Wm. C. Hoyt, Edward Phillips, G. B. Glendinning, S. C. Brown, Alexander Weed, and Charles Gaylor, all of Stamford. Among the New Yorkers present we noticed Charles Wann, Esq., J. T Robin, Esq., Mr. William Hill, a veteran soldier, and Mr. Fred. R. Gillespie, of 240 Front Street. When the substantial portion of the dinner was duly disposed of, the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" (simultaneous with the flow of champagne) commenced. Speeches were made by Col. Wilcox, James H. Olmstead, Gen. Varian of the Third Brigade, Major Blauvelt, and others. The Major spoke of the good results which could not fail to proceed from such social reunions as the present. He said that meetings like these between the soldiers and citizens of different States would tend to encourage the national feeling, and make us forget that there are States, but that we are all citizens and defenders of a common country. In response to the toast, "The Veterans of the Regiment," Capt. Blaney was called on, and in replying gave a brief history of the regiment in the war. This history is sufficiently indicated by the names inscribed on the regimental banner, as follows: "Harper's Ferry," "Cedar Mountain," "Thoroughfare Gap," "Chantilly," "Antietam," "Fredericksburg," "Chancellorsville," "Gettysburg," "Wilderness," "Cold Harbor." Out of 292 men at the Battle of Fredericksburg, the regiment lost 130. While the dinner was in progress Col. Remmey, of the 22nd, entered the room, and was warmly greeted by his comrades in arms. The Colonel being called on made an excellent speech, and his manner made a very favorable impression on those who saw him there for the first time, while his high position in the regard of his brother officers was sufficiently attested by their enthusiasm.

During the afternoon, Mr. Leeds of the Depot livery stables, started out several of his wagons, and many of the soldiers availed themselves of the opportunity to visit Shippan Point and other places of interest in the neighborhood of the village. Several of the men spent the time in visiting friends in town, and the way some of "them fellows" got acquainted with our young men and maidens (especially the latter) was a caution to witness. On nearly every street the gay uniforms could be seen, often accompanied by young ladies in white muslin, and in every case, whether with or

without lady companions, conducting themselves like gentlemen, as they were. In fact, the courteous and soldierly bearing of the men has been the occasion of universal complimentary remarks, and nothing whatever occurred during the day or evening to detract from this estimate of their character.

From four to five o'clock in the afternoon the band gave an excellent concert in the Park, and at five a dress-parade of the regiment took place, which was witnessed with much interest and pleasure by the people.

A concert and hop in Seely s Hall, in the evening, was attended by the largest crowd we ever saw gathered in Stamford on any similar occasion. The large hall was so crowded that the dancers had scarcely room to go through the sets, and the extreme heat of the weather sacrificed scores of paper collars, and caused a run on the ice cream that "such a getting up stairs" on the part of the waiters "you ne'er did see." The music, as might be expected from Grafulla s band, was exquisite, and was largely selected from the latest and most popular operas. The dresses of many of the ladies were superb, and the rich silks, satins, laces and diamonds of the ladies, and the brilliant uniforms of the soldiers flashing amid the mazes of the dance, formed a kaleidoscope of beauty such as Seely s Hall has perhaps never before witnessed. A peculiar feature was the presence of representatives of all the respectable classes of our people, who for the first time being mingled together, forgetting apparently all social distinctions. It is to be regretted that such reunions are so infrequent. As conducted on the occasion of which we speak they could do no harm, and would not fail to be productive of much good. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from New York were present, and all enjoyed an occasion long to be remembered with pleasure.

During the afternoon Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, King of Manhattan Island, with his staff, arrived at the scene. Immediately after the dress-parade the club took rooms at the Stamford House, and, having stocked it with the best the house could afford, commenced a scene of jollity with which the citizens of our quiet town were totally unacquainted. Glees, songs and Indian war cries, known and probably appreciated in Indian Harbor, with other strange and incoherent noises were wafted on the balmy air of the evening. When the dancing commenced, however, the members of the club were found to have entirely changed, or forgotten their wonted hilarity and appeared in a gentlemanly demeanor to trip it on the light fantastic with the ladies in the Hall. The graceful movements of the Americus (club) boys were admired and spoken of frequently during the evening.

The dancing in the Hall closed a little after 11 o'clock, and the regiment immediately prepared for their departure. Even at that late hour many citizens accompanied the men to the dock. About 12 o'clock the boat moved off amid mutual hearty cheers and farewells.

The success of the reception of the NINTH cannot be fairly claimed by any one person, but is largely due, first, to the gentlemanly Committee of the Regiment who visited Stamford twice during the progress of preparation, and who made such a favorable impression on every one with whom they came in contact. This committee, consisting of Capts. Brooks, Pryer, Schieffelin, and Lieuts. Theriott and Loder (Theriott, by the way, is a trump), and second, to the interest taken by Mr. Olmstead and the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Robert Harper, the Colfax serenader, Mr. S. H. Nye, Mr. Alex. Weed, Mr. Chas. Jones, and Mr. Sawyer Daskam, with the other members of the Citizen s Committee.

All these gentlemen deserve credit for the active part they took in the arrangements. Mr. Spencer, of the Stamford House, comes under this head. His part was done well, considering all the circumstances, and he deserves honorable mention.

Governor's Day this year was on the 6th of October, the NINTH turning out with the First division for review. On the 22nd the official inspection took place in Tompkins Square, two hundred and sixty-eight were present out of a total of four hundred and ten.

Before the year closed the regiment lost, by resignation, one of its oldest members, Captain and ex-Colonel John W Davis. His record is as follows :

Paymaster, Eleventh regiment, Feb. 1st, 1854, Major Nov. 15th, 1855, resigned May —, 1858, Captain Co. D, NINTH regiment, Sept. 16th, 1859, mustered into U. S. service June 8th, resigned July 31st, 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel Third regiment (Merchant's Brigade), Dec. 27th, 1862, resigned March 27th, 1863, Colonel NINTH regiment, Aug. 7th, 1863; resigned Feb. 5th, 1864, Captain Co. D, NINTH regiment, Dec. 12th, 1865; resigned Oct. 7th, 1869.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ENCAMPMENT AT LONG BRANCH.

—1870—

Resignation of Colonel Wilcox.—Colonel James Fisk, Jr.—A New Company K.—Parade and Review.—Visiting the Grand Opera House.—Ball at the Academy of Music.—Brigade Drill.—Excurison to Yonkers.—Encampment at Long Branch.—Reception and Entertainment of The Newburyport Artillery, Amoskeag Veterans and the Putnam Phalanx.—Review of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y.—Formation of a Grand Band.

ON the 28th of February Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox resigned his commission as Colonel of the NINTH. Business affairs alone compelled him to this step, and his loss was looked upon with regret by every member of the regiment.

The General's military record is as follows :

Private Co. H, Seventh regiment, June —, 1857, Captain, and A. D. C. on staff of General Hall, Sept. —, 1860, Lieut.-Col. Second regiment, Feb. 19th, mustered into U. S. service May 21st, resigned Dec. 7th, 1861 ; Colonel on staff of Maj.-Gen. Sanford, Sept. 24th, 1862, Colonel NINTH regiment (Home organization), March 19th, 1864, Brevet Brig.-Gen. N. Y Vols., Dec. 15th, 1868.

In the Spring it looked as though the regiment would not long survive. Gradually its membership had decreased. The armory building was not suitable for its purposes, and all active interest seemed to be at an end. This was not owing to any special fault of either officers or men, but was attributed to the political wire-pullers who were not in sympathy with the best interests of the regiment.

A few of the members, some of whom dated their connection from 1859, met to talk over the situation, and the meeting resulted in their determining to submit the name of a prominent

COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR.

civilian for the position of colonel. When it was announced that James Fisk, Jr., had been elected on April 7th, the public press and many individuals interested in the welfare of the regiment commented unfavorably.

The reasons which influenced the Board of Officers in their choice were the well known liberality, energy and fertility of resources, together with the great influence possessed by Colonel Fisk, and it was firmly believed that the choice would be of the greatest benefit to the regiment. And their expectations were more than realized. Recruiting at once became active in all the companies and a new one was formed to take the place of K, which, for over a year, had been disbanded. On the 12th, less than a week after Colonel Fisk's election, the members of the new company met and elected officers, and in company orders, No, 3, it was announced that Bird W Spencer had been chosen Captain, Robert B. Cable First Lieutenant, and Alonzo P Bacon Second Lieutenant. Captain Spencer had received his military education in Company H, of the Seventh, Lieutenant Cable in the Seventy-first, while Lieutenant Bacon had been a member of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers—a regiment that had served in the same brigade with the NINTH—during the war.

The same evening the regiment assembled at the armory, mustering two hundred and forty-five uniformed, and seventy-five ununiformed men, and, after inspection by the Colonel elect, were marched to the street for an evening parade. As this was the first appearance of the new commandant, the armory was crowded with the friends of the regiment and many representative military men. The line of march led through West Twenty-sixth Street to Eighth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to Broadway, to Eighth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, back to the armory. The march was a triumphal procession from beginning to end, the front, rear, and both flanks of the regiment being densly packed with a crowd not usually seen on such occasions; for the majority was composed of the solid and substantial business men of the city, who gave frequent

vent to their feelings of admiration and sympathy by repeated cheers, which were taken up by the members of the regiment and echoed from one end of the line to the other.

On the 29th, Colonel Fisk issued "General Order, No. 7," in which he formally assumed command of the regiment. An honorary membership roll was established at this time, the fee for joining being fifty-two dollars, and such was its popularity that in a short time several thousand dollars found its way into the treasury, the fund thus formed being used to defray the expenses of social gatherings.

The press of the city had been divided upon the question of the expediency—and justice—of elevating to the command of a regiment a person with no previous military experience. The experiment had never before been tried. As the result for good or ill chiefly concerned the NINTH, and as the discussion of the question served to bring the regiment into greater prominence, the members rather enjoyed it. The result proved the wisdom of the innovation. To save from disbandment a regiment which had a most honorable record during the many years of its existence, was a duty, and those who proposed and consummated the successful plan, are entitled to the thanks of all the friends of the organization.

Colonel Fisk fully appreciated the honor which had been conferred upon him, as well as the obligations which that honor entailed. He at once began to make himself familiar with his duties, and was active and vigilant in looking out for the interests of his command , he also pursued a course of study of the tactics in which he made rapid progress, and in a short time its effects were seen in the regiment. Had his life been spared he would soon have shown himself a thoroughly competent officer in every sense of that term.

Early in the evening of May 13th a dress-parade and inspection was held at the armory, the occasion being graced by the presence of the Adjutant, Inspector, and Commissary Generals. After parade, and upon the invitation of Colonel Fisk, the regiment, to the number of about five hundred, together with General Varian and staff, Colonels Perley and

Rodney C. Ward and staffs, besides other distinguished military gentlemen, attended the Grand Opera House, where they witnessed the performance of *Twelve Temptations*, and were most agreeably entertained.

After drill, on the evening of the 25th, Company D presented their commander, Captain Robert B. Courtney, with a handsome sword, sash and belt, the presentation address being made by ex-Colonel John W Davis, a former member of the company, and who had been twice honored with the office of Captain.

On the 27th the ninth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the war was celebrated by a ball given at the Academy of Music. Two bands, containing one hundred and fifty musicians furnished the music, one, under the leadership of Max Maretzek, beginning the programme with the overture to *William Tell*, the Military band following with a selection from *La Perichole*. Among the distinguished guests present were Governor Hoffman, Generals McDowell, Sanford, Shaler, Duryea, McQuade, Willcox, Wallen, Dakin, Woodward, Varian, Burger and Postley, and Colonels Perry and Samuel H. Leonard (late of Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers). A large number of officers of lesser rank, besides many civilians of note—including the city officials—were also present. Congratulations were showered upon the members by their delighted guests, who pronounced the occasion "the event of the season." The visitors were surprised at the rapid progress made by the regiment under its new leadership. Certainly the NINTH never appeared to better advantage in social life and character, those features which—to a volunteer militia organization—are its very being during the "piping times of peace."

On June 2nd, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, the regiment proceeded to Prospect Park to have a brigade drill. The men assembled at the armory at eight A. M., and marched to the foot of West Twenty-third Street, where they boarded the ferry-boat *James Fisk, Jr.*, and were conveyed to Brooklyn, thence by horse-cars to the ground,

where they arrived at noon and joined the brigade. Shortly after the drill began, but the contemplated number of movements—fifty-six—were not all performed, owing to a lack of time. After the drill a dress-parade was held, the compliments of which were paid to Adjutant-General Townsend. Generals Morris, McQuade and Dakin were also present, besides a large concourse of people, and from the frequent applause manifested, the exhibition must have been very satisfactory. Some of the more critical pronounced it a better drill than they had expected to witness. Considering the disadvantages under which the regiments of the Third brigade labored—only one of which had armory accommodations sufficient for battalion movements—the drill was a success. The weather was all that could be desired, the sun shone brightly, but without that heat which might have put some of the novices *hors de combat.* The NINTH returned to New York by the same route over which it had been conveyed to the drill ground, arriving at the armory at a late hour, where it was dismissed.

On the 16th the regiment assembled at half-past seven P M., for a parade, and excursion by water to Yonkers. The march led through Seventh Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, countermarching to Twenty-third Street, to the North river, where the ferry-boat, *James Fisk, Jr.*, was in waiting, and which, at ten o'clock, conveyed the regiment up the river. A toothsome collation—at the expence of Colonel Fisk—was served during the journey. The return was made shortly after midnight. The whole trip was enjoyed and pronounced a "great success."

On the 4th of July the regiment assembled at the early hour of a quarter to six, and marched from the armory to its place in the brigade and division at nine. Ten companies of sixteen files were in line, and, despite the number of recruits in the ranks, made a most creditable appearance. General McDowell occupied the post of honor on the reviewing stand, and complimented the regiment on its fine appearance.

On the following day the regiment was called upon to form part of an escort to the remains of Brevet Major-General

Joseph E. Hamblin, (formerly of the Sixth corps) from his late residence to the Fall River boat. The NINTH marched to the house, where the funeral cortege was formed under the direction of Brigadier-General Postley. After some delay the procession moved through Lexington Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Broadway, to Chambers Street, to West Street, to the pier, where the body, in charge of a guard of honor, was transferred to the boat. The remains were taken to Yarmouth, Mass., his native place, for burial.

Upon Colonel Fisk's assuming command of the regiment, he offered a prize of five hundred dollars to the company that would show the largest increase of membership during the succeeding quarter. In accordance with this offer he, on the 7th, sent his check for the amount to Brevet Colonel and Captain William E. Van Wyck, of Company F—fifty-nine men having been recruited by the members. Company E came second in the race—with forty-seven.

On the 15th the Board of Officers, upon invitation of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, visited Cape May for the purpose of attending the ball given by the Seventh New York, returning the next morning, *via* Philadelphia, well pleased with their trip.

On the 18th of August a preliminary inspection was held at the armory, when some six hundred men answered to their names. After battalion drill Colonel Fisk made the following address:

Soldiers, I never felt prouder than I do to-night. I think we all have reason to feel proud when we contemplate the improvement made by this regiment within the past three months. We now number three hundred men more than we did six weeks ago, and on Saturday morning we shall leave for camp with five hundred and fifty muskets. This ten days' camp, it is said by men versed in the business of war, will be worth a year's armory experience. I am thankful that we are able to squeeze a whole year into ten days.

Our friends have come forward nobly. They have encouraged us in every way, and let us prove worthy of the interest they take in our welfare. We don't go forth to be the mark of smoky muskets; we don't sally out to face cannon with their bowels full of wrath, and ready mounted to spit forth their iron indignation at our forms. We are bound upon a harmless errand; but we must make the trip a useful one. Those who go with the expectation that we are bent upon a frolic would do well to stay at home. We go to improve ourselves; and while we may expect as much pleasure as we can from our new surroundings, we must bear in mind that our main object is work and not mere merrymaking.

On the morning of the 20th of August the command assembled at the armory, armed and equipped for the purpose of proceeding to Long Branch for a ten days' encampment. The great expense of this—some fifteen thousand dollars—was met by the friends of the regiment, the members being only required to provide knapsacks and blankets. At nine o'clock line was formed, ten companies of eighteen files each.

The route of march was through Eighth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Broadway, to Murray Street, to West Street, to the steamboat landing. The whole route was lined with spectators anxious to see the departure of their favorite guardsmen. The regiment reached Pier No. 28 about ten o'clock, and immediately embarked on the steamboat *Plymouth Rock*. The lines were soon cast off, when the gaily-decked vessel pulled out into the stream amid the shouts of the multitude gathered on the wharf, and the blowing of whistles from steamers and tugs in the vicinity. Down the Bay, past Governor's Island and through the Narrows the steamer plowed her way. Many parties of pleasure-seekers on yachts and other small craft were passed, who cheered the NINTH and were saluted in return. The ladies, as usual, were more demonstrative than their male companions, as the vigorous waving of handkerchiefs and sun-shades fully attested.

On reaching Sandy Hook the regiment left the boat and boarded the railroad train; passing the Highlands of Navesink and the summer resort of Seabright, Long Branch was soon reached. Regimental line was formed and a short march brought the NINTH to CAMP JAY GOULD. Tents had previously been pitched by a detail sent for that purpose, and the men were dismissed to make the acquaintance of their new quarters.

The camp was situated on Ocean Avenue near the Continental Hotel, on ground belonging to Doctor Helmbold, who had generously given the use of it, free of charge. The spot was as level as a floor, and so near the beach that the men could enjoy surf bathing to their hearts' content. The neigh-

borhood was entirely free from mosquitoes, a blessing the members fully appreciated.

A circular had been prepared and printed and copies distributed among the men, that contained Standing Orders, numbers 1 and 2, and which prescribed the rules for the government of the camp. Every duty was laid down, beginning with *reveille* at sunrise and ending with "taps" at ten o'clock in the evening. A regular series of camp duties had been arranged, with intervals of an hour or so between, which gave the men plenty of time for rest and amusement. The day after the arrival was Sunday, and at the appointed time the regiment marched to church, where they listened to an eloquent sermon by Rev. Sidney A. Corey. A dress-parade was held at sundown.

On the 24th the regiment was reviewed by Governor Hoffman, accompanied by his staff, with nearly the whole summer population of the Branch for interested spectators. Among the notables present, besides the Governor, were Generals U. S. Grant and Horace Porter, and Messrs. Jay Gould, A. J. Drexel, George W Childs, Lester Wallack, John T Hoey and Edwin Adams. The appearance of the regiment while passing in review could scarcely have been improved. The companies had been equalized, distance was properly maintained, the men marched with a firm, elastic step, and the officers saluted promptly. Round after round of applause from the assembled spectators greeted the men, who felt none the less proud of the compliment because they believed it to be well-merited.

The next day, by invitation of the managers, the regiment attended the Monmouth Park races.

The event of that season at Long Branch was the complimentary ball given by the NINTH at the Continental Hotel. Few who obtained invitations failed to attend. Colonel Fisk with Miss Gertrude S. Hyams, of New Orleans, opened the dancing. This brilliant affair reflected great credit on the managers, and was fully appreciated by the participants, who

tripped the "light fantastic toe" till past three o'clock in the morning.

On Sunday, the 28th, Chaplain J. A. Spencer preached a very instructive sermon, and at six in the evening the usual dress-parade was witnessed by nearly seven thousand people. Early the next day preparations were made to break camp, and at ten o'clock, to the reverberations of the signal gun, the garrison flag was hauled down and tents struck. After the baggage had been placed in the wagons, the regiment formed line and marched to the railroad station, where a special train was in waiting. Sandy Hook was soon reached, the *Plymouth Rock* boarded, and at noon the pleasant sail to New York began. The city was reached at half-past three, but such was the crowd, gathered to welcome the return of the regiment, that an hour elapsed before the police could clear a sufficient space on which to form line. Before dismissing the men at the armory, Colonel Fisk briefly addressed the regiment, complimenting the members upon the fidelity with which they had attended to their duties during the encampment, closing with a few characteristic utterances:

"May your shadows never grow less. May your shadows ever remain in your regiment, and you be enabled to inscribe on your banners 'Excelsior!'"

Thus ended the first encampment of the NINTH since its return from the sterner duties of field service during the war, and the new members were confident of having endeavored to do their best, as became the successors of the warriors of 1861–1865.

During the absence of the regiment work was begun upon the enlargement of the armory, and because of it battalion drills were held in the State arsenal.

On the 30th of September the First division of the National Guard—about ten thousand strong—participated in the obsequies attending the burial of —the great— Admiral, David G. Farragut. The regiment assembled at the armory at half-past eight and marched to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, where the division was formed. Before the

NINTH reached the rendezvous a heavy rain-storm set in, which continued during the formation, and in a few minutes those in line were wet to the skin. The entire line of march was pursued, however, and when the procession halted at the New Haven railroad station very few of the men in the division had left the ranks. Farragut's remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The NINTH was now in a position to extend courtesies to kindred organizations, and invitations having been sent to a number of such, in Eastern cities, to visit them, the regiment, on the 13th of October, assembled at the armory at half-past seven A. M., at eight it marched down Broadway to Canal Street, thence to Pier 40, North River, where were found the Newburyport, Mass., Artillery (1774), one hundred and thirty strong, under command of Major Ben. Perley Poore, the Amoskeag Veterans (1854), of Manchester, N. H., numbering one hundred and forty-one, Major Nathaniel Head commanding, and the Putnam Phalanx (1858), of Hartford, Conn., one hundred and eighty strong, under Colonel E. B. Strong. After the usual civilities had been exchanged the procession was formed, with the NINTH as escort on the right, the Amoskeag Veterans, Newburyport Artillery, and the Putnam Phalanx on the left of the line. The march was through Canal Street to Broadway, to Fourteenth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Broadway, to the Grand Central Hotel, where the guests were left, and the regiment returned to the armory and were dismissed until evening.

A reception and ball had been arranged in honor of the visitors, which, through the courtesy of the Twenty-second regiment, was held at their commodious and beautifully decorated armory on Fourteenth Street. The pleasures of this entertainment were long after remembered by both guests and hosts. So perfect were the arrangements that all who were present enjoyed themselves to the utmost, and words would fail to describe the feelings of either the entertainers or

those entertained. Among those present were Generals McDowell, Vodges and Green, Governor English of Connecticut, and C. R. Chapman, Mayor of Hartford.

Until four o'clock in the afternoon the following day was spent by the visitors in sight seeing, in which they were accompanied by members of the NINTH. At that hour the regiment again assembled for the purpose of escorting their guests to the boat on their homeward journey. Though somewhat fatigued by the past thirty-six hours' round of festivities the visitors, amid shouts of delight, unanimously voted that they had had a "royal good time." Invitations were showered upon the NINTH to make a return visit to each organization, and after bidding the Eastern soldiers farewell, the NINTH returned to the armory and were dismissed, the happy event was an affair of the past.

On the afternoon of the 25th, an inspection and parade was held in Washington Square, and out of seven hundred and sixty-four men upon the rolls, six hundred and eight-six were in line. The roster showed an increase of three hundred and fifty-four over the previous year, an unanswerable argument, in this instance, in favor of the selection of a colonel with "no previous military experience."

A review of the First division was ordered to be held at Prospect Park, on the afternoon of the 28th. The NINTH assembled at nine o'clock in the morning, and marched by fours on the sidewalk through Broadway to Fulton Street, thence to the ferry. On the Brooklyn side horse-cars were taken, which conveyed the regiment to within a short distance of the ground, which was soon reached, and the NINTH took its place in line, reporting to General Varian, the brigade commander. After an hour's delay, the division was formed and the command passed in review. Many visitors were present, who testified their interest by repeated applause as their favorite regiments passed by. Among the many military men present were Generals Townsend, McQuade, Mosher, Bissell and Steinway, and Colonels Warren, Conway, Moller, J. F McQuade,

Greenman and H. Uhl. The weather was pleasant, and the review passed off to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

On the 12th of December, Colonel Fisk perfected arrangements for organizing a new regimental band of one hundred musicians, similar to the famous "Guides" Band of Brussels, Belgium. Carlo Patti was appointed musical director, and Professor D. L. Downing, leader. The members were to be uniformed at a cost of eighty dollars each. There were to be four flutes, two oboes, four bassoons, four e. b. clarionets, eighteen b. b. clarionets, six cornets, four trumpets, four French horns, four baritone horns, four sax horns, six trombones, eight tubas, three side drums, one Indian bell, one pair cymbals, one triangle, one bass drum and twenty-five snare drums. Such a combination had never before been attempted in the United States, and many were the speculations on the part of the public as to whether or not it would succeed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

EXCURSION TO BOSTON.—TO JULY 4TH.

1871.

The Band Concert.—Division Drills.—The Annual Ball at the Academy of Music.—Presentation to Captain Spencer.—Company K's Anniversary.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Departure of the Regiment for the War.—Correspondence Respecting the Visit to Boston.—The Boston Methodist Preacher's Protest Against a Parade on Sunday.—The Trip to Boston.—Ceremonies there.—Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.—Colonel Fisk s Address to the NINTH.—Return to New York.—Congratulatory letters from M. M. Ballou of Boston, and Mayor Kent of Charlestown.—Resolutions of Thanks to the Eighth Massachusetts.—"The Boston Dip."—The Ninety-fifth Anniversary of American Independence.

ON the 1st of January, 1871, the Grand Opera House was filled to overflowing—hundreds being turned away for lack even of standing room—by an eager audience gathered to listen to the initial performance of the new band. Those fortunate possessors of tickets who gained admission, listened to such music as had never before been rendered in this country. The selection of "Luther's Judgment Hymn," from Meyerbeer's opera of *Les Huguenots*, as the opening piece was most appropriate, inasmuch as it brought out the fine points of the grand combination of instruments, and especially the great, powerful bass, which shook the house with its vibrant strength.

On the 10th regimental orders directed that division drills take place bi-monthly during the succeeding quarter, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were designated as alternate instructors. A fine of six dollars was imposed as the penalty for non-attendance at these drills, which were to take place at eight o'clock on the evenings named.

On the 7th of February the annual ball was given at the Academy of Music. The famous band, resplendent in scarlet uniforms, profusely laced with gold, occupied the back of the stage, and fronted an Oriental tent scene. The blue uniforms

of the men of the regiment—that of the officers being richly ornamented with red and gold—contrasted favorably with the rich costumes worn by the ladies and added much to the *ensemble.* The opening march was led by Colonel and Mrs. Fisk. Among the distinguished guests present were Generals Shaler, Kiddo, McQuade, Varian and Burger, Colonels Oakley, John Fowler, Jr., Mechan, Perry, Conklin, Brinker, Mitchell, Story, Carr, Rockafeller, Funk, Sterry, Woodward, Bodine, Moller, Devereaux, and Dorr of Buffalo, Majors Crawford, Schlesinger and Miller, and Captain Percy, U. S. N., Adjutants Bates and Bruen, and Messrs. George W Webber, C. E. Orvis, John M. Pollock, Leonard W Jerome, H. J Jackson, and Oscar Townsend, of Cleveland, Ohio. The expense to the regiment was upwards of five thousand dollars.

At Apollo Hall, on March 11th, Captain Spencer of Company K, was presented by the members of his command with a handsome sword, belt and sash, as a testimonial of the respect and esteem in which he was held by them. J. V Robertson of the company, in a happy and complimentary manner, made the presentation address, the Captain responding in his usual felicitous style, thanking his command for their gift and the numerous friends present for their sympathy and encouragement. After these formal ceremonies, those present engaged in dancing and social intercourse until a late hour.

A visit of the regiment to Boston, to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill had been decided upon, and the weekly drills were vigorously prosecuted. On the 25th and 26th of April drills were held in the Armory, only those holding complimentary tickets being admitted to witness them.

During the month the matter of the organization of a Veteran Association had been agitated, and a circular was issued calling a meeting for that purpose at the armory on the evening of May 5th. At that time a large and enthusiastic number of veterans assembled. An election for officers resulted in the choice of Colonel M. M. Van Beuren as President, Brevet Brigadier-General John Hendrickson, First Vice-President,

Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Wilcox, Second Vice-President.

Membership was open to those who at any time had been members of the regiment, and who held honorable discharges, also to those still in active service who had served a term of enlistment. The objects of the organization were to promote friendly intercourse, care for the sick, relieve the needy, see that the dead were duly honored, keep a record of the regiments' history, and also to further the interests of the active organization.

May 27th, the tenth anniversary of the departure of the NINTH for the war, was devoted to a celebration of that important event. At two P M. the regiment assembled at the armory, where line was formed, the column soon after moving through Eighth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Broadway, to the City Hall Park, where the line was reviewed by Mayor A. Oakey Hall, after which the route was countermarched to the armory and the men dismissed, in order to prepare for the banquet in the evening. Covers had been laid for eight hundred persons, in the large drill room, which was soon filled by the members of the regiment, the Veterans of the NINTH, and their guests. Between the responses to the various toasts the band discoursed sweet music. After two hours of solid enjoyment the pleasant affair was ended and all sought their homes, well pleased with the day and evening's entertainment.

On the 5th of June a brigade drill was held at Tompkins Square. The command appeared in full uniform, white trousers and gloves, at half-past one P M., marching from the armory to the rendezvous, where the evolutions were performed under the direction of General Varian, the brigade commander. Nearly one half of the men in the ranks of the NINTH were recruits, but such had been the persistency with which drilling had been prosecuted that the new men compared favorably with the older members.

The proposed visit to Boston had given rise to a great deal of discussion in the papers of both cities, principally because

of the request made by Colonel Fisk that the regiment be allowed to hold religious services on the Common during the Sunday of their stay there. The correspondence between the Colonel and others is here given :

New York, April 5th, 1871.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON,
Mayor of Boston

DEAR SIR :—This will introduce to you Major Jas. R. Hitchcock, Captain Gustavus A. Fuller, and Lieutenant Alonzo P Bacon, officers of the NINTH Regiment, and the committee appointed by the Board of Officers to visit your city, and confer with you in regard to a proposed trip on the 17th of June proximo. They are empowered to make all arrangement in behalf of the regiment, and I would respectfully ask that the hospitality of the city of Boston be extended to the regiment.

I am, with much respect,
JAMES FISK, JR.,
Colonel Commanding

The Mayor referred this letter to the Board of Aldermen, and on motion of Alderman Pierce, it was laid upon the table. No reply was returned to the writer. After waiting three weeks Colonel Fisk wrote again :

New York April 27th, 1871.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON,
Mayor of Boston :

DEAR SIR :—On the 5th I addressed to you a letter asking an extension of hospitality to the NINTH Regiment N. G. S. N. Y I understand it was delivered to you by a committee of the regiment, and referred by you to the Board of Aldermen. I infer from the published proceedings, that the letter, which was simply designed to obtain your official permission for the visit of the NINTH Regiment, was misconstrued into an application for special favors at the expense of your city, a perversion for which there was no warrant and no excuse. The reason of my application to you was (as I was informed) the law of your State did not allow the entry of an armed force, without the sanction of the Federal Government, or the chief Magistrate of the State or city to be entered. Having waited a sufficient time for your decision, and not having received from you the courtesy of a reply, I have applied, in the name of the regiment, to his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to enter your city, and he has courteously and promptly granted the request. I beg, therefore, that you will relieve the Common Council from further consideration of the subject, as their action, or inaction, is a matter of perfect indifference to the gentlemen under my command.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES FISK, JR.,
Colonel Commanding

This communication was not acted upon in any way, neither was its receipt acknowledged by Mayor Gaston.

Colonel Fisk's next communication was:

New York, June 2nd, 1871.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON,
Mayor of Boston.

DEAR SIR:—As I am informed that your city ordinances prohibit the entry of any regiment upon Boston Common without the permission of the Mayor, I respectfully request permission for the use of the Common by the NINTH Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., on the 17th inst., for dress-parade, and on the 18th, for public religious services.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FISK, JR.,
Colonel.

As this correspondence was published in the newspapers, "Puritan New England" became aroused, and the Methodist preachers delivered themselves of the following:

Boston, Monday, June 12th, 1871.

At a stated meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association to-day the Rev. Gilbert Haven introduced the following, which was adopted, and the committee, which the resolutions propose, was appointed, consisting of the leading clerical representatives of the denomination in Boston and neighborhood.

Whereas, Except in time of war we can see no good reason for any movement to mass troops or parts of regiments on the Lord's day; therefore,

Resolved, That the Methodist ministers of Boston and vicinity appoint a committee of seven of our members to wait upon his Excellency, Gov. Claflin, and respectfully request him, as Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, not to permit the establishment of any precedent, in opposition to the preamble, by allowing any Massachusetts troops to escort any regiment while within, or going from, the city of Boston on the 18th of June next.

Colonel Fisk's next move was to address the Mayor of Charlestown, within whose limits Bunker Hill Monument is situated:

New York, June 13th, 9.30 P. M.

To his Honor WM. H. KENT,
The Mayor of Charlestown, Mass.:

I am at this moment in receipt of a telegram from Boston, announcing that the NINTH Regiment are denied the privilege of holding religious services in any public place in Boston, except the streets, on Sunday next. Will you allow the regiment to march on Sabbath morning to your hospitable city, and there hold religious services in such suitable place as you may designate.

If Monument Square, or the grounds surrounding Bunker Hill Monument, are subject to your control, allow us to suggest one of the places. Please answer by telegraph at earliest moment in order that a committee may confer with you on Thursday.

JAMES FISK, JR.,
Colonel Commanding

To this the following prompt, though unsatisfactory reply, was made :

Col. JAS. FISK, Jr. :

The monument grounds are undergoing repairs. The private property—Winthrop Square—might answer. Personally, I desire to do anything I can consistent with my official duty, but I have no power to grant your request. I will call the Board of Aldermen together for action if you wish it.

W H. KENT, *Mayor.*

Boston, June, 14th.

In obedience to orders issued on the 1st of the month, the regiment assembled at the armory at half-past two P M. on the 16th, armed and equipped for the trip to Boston.

The following account is copied in part from the *Army and Navy Journal*, of June 24th :

The regiment left its armory, taking the best and most direct course down town to the foot of Murray Street. It was escorted by the Eighth Infantry, Colonel George D. Scott, all in full dress, and making a handsome show. The hour, and the notoriety of the command and commander, tended to fill well the sidewalks and windows along the line of march with curious spectators. Broadway was particularly excited over the appearance and well-filled ranks of the terrible NINTH. The regiment, of ten companies, eighteen files strong, in full marching order, was never more effective, each company as it passed being the recipient of loud applause. No military gentleman, who stood on the curb and watched with interest the movements of the troops, could fail to be impressed by the fact that a command which one year ago numbered only about two hundred, was that day parading nearly *seven hundred*, all told, yet headed by a novice in the military art. The gorgeous and numerous band, the brilliant and handsomely mounted and equipped staff appointments, showed what wealth and energy and love of notoriety could accomplish.

The band, with its excellent leader, Professor D. L. Downing, and one hundred instruments, was the cause of the most enthusiastic praise during its march, Professor Jules Levy, the excellant cornet performer, being one of it.

The embarkation of the troops upon the steamer *Newport*, and the consequent confusion on board, the speedy settling down and procuring of state-rooms, berths, etc., was done with remarkable order, under the able management of Captain G. A. Fuller, as officer of the day; and Lieutenants David Wolff and M. P. L. Montgomery as officers of the guard.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. R. Braine and Adjutant Allien made every provision for the press and others accompanying the excursionists, which included Colonel Scott of the Eighth, ex-Colonel John W Davis and Captain Henry S. Brooks of the NINTH

also Mr. G. W Bradley of Boston, the latter, during the stay in Boston, offering many courtesies to the members of the press.

The trip going to Boston was made especially eventful by the presentation of a superb maltese-shaped medal, studded with diamonds, to Adjutant Allien, the gift of the non-commissioned staff and personal friends. Colonel Fisk made the presentation in happy style. The Adjutant responded, thanking the givers of the generous gift, which was valued precuniarily at $300. This over, "taps" was shortly afterwards beaten, the signal for all to retire, which the majority, strange to state, obeyed. Those who failed to obtain state-rooms sought berths or lay on mattresses spread in every conceivable direction over the decks of the main cabin. These latter were noisy mortals, who prevented others from sleeping on the outward-bound voyage. The officer of the day found it impossible to keep these merry soldiers quiet, yet all were good-natured, the men keeping quiet during the admonitions of the officer and then cheering him three times three, and resuming the sports of the night. There was, however, no roughness, or attempts to disturb by practical jokes those who had retired to state-rooms. The enforcement of strict discipline on a crowded steamboat among troops bound on a pleasure trip has never yet been secured, and we think never will. It is just to say, however, that the men of the NINTH paid more respect to their superior officers than we ever witnessed on a similar trip.

The *Newport* at an early hour reached its destination (Newport, R. I.), where a committee of Boston military were awaiting its arrival. The military delegation was composed as follows: First Regiment, Surgeon White, Captain Jones of Colonel Johnston's staff, Captain Snow of Company G, Captain Kingsburg of Company I, Lieutenant Lethbridge of Company A, and Lieutenant Walsh of Company F; Ninth (Boston) Regiment: Surgeon Flatley, Adjutant Fitzpatrick, Quartermaster Dowling, Captain Strachan and Lieutenant McVey; Fifth Regiment: Lieutenant-Colonel Fay, Major Daniells; First battalion: Surgeon Bodge, and Lieutenant J. H. Brown.

Just before disembarkation, Colonel B. J. Finan, of the Ninth Massachusetts, who headed the committee, welcomed the NINTH New York, after which all marched to the special train provided, and after three hours' travel reached Boston, where an immense concourse of people greeted the regiment. Strange to say, little or no provision had been made for clearing the depot, when the troops left the cars, and it was with difficulty that the NINTH was formed and took its position in the column of military escort offered them.

The escort was composed of the First Battalion, Infantry, Mass. V M., Major Douglass Frazer, commanding; Montgomery Light-Guard, Company I, Ninth Regiment, Captain George Mullins; Charlestown Cadets, Company A, Fifth Regiment, Captain Frank Todd; Sheridan Rifles, Company F, First Regiment, Captain Wm. Evans.

Although the hour was early, eight A. M., the streets along the line of march were densely crowded and the people rushed from all directions to see the gallant NINTH. The crowd seemed mostly to concentrate at the head of the regiment, near the band, whose inspiring tones rather opened the eyes of the Bostonians, one of whose virtues, is fondness for good music. The escorting column and its visitors after a short march reached Blackstone Square, when the troops were dismissed, the NINTH stacking arms and proceeding to the St. James Hotel, its headquarters during the stay in Boston. The crowd at the hotel was immense, and the streets in the immediate vicinity could scarcely be kept free by the police. This crowd was apparently composed of Boston's most respectable—or at least best-dressed—citizens

The NINTH having located, washed and breakfasted, Colonel Johnston, of the First Regiment, M. V M., delivered an address of welcome in the words:

"Colonel Fisk:—As senior officer of the organizations taking part in this reception, it becomes my pleasant duty to welcome you and your command to the city of Boston, believing as I do that your visit will strengthen the bonds of friendship and good will that should unite the citizens of two great States, whose sons stood shoulder to shoulder in all the great battles of the late war for the Union, and who now join in doing honor to the men of 1775-'76, whose deeds of valor in the cause of liberty and independence are the common heritage not alone of Massachusetts, but of every State and Territory in the land. I trust that your stay amongst us will be an agreeable one, and I can offer no stronger words of welcome than to hope that your command will be as well pleased with this visit, as I know the different organizations here represented are in receiving you."

Colonel Fisk returned thanks to Colonel Johnston in a few appropriate remarks, necessarily short because of the near approach of the time to assemble the troops.

The members now donned their white trousers and prepared to join the military about proceeding to Charlestown, to participate in the Bunker Hill celebration. The formation of the grand military pageant was slow in the extreme, the column not moving until long past eleven o'clock, or more than an hour after the regular time appointed. The late arrival of the NINTH may have delayed matters somewhat, it could not have been entirely at fault, for it was ready long before it was ordered to take its position in the column of march, finally moving at half-past eleven o'clock, in the following order:

Platoon of Police under
City Marshal E. T Swift.
First Regiment Band (Gilmore's) and Drum Corps.
Military escort, Col. Geo. H. Johnston, commanding,
First Regiment M. V M., Lieut.-Col. Proctor.
O'Connor's Ninth Regiment Band.
Ninth Regiment Mass. V M., Col. B. F Finan.
Shawmut Brass Band.
First Battalion M. V Infantry, Major Douglass Frazer.
First Light Battery M. V A., Lieut. Foster.
Downing's NINTH Regiment Band.
NINTH Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Col. Jas. Fisk, Jr.
Bond's Cornet Band.
Prescott Light Guard (Cavalry), Captain F. L. Gilman.
Roxbury Horse Guards, Captain A. P Calder.

The escort was formed on St. James Park, and as soon as the NINTH New York had got into line, it marched past the escort and was saluted. This salute they returned, as the escort marched past them, and the entire body then proceeded towards Charlestown, passing through Washington Street, Temple Place, Tremont, Court, Hanover, Blackstone and Haverhill Streets to Warren Bridge.

The streets of Boston were so crowded along the entire route that one would have supposed that all Massachusetts had concentrated at Boston.

The First Infantry was handsomely uniformed in gray, wearing the old-time bear-skin shakos, marching steadily with excellent alignment. This regiment is composed of companies from suburban localities surrounding Boston, all having a certain distinctiveness and independence which would not work well in New York. The

Ninth (Massachusetts), mainly composed of men of Irish birth, was uniformed in blue coats, white trousers, peculiar low-crowned hats, with green plumes. The company distance, alignments and steadiness was most creditable, and they averaged fourteen files each. The First battalion made a very fair appearance and was composed of four companies with full ranks. The men of the First Light Battery wore blue jackets and red trousers, making a fair display. The NINTH New York marched next in column most steadily, and with excellent alignment and company distance; without the least prejudice we must say we failed to see any organization in the whole military column that exceeded it in steady marching and closeness of ranks. The Prescott Light Guard (cavalry) brought up the rear, the troop bring uniformed in scarlet and blue, and well mounted, making a handsome display.

The troops marched to Warren Bridge, and were there joined by the Fifth regiment, Colonel Walter Everett, parading in good strength; marching and looking finely, its colonel then assuming command of the column. Proceeding through Warren Avenue to Charlestown, the procession was reviewed by Mayor Kent and the City Goverment at City Square. *Welcome to the guests from New York* waved out from most every window and upon many staffs.

The procession after re-forming took up the following route: Moving from City Square through Harvard, Washington, Union and Main Streets, to Sullivan Square, it countermarched to Bunker Hill Street; to Elm and High Streets, to Monument Square, around Monument Square, keeping to the right, to Concord, through Concord, Bunker Hill, Chelsea, Mt. Vernon, Chestnut and Adams Streets; around Winthrop Square to Winthrop Street, through High Street to Monument Avenue, Warren Street to Craft's Corner, down Main Street to the City Square.

The reception in Charlestown was most generous, and the decorations along the line of march very handsome. The troops were feasted at Winthrop Square, returning afterwards to Boston by way of Park Street, Warren Avenue, Haverhill, Blackstone, Clinton, Commercial, State, Washington, School and Beacon Streets, and entering the Common at Charles Street. When on the Common a brigade dress-parade was held, Colonel Johnston, the senior officer, again assuming command, and the consolidated music was placed under the control of Drum Major Geo. W. Hill of the New York NINTH.

This was a very handsome display, and a very gratifying sight to the thousands of spectators assembled there. Here the main body of the troops were dismissed, a detachment escorting the NINTH to its headquarters.

During this long march (estimated by some at fourteen miles) we did not see half a dozen stragglers from the NINTH.

In the evening the band gave a public concert on the Common, when some twenty thousand persons assembled to listen to the exquisite strains of this celebrated band. The concert lasted two hours and was loudly applauded.

Sunday it rained in torrents all day, so, "by common consent" and by order of Colonel Fisk, the NINTH attended the religious services at the Boston Theatre, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D.D., conducting the exercises in accordance with the Episcopalian forms, and afterwards gave a short discourse. He was followed by a few pertinent remarks on the part of Colonel Fisk:

"Soldiers of the NINTH Regiment:—On the morrow, if God spares us, we shall get back to our own city, at least to the city where you belong, for I can scarcely say our city, because I belong in Boston. This is my residence. I can hardly express to you

the feelings I cherish towards you all, for the manner in which you have fulfilled all your duties as soldiers on this occasion. You have again occasion to feel proud, in every sense of the word, of your entire behavior from the time you left New York until now. I can only thank you in all kindness—heartfelt kindness—that you have done now, as you always have done, since you have been under my command, that you have again taken a great interest in the performance of your duties, and that you have as usual shown your willingness to carry out every wish of your superior officers. It is always with pride, when we have been anywhere, that in after times, when I have met those whom we've been associated with, that I hear of the proud manner in which the regiment is spoken of. I felt certain of your reception in Boston. I felt assured of your conduct. I knew what the result would be, but a very unfortunate mistake or accident has occurred with regard to the authorities of the city of Boston, a mistake I would gladly have avoided. The hospitalities we wanted extended to us were those that I felt we would be sure to get, and the only thing that has gone wrong was the occasion which has made it necessary for me to offer an apology to the Mayor of the city of Boston on behalf of the regiment.

"When passing in review, we did not know that he was to review us. I saw him just in time to salute him myself, but the regiment was unable to salute him, for there was not time to pass the word down the line. It was a respect we owed to him in his position as Chief Magistrate of this city; and it is right that the regiment should apologize, and therefore, when these remarks are registered, as they will be to-morrow, when we have returned to our homes, he will hear that we have apologized to him for a mistake which was not ours. We should have been notified.

"I wish to speak of the kind manner in which the military of Massachusetts have received us, and to thank the citizens of Massachusetts, and those of other States, for the exceedingly kind welcome they have accorded us. It was the only welcome we wanted. The matter of our hospitalities and expenses were borne by friends. Hospitalities, in the strict sense of the term, we carry out ourselves, but the spirit evinced by the people of Massachusetts, as we passed along its streets, could not be purchased. It must have come from the heart, from the good feeling they bear towards us, and I thank them, and I know that you will thank them for it.

"In the future, when we have occasion, and I think we shall have, of turning from the city of New York, we shall yearn towards Boston, for I think the good feeling displayed by the citizens on this visit, would bring us back here the next season, instead of anywhere else. Therefore, while we go from Boston, I will say for the regiment and myself, we should carry back nothing but the kindest spirit towards the good city. There should have come up no 'ism,' there should have come up nothing to say that we should not worship God, how and where we pleased. It was a mistake; nobody meant wrong towards us, and I was sorry to see that the question was agitated at all. I do not believe that the signers of the paper, said to have been sent in to the Boston City Government, requesting that the Common should not be opened to us, felt any differently towards us than did the one hundred thousand or more people who welcomed us so warmly. We will cherish no bad feelings against them. I do not believe they cherish any against us. Again let me thank them for all they have done for us. It speaks well for us to exhibit ourselves in full ranks to-day, after the hard labors of yesterday, and reflection in the fact that a leave of absence was granted from nine o'clock last night until one o'clock to-day. I am told that, except those who are upon the sick list, every officer and private is present here this afternoon, and I am proud of the NINTH. Because why?

"Whether under military rule or otherwise, they feel a pride in the organization. They take pride in its good behavior, take them where you may. You have planted another peaceful battle upon your flag. Thanking you for the spirit, in which you have carried out your instructions, you have done what is right, and discharged your duties with a degree of merit to which you always aspire."

The men were conveyed to the place of worship in stages, and were in full marching order. The building was crowded, the regiment occupying the main body. The music by the band was very impressive. At the conclusion of the services the regiment again took the stages, and were conveyed to the cars, and soon after six P. M. reached Newport, R. I.

The trip back to New York was very uncomfortable as well as somewhat perilous, on account of a severe storm on the Sound, the majority of the men becoming sea-sick. The NINTH finally arrived home shortly after ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, June 19th, and made as handsome an appearance in its march up Broadway as it did at the departure. In fact, the white trousers added greatly to the appearance of the command, which arrived safely at its armory at about noon when it was dismissed. This trip cost Colonel Fisk, staff, and officers of the regiment twelve thousand dollars.

After the return of the regiment the following communications were received by Colonel Fisk:

ST. JAMES' HOTEL, BOSTON, *June* 20, 1871.

Colonel JAMES FISK, Jr.:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to say that the visit of the NINTH Regiment of New York to this house, on the 17th and 18th ints., will be remembered by me as an occasion of unalloyed pleasure and gratification. The remarkable discipline and gentlemanly behavior of the entire corps—officers and men—as displayed during their sojourn in the St. James' Hotel, challenges the respect and admiration of us all. It is also most agreeable to know that your unrivaled command produced the same public impression upon the citizens of Boston, whose enthusiasm through your entire line of march was a rare and earnest ovation. Very cordially yours,

M. M. BALLOU,
Proprietor of St. James' Hotel.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, *June 21st*, 1871.

Colonel JAS. FISK, JR.:

DEAR SIR:—I am impelled by a sense of courtesy and obligation to address you a few words in a semi-official way. I say semi-official, because, while I cannot entirely divest myself of official character in the communication, the spirit which prompts me is a personal and friendly one. I intended fully to have availed myself of the invitation of Colonel Everett, and to have met you at his board on Saturday, but it was a day of care and anxiety to me, and circumstances conspired to prevent my doing so.

The driving storm of Sunday and my own health was a bar to the paying of my respects to you on that day also.

If the pleasure of meeting you Saturday had been mine, I should have asked Colonel Everett's permission to have said publicly what I say now—a few words expressive of thanks for the splendid parade made by your command in our little city; and for the pleasure and general gratification you gave our people, I heard no dissent from this, either from the Government, or from the citizens.

And I desire, Colonel, personally or officially, as you please, to recognize to the full-

est extent the energy, enterprise and public spirit which brought you so far, and at such a cost of time and fatigue, to say nothing of personal expense, to aid us in our celebration. I cannot but remember, too, with great satisfaction my interview with your committee; and to Major Hitchcock I desire special remembrance. I recollect with pleasure the spirit in which he met me, and seeing some of the difficulties under which we labored, how freely he waived some courtesies, we should have been glad to have shown you. I remember and appreciate these things, and for all please receive my sincere acknowledgements.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

WM. H. KENT

On the 3rd of July, at the regular meeting of the Board of Officers, a series of resolutions were adopted acknowledging the courtesies paid the regiment by the Eighth National Guard, which had acted as escort to the NINTH, in the march from its armory to the boat, at the time of their leaving the city for Boston, the resolutions were duly engrossed and presented. The following lines, printed in the *Express*, will be appreciated by the survivors of the trip

THE BOSTON DIP.

Now, "Shamus," my boy, say what's the matter?
You ve been to Boston, so I hear,
And that they trayted you as *daycent*
As ever England did Lord Napier.
Well, Jimmy, *avick*, you did it slick,
More power to ye for the vinture;
At Bunker Hill you drank your fill,
And in Boston paid your indinture.

I'm tould that Ballou gave fine ating,
Of roasts and fries and kidney stews;
Potaties plinty, bould Finan s dainty,
With butther and salt from Pat McCue's.
Of coorse the boys they all wint wid ye,
And showed the haythens how to muster;
I'll bet ould Braine gave thim a lesson,
And Hitchcock shure, without much bluster.

Yourself, I'm sartin, was not behind-hand,
And niver spluttered once, my boy,
But marched *bouldly* forward, like a soger,
Looking as brave as a Viceroy.
And Jimmy dear he did look splindid,
With his *dimond meddle* on his breast;
Allien I mane, of coorse you knew him.
The man that says, "Froont, right dress."

"Van Wax," begorra, thin he's a Trojan,
As ever donned a Gracian helmit;
I'm tould his mustache bates the divil
In lingth and width, and plinty of it.
And Blainey, the boy, does he belong to
The Erie Guards? Well, now I'm done,
For at Gettysburg I saw him drop dead,
As sure as I'm my father's son.

And "Pryer" I'm tould's a Dimicrat
Of pure and clanest wather,
And if he wer'n't a married man
I'm blowed but he'd have my daughter.
Ye've "*Millers*" and "*Cables*" and "*Wolfs*," I'm tould,
And "*Slaters*" to do the roofing,
But the best of them all, that's upon my sowl
Is your nice lean lo(i)n of "*Bacon*."

And your music, too, before I ind,
I must not be neglectin,
For the *divil* such music did I ever hear
As the day you wint to Boston.
There s *Levy*, shure, a band himself,
The world it couldn't taich him,
Their Arbuckles and their Tubercles
Will niver be able to *raich* him.

And thin ye's had Scott and Mason, too,
Do ye mind a purty pair,
For Mason keeps a *crame* saloon
And Scott goes often there.
Powell, too, wid his *whiskers* grand,
And glasses of small diminsion,
And McKinney, shure, who broke in the dure,
Trying to raich what I'll not mintion.

The *Press* you trayted as your own,
God bless you for that same;
May you niver die, but hang fast, my boy,
And let charity be your name.
So now adieu, farewell to you
Until we meet elsewhere,
May fortin attind you and friends befriend you,
And on the top of head plenty of hair.

KEEGAN.

On the morning of the 4th, the Ninety-fifth Anniversary of American Independence, the NINTH assembled at their armory at an early hour, parading ten companies of sixteen files each, marching thence to the rendezvous of the First division on the Bowery, between Second and Fifth Streets. At half-past seven the various regiments, which had formed on the side streets in close column by companies, right resting on the Bowery, wheeled into that thoroughfare, marching down to Canal Street, to Broadway, to Fourteenth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument. As the NINTH passed that point, marching in excellent form, they were greeted with round after round of applause from the assembled multitude.

Upon the stand were noticed a large number of military, naval and civil gentlemen of distinction, among whom were Admiral Le Fevre and staff of the French frigate, *Magicienne*, and Captains Ransom and Houston, Surgeon Peck and Lieutenant-Commander Woodward, U S. N., Generals Sheridan, Dakin, Jefferson C. Davis, Schuyler Hamilton, Fountain of Texas, and Colonel Barr, Mayor Hall, Judge Brady, Commissioner Manierre and Alderman Twomey.

CHAPTER XXV

THE ORANGE RIOT 1871 (CONCLUDED).

Orangemen and Ribbon Men.—Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.—The Governor's Proclamation.—The National Guard Called Out.—The Procession Attacked.—The Mob Dispersed.—The Killed and Wounded of the NINTH.—Register of Commissioned Officers.—Preparations for the Funeral.—The Ceremonies.—The Funeral Procession.—Officers Visit Bennington, Vt., and Saratoga.—Reception to the Grand Duke Alexis.

THE Orange riot of 1871 was the result of an agitation and incipient disturbance of the previous year. On July 12th, 1870, the societies of Orangemen, composed of North of Ireland Protestants, accompanied by their friends, and Robertson's Seventy-ninth regiment (Highlanders) band, were enjoying a picnic at Lyon Park. The band, in obedience to the wishes of those who employed them, played certain tunes, among which were some that were particularly distasteful to the Ribbonmen, who are all Catholics, and mainly from the South of Ireland. A few of this latter class were then engaged upon some public works near the park, and within sound of the obnoxious music. The Orange societies had passed these men early in the day, while marching to the park, and the laborers had noticed the regalia and banners of their "inveterate foes." By the time the music reached their ears, later in the day, the passions of the Ribbon-men had been aroused, and, forgetting that they were in a free country, made an assault upon the picnic party, the result of which was the wounding of a number on both sides. Threats were also made that in future no Orangemen would be allowed to parade the streets of New York city. The newspapers took up the discussion of the matter—*pro* and *con*; the opposing organizations were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement. When the 12th of July, 1871, rolled around, the rivals were at swords' point and ready for an outbreak.

During the month of June and early July, the newspapers published the determination of the Orangemen to parade on the anniversary of the Battle of Boyne, peaceably if they could, by force if necessary The whole city was in a turmoil of excitement. On the 11th the following proclamation was issued:

I hereby give notice that any and all bodies of men desiring to assemble and march in peaceable procession in this city to-morrow—the 12th instant—will be permitted to do so. They will be protected, to the fullest extent possible, by the military and police authorities. A military and police escort will be furnished to any body of men desiring it, on application to me at my headquarters (which will be at Police Headquarters in this city) at any time during the day. I warn all persons to abstain from interference with any such assemblage or procession, except by authority from me; and I give notice, that all the powers at my command, civil and military, will be used to preserve the public peace, and to put down, at all hazards, every attempt at disturbance; and I call upon all citizens, of every race and religion, to unite with me and the local authorities in this determination to preserve the peace and honor of the city and State.

Dated at New York, this eleventh day of July A. D. 1871.

By the Governor, JOHN T HOFFMAN.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Private Secretary.

It was notorious that the Ribbon-men proposed to interfere in the parade of the Orange societies. The former had been drilling for months previous—their meetings for that purpose, coupled with calls for recuits, having been freely advertised in the papers. In accordance with the Governor's proclamation an escort was applied for, and General Shaler was ordered to furnish the troops. The same day he issued the following:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

* * * * * * * *

II. In obedience to a requisition from the Civil Authorities, the following organizations are hereby ordered to assemble at their respective armories, in fatigue dress, fully armed and equipped for active service, on Wednesday, July 12th, at seven o clock A. M.

First, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, NINTH, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first and Eighty-fourth regiments, infantry; Washington Gray Troop Cavalry and Batteries C and G.

The infantry will be supplied with forty rounds of ammunition, and the artillery with twenty rounds per gun. By order of

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER SHALER.

WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH,
Col., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff

Agreeable to the order given the several commands assembled and remained at their armories until near noon. Meanwhile rumor was busy—the word passed from mouth to mouth that mobs were gathering all over the city, and that a deluge of blood was imminent. In reality about three thousand men, in six different bodies, had assembled, determined to fight the issue, which was that day decided, it is to be hoped, forever. At two o'clock P M. the Orange societies assembled at their rooms on Twenty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue, to which point the military had repaired. The societies, under the marshalship of Mr. John Johnston, were formed on Eighth Avenue, the Seventh regiment in column of companies at the head, the Twenty-second and Eighty-fourth in column of fours on each flank, while the Sixth and NINTH were in column by companies in the rear. Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian was in command, Lieutenant-Colonel William Seward, Jr., as Chief of Staff.

At the word of command the whole column moved forward down Eighth Avenue, but before five minutes elapsed it was evident that a collision would occur. The procession was surrounded by a dense throng of excited people, and the threats that had been made soon resolved themselves into action. Stones, bricks and other dangerous missiles were hurled at the men in the ranks, and occasional pistol-shots added to the excitement. As the march progressed the trouble increased. The climax was reached as the center of the column—at three o'clock—touched Twenty-fourth Street. At that point a perfect hail of all species of missiles fell upon the Orangemen and their escort, guns and pistols were also discharged at the marching men, resulting in the killing outright of two members of the NINTH and the wounding of six more. Two of the Sixth regiment, three of the Seventh, and three of the Eighty-fourth were also wounded.

It was now, in self defence, that the military fired. One volley was sufficient to produce the desired effect.

Before the smoke had cleared away, Eighth Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Streets—the space covered by the procession—was clear of all rioters, save those dead or

severely wounded. The point blank volley had killed some twenty-five and wounded about a hundred more, many of the latter being carried off and concealed by their friends.

During the attack the column had halted, and the ranks were somewhat broken, but the men were soon in their places again, after carefully attending to the dead and wounded, the procession again moved forward, the left wing of the NINTH being sent to take the place of the Eighty-fourth, until then on the left flank of the Orangemen. The line wheeled into Twenty-third Street, marched through to Fifth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, thence to Fourth Avenue at Union Square. It was here that the main attack had been expected, but the terrible experience on Eighth Avenue had overawed the mob and all was quiet, so far as any overt act was concerned. The march was continued unmolested to the Cooper Union building, which was at once surrounded by the troops; the Orangemen passing inside, where they doffed their regalia and then made their exit, singly, towards their homes. At half-past five the military were ordered back to their armories, where they remained on duty until the following day at noon, when all outward excitement having been allayed, they were dismissed. During the night some little excitement had been occasioned by a ruffian, who occupied a room in a house on Twenty-seventh Street, in rear of the armory of the NINTH, and who fired several shots into the building, without, however, doing any harm.

The following report was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Braine:

NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 13, 1871.

This command assembled at the armory in compliance with Special Order, No. 16, First Divison Headquarters, at 7 A. M., July 12, 1871, and at 1.30 P. M. received orders to report to Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The regiment formed part of the escort to the Orange Lodge, and were fired upon by the mob assembled between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-fourth Streets, in Eighth Avenue. The fire was returned by two companies, F and K, and some few men of the other companies. The following is a list of the casualties as far as known:

KILLED.

Sergeant Samuel Wyatt, Company F.
Private H. C. Page, Company K.

WOUNDED.

Colonel James Fisk, Jr., ankle, by a spent ball, slight; Captain B. W. Spencer, back, by a brick, Co. K; Sergeant Thomas S. Byres, kicked by mob, Co. B; Privates, Walter R. Pryor and McGowan, legs, Co. A; Private D. Burns, stabbed in back, Co. E.

Two others are reported wounded, but nothing definite is yet known. The command returned to the armory about 6.30 P M., and remained on duty until 9 o'clock A. M. this day.

CHARLES R. BRAINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding NINTH Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y

Sergeant Wyatt was a jeweller by occupation and had been a member of his company for over ten years. He went to the front with the regiment in 1861, and at his death—by a pistol shot—was thirty years of age. Henry C. Page was the business agent of the Grand Opera House, was well known in theatrical circles and was about forty-three years of age. His death was caused by a brick, thrown by one of the mob, and which crushed his head in such a manner as to render his features almost unrecognizable.

There were thirty-three commissioned officers and four hundred and forty-one enlisted men present with the regiment. The commissioned officers, with date of rank, are here given:

Colonel James Fisk, Jr.,	April 7th, 1870.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Braine,	Nov. 10th, 1865.
Major James R. Hitchcock,	March 29th, 1870.
Adjutant Adgar S. Allien,	August 17th, 1868.
Quartermaster Jordan S. Bailey,	May 17th, 1867.
Surgeon George Thompson,	April 7th, 1870.
Commissary Henry Harley,	July 17th, 1870.
Chaplain Edward O. Flagg,	June 26th, 1871.
Captain Henry Miller, Co. A,	October 31st, 1869.
First Lieutenant M. P. L. Montgomery, Company A,	October 31st, 1869.
Captain Robert B. Martin, Co. B,	April 21st, 1870.
Second Lieutenant William J. Kirkland, Company B,	October 21st, 1870.
Captain Gustavus A. Fuller, Co. C,	April 19th, 1870.

Second Lieutenant John C. C. Tallman, Company C,	September 29th, 1870.
Captain Robert B. Courtney, Co. D,	October 25th, 1869.
First Lieutenant Edward S. Bowlend, Company D,	December 27th, 1870.
Second Lieutenant Frederick F Valentine, Company D,	December 27th, 1870.
Captain Robert B. Cable, Co. E,	February 17th, 1871.
First Lieutenant Edward J. Lewis, Co. E,	May 20th, 1870.
Second Lieutenant George W Palfrey, Company E,	May 2nd, 1871.
Captain William E Van Wyck, Co. F,	March 26th, 1867.
Second Lieutenant William H. King, Company F,	April 19th, 1870.
Captain John T Pryer, Co. G,	March 28th, 1867.
Second Lieutenant David Wolff, Co. G,	April 16th, 1869.
Captain Dow S. Kittle, Co. H,	October 7th, 1870.
First Lieutenant John T Smith, Co. H,	April 13th, 1869.
Second Lieutenant James Slater, Co. H,	June 24th, 1870.
Captain Arthur Blaney, Co. I,	April 8th, 1868.
First Lieutenant George A. Hussey, Co. I,	March 1st, 1871.
Second Lieutenant James J DeBarry, Company I,	December 7th, 1870.
Captain Bird W Spencer, Co. K,	April 19th, 1870.
First Lieutenant Alonzo P Bacon, Co. K,	March 27th, 1871.
Second Lieutenant James A. Mulligan, Company K,	March 27th, 1871.

The killing and wounding of so many people on that memorable day—a day until then having no special significance to the average American—was the cause of an animated and angry discussion by several newspapers, some of which blamed the military for firing on the people, claiming that the provocation received was not sufficient to warrant such wholesale slaughter. Perhaps the critics expected the troops to

wait until a few more of their number had been shot down before defending themselves! And even then have fired only with blank cartridges! The matter was fully investigated by the proper authorities and the National Guard exonerated from all blame. It is true—as is always the case in such unfortunate occurrences—that many were injured who were merely lookers-on, and who took no part in the violation of law and order. One of these, a resident of Brooklyn, while lying in the hospital, said that just before leaving his home that morning, he handed his landlady the amount of his week's board bill, playfully remarking that he intended going over to New York to see the fun, and might get killed. The man died from the effects of his wounds.

On the 14th Colonel Fisk, who had repaired to Long Branch to rest and recuperate from the injuries received on the 12th, telegraphed the Lieutenant-Colonel as follows:

Lieut.-Col. CHAS. R. BRAINE,

Grand Opera House:

Have received dispatch as to disposition of the remains of Sergeant Wyatt and Private Page. The funeral at 2 o'clock on Sunday next is what I desire. You will issue the necessary orders to the regiment and band at once. Also, if the matter in Mr. Wash. E. Connor's dispatch, about buying ground in Woodlawn, meets your views, and if the relatives of our gallant dead desire them to be buried there, have Mr. Connor make the necessary purchase and arrangements.

I want everything done that is right and appropriate, that was ever done for any heroes, and I do not desire the question of expense to enter into our arrangements.

JAMES FISK, JR.,
Colonel.

In response to the generous and true-hearted commander's desires, the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, THIRD BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, N G. S. N. Y.,
New York, July 14th, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
NO. 8. }

The officers and members of this command will assemble in full dress uniform, white trousers, gloves and belts, on Sunday next, July 16th, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late comrades, Sergeant Wyatt and Private Page.

Roll-call of companies at the armory, at one o'clock P. M. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant at the same time and place. Field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Colonel at one-fifteen o'clock P. M.

The members of Companies F and K will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Officers of the regiment will wear the badge of mourning on the day of the funeral.

By order of

COLONEL JAMES FISK, JR.

EDGAR S. ALLIEN,
Adjutant.

The following account of the funeral services is from the *Army and Navy Journal*:

FUNERAL OF WYATT AND PAGE.

Never did New York offer a more spontaneous—a more universal—ovation to departed heroism. From all parts of the city crowds assembled, long before the hour of the funeral, to do honor to the noble dead, and at Calvary P E. Church, corner Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the highways were for hours impassable, owing to the pressure of the populace.

The remains of Sergeant Wyatt were taken from his late residence, No. 101 MacDougal Street, while those of Private Page were removed from Mr. Stephen Merritt's, undertaker, on Eighth Avenue, to the Calvary Church, starting at about 1.30 P M. The troops parading assembled at their armories, and a little after one o'clock proceeded to the NINTH regiment armory, where the military pageant was formed. This consisted of detachments of the First, Twelfth and Seventy-first, the NINTH parading in a body, all in full dress uniform. The troops, as they proceeded to the church, made a magnificent display, the NINTH and Seventy-first, in white trousers and cross belts, attracting marked attention and receiving many compliments. On reaching the church, the NINTH (with arms at a carry—loaded)—and the detachments filed therein.

The church was crowded, and the sight of the numerous and brilliant uniforms of the military, and the death-like silence of all the surroundings, was very affecting. When all had finally entered and become seated, the beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Chaplain, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D.; assisted by the Rev. Wm. Walker, Rector of the church, and Arthur Lawrence. The Rev. Chaplain Flagg ascended the pulpit and said: Before commencing my discourse, I will read a brief note from the Colonel of the NINTH:

"Will you say to our soldiers to-morrow, for me, that I am not able to pay the last tribute to the noble men who so willingly did their duty for law and order, and gave up for that cause, all a soldier has to give—his life. God bless our regiment; and, believing that at this time of our great bereavement—the All-powerful—to whom we so truly now pay homage, has done that which is righteous and just, though painful for us, I willingly bow my head and heart in thanksgiving and prayer, and we must abide the verdict, which has been rendered by Him."

"JAMES FISK, JR."

The funeral address by the Chaplain of the regiment was very appropriate, and from which the following extracts are taken:

"*The Lord's voice crieth unto the city.*"—MICAH vi: 9.

'Loudly does it speak in this instance. It is charged with the momentousness of a thousand thunderbolts. It has almost the supernal energy of the voice heard in Eden in the cool of the day, when the pair sought to hide themselves from its awful portents. How mysterious and monitory the death-story inscribed in these insignias of woe. Two citizen-soldiers enshrouded and coffined. What volumes do they offer to our perusal? Ordinarily would such a sight seem fraught with solemnity and sadness—under existing circumstances the suggestiveness of the scene can hardly be estimated. You are all familiar with the events of the past few days, in which these two persons so conspicuously figured. Description can lend but little interest in the intense, vital earnestness of the facts themselves. They are a part of the stirring record of history. * * *

"Freedom to worship God" was lisped in the nursery, chanted in a mother's lullaby, echoing to the unbound wave that uttered its monotone on the wild New England coast. The whizzing ball of the Revolution baptized the dear-bought truth in the blood of many a foeman. Surrender this our heritage, and we surrender everything that is near and dear to the American heart. * * *

"If the Declaration of American Independence is to be read by all, should that be withheld which afforded us such declaration? All the emancipation for the body is nothing without Christian emancipation—that of the spirit; and coward indeed is he, and un-American, who will allow the jewel of his being, the conscience, to be fettered, the healthful word of God to be crippled in any of its influences. When freedom to worship God and liberty of conscience are taken away, we shall have no liberty whatever left, and we might as well at once cringe to the despots of Europe. * * *

"Ye relatives and immediate friends of the departed—with deep sorrow a joy mingles in your respective cases—you have lost dear ones, but O! they have earned a name, which will always live in the annals of true greatness. Upon you and your descendants are reflected the glories of genuine patriotism, imperishable renown. You are related to martyrs to religious and civil liberty. Side by side in the graveyard will they sleep, and their turf will be perennially green in precious memories, and gently will the air of liberty play around their not-to-be-forgotten resting places. Awakened by the last trumpet-call, they shall be summoned to the peaceful barracks, dwelling eternally with the Captain of their salvation.

'Gentlemen of the NINTH, you have won goodly laurels. Not to detract from the meritoriousness of the other Corps, Military and Police, who have acquitted themselves with such honor, you have achieved a fame which envy or detraction may not take away. Officers and men have placed themselves in the foremost ranks of citizen soldiery. From your generous and gallant commander downward, you have shown most commendable bravery. Seek to be soldiers of Christ, true to God, true to liberty and true to your country. * * *

"Friends of foreign birth, either Protestant or Roman Catholics, gladly do we welcome you, infused with the spirit of your adopted country. You will be protected in every personal right, civil or religious. Everything we claim of you, will we concede to you, but no more. We are most tenacious of our dear-bought liberties, and shall defend them to the last drop of our blood. But we trust to be friends, and that we may both be found working in the common cause of freedom in church or in State. May the events of the past few days be wasted on none of us, but may we increase in wisdom and in national unity until this goodly Republic will have fulfilled the promise of the last eventful century, Amen."

At the conclusion of the services, the storm that had threatened so long came on with unusual fury. The troops at this time had all filed from the church, and were getting into position; but when the rain came down, there was a general scampering of the main portion of the populace and a portion of the troops, the NINTH taking the brunt of the storm like soldiers, and in the same soldierly manner as they took the lead storm on Wednesday, July twelfth. The storm was very severe, a terrific rain and hail falling, accompanied by a most severe high wind, uprooting trees, and filling the streets with large broken branches. After the storm had abated, the troops were reformed, and the solemn pageant took up the march to the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Forty-second Street, in the following order:

Inspector Walling and six hundred policemen.
Veterans of the NINTH, Major Charles S. Strong Commanding, in two platoons.
NINTH regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Braine Commanding, ten companies of eighteen files.
Brigadier-General Varian and staff.
Officers of the Eighth, Thirteenth, Fifty-fifth regiments, and other officers of the First and Second divisions.
Seventy-first regiment, Mayor Eugene S. Eunson, four companies of twenty files.
First regiment, Mayor John H. Perley, two companies of ten files.
Twelfth regiment, Colonel John Ward, Jr., six compaines of fourteen files.
Platoon of Police.

The solemn column, in common time, took its course up Fourth Avenue through Twenty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue, to the railroad depot, where all the military, with the exception of the NINTH, were dismissed, and returned to their respective armories.

The NINTH then took the cars for Woodlawn, where they were received by four companies of the Third Regiment, Colonel Fay.

The ride to Woodlawn was full of excitement and discomfort. Every man was drenched to the skin, and the cool, sharp breeze through the windows struck with an icy and dangerous effect.

The procession wended its way through the cemetery, the band playing the dead march in "Saul." The regimental plot was at length reached. * * *

The regiment then formed in a hollow square around the graves, muskets at "Rest on Arms," when Chaplain Flagg offered a short prayer; after which three volleys were fired over the graves, and the mournful procession returned to the cars and came back to the city. The regiment was preceded by a heavy platoon of police on its return to the armory, and was loudly applauded as it turned into its headquarters. * * *

The mournful duty did not end with the burial on the 16th, for on the following day, Walter R. Pryor, who had lingered in great agony, died, and his funeral occurred on the 20th. The regiment assembled at the armory and proceeded to the Calvary P. E. Church in order to pay the last tribute of respect to this comrade. The NINTH, on this occasion, was escorted by Company B, Captain Alonzo Dutch, of the Seven-

ty-ninth Highlanders, and a delegation from the Twenty-second regiment. After a touching and appropriate address by the Chaplain, the members filed past the remains, which were then conveyed, under the escort of the regiment and the Seventy-ninth, to Woodlawn, and interred with full military honors in the regimental plot.

Walter R. Pryor was in the full bud of early manhood, about twenty-four years of age, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pryor, well-known members of the theatrical profession, he was a photographer by occupation.

The Board of Officers, having been invited by the citizens of Bennington, Vt., to visit that city on August the 16th and assist in the anniversary exercises of the revolutionary battle fought there, left New York on the evening of the 15th, accompanied by a band of twenty pieces. The route was by way of the Albany and Troy boat, and on arrival at the latter place, on the morning of the 16th, the party was met by Colonel Steenburg and staff, who, amid a salvo of artillery, escorted them to the special train in waiting, by which they were conveyed to Bennington. That historic town was reached at noon, where the Twenty-fourth regiment met and escorted their guests to the place of meeting. The town was handsomely decorated, a large banner in front of the Yates House bearing the inscription: "Welcome New York NINTH." The literary exercises were held in Morgan's Grove, and consisted of an opening prayer, followed by an introductory address by the president of the day, after which the principal address was delivered by Mr. Herbert. At the conclusion of the address, and upon repeated calls from the large audience, Colonel Fisk made a short and humorous speech. The representatives of the NINTH were then taken in charge by the citizens, who took them to their homes and royally entertained them during the evening.

On the morning of the 17th a special train conveyed the party to Troy and from there to Saratoga, which was reached at noon. The Grand Union Hotel was made headquarters, and a most enjoyable time was spent in visiting the Springs

and various other points of interest—including the races. The band added much to the pleasure of the trip, and while at the famous spa discoursed sweet music to large and appreciative audiences. At six o'clock P M. of the 18th the party left for Albany, where they boarded the night boat *Connecticut*, and reached the metropolis early the next morning. The excursionists were somewhat tired and "broke up"—perhaps—but were all conscious of having had a "glorious good time."

'BEN NIN(TH)GTON."

Shamus, nabokalish, I thought ye were done
Running round the whole *coontry* enjoying
The fruits of *ye'r* labors, (*i. e.*) the tin of *ye'r* neighbors;
Bad cess to *ye'r* pocket that's burning.
Ye've hardly got back from that great "*Boston Dipper*,"
And left off *ye'r* straps and *ye'r* trappings so grand,
Before *ye* begin, *wid* loud noise and din,
To lay *hould* of *Varmount*, the Green Mountain land.

I'll *hould* ye a *pound*, and I know the bet's sound,
That the welkin ne'er rang with such laughter,
With *bould* Fuller there to sit in the chair
And yell out, "Fritz, hand round more lager."
At *shouldering* arms, *shure* he caused great alarms,
Whin yerself so *convayniently tould* him
"Such *antics* as those, and right under my nose,
I'll be blowed if I'll *ivir* be standing."

But judge me surprise *whin*, on last Monday morning,
As *meself* I was dressing, as fast as I could, *shure*,
Little *dhraming* or thinking of the honor in waiting,
Whin a gray-coated postman gave a rap at the *dhure*.
Thin, raysing the *windy*, I *axed* him quite *frindly*
Wud he *plase* be so kind as to tell me the *rayson*
For why and for what was all this about;
Says he, '*Gineral, pardon, I've Jem's invitashun*."

"*Hurrooh*," *thin* says I, "I knew it, my boy,
Now come in and we'll have an eye-opener:
But first, *fore* we *dhrink*," said I, *wid* a wink,
"How goes it with *Jemmie's* poor 'ankler?' '
"*Troth, indade thin*," said he, "*acushla macree*,
But poorly—I'm sorry to *mintion*.
For on my *sowl*, as I live, I firmly *belave*
To kill him was the mob's *rale intintion*."

Thin, grabbing my bag, and saddling my nag,
I started to *raich* the big *staymer*
That run up and down the *foine strame* of renown,
By *gemographers* called Hudson River.
"All *aboard*" shouts the Captain, "*Amin*" says the *Chaplin*,
As the sailors lay *hould* of the hawser,
With a *hael-e-yow hoo* now for *Ballynamoo*,
And the band *struck up* "*Larry the Rouser*."

Arrived *thin* at Troy, t'was glorious, my *bhoy*.
To see the *bould* Trojans who *mustered*
In grey coats and *britches*, *wid ice-creams* and *sandwiches*,
Pon my *sowl*, I became quite *dumbflustered*.
The *carridge* I rode in was made by Pat Griffin,
And so proudly I sat in my *sate*,
That the *gurls* cried hurrah, here's *Fisk's* brother-in-law,
My *ye niver* starve for the want of a *good mate*

At the ball in the evening, ye be hardly *beleeving*,
The *foine soights* and *foine* ladies I saw there.
To see *Col. O'Fisk, sure* a *bating* the *flure*,
In a *four-handed waltz wid Mrs. O'Hare*,
It's myself was astounded, and nearly *dumbfounded*,
Whin brave Blanchard, he gave me the wink,
Wid a "*Whist* now, my boy—the Mayor Molloy
Says we'll all go and have a big *dhrink*."

Of *coorse* I *consinted*, and drank quite *contínted*,
As *meself* was not paying the same,
Whin ould Toby, or *Noby*, the *divil* may *scure* him,
Came up, and he *axed* for my name.
I gave him my *kard* on a piece of *pasteboord*,
And he shouted in great *exultashun*,
Miss *Biddy McGlure wud* dance on the *flure*
Wid the *hero* of this grand *occashun*.

I paid my *addresses*, and *tould* my *distresses*,
Saying, I'm proud for to have the high honor
Of *layding* before *thim*, in pink silk and satin,
Such a *charming*, *bewiching* young *craytur*
"*Parley vous France*," *thin*, says she, which *manes* do *ye* dance?
As a *sticker* to me, do *ye* mind,
"*Dig ethen gaelic*," says I, "how will that do for high?
For *ye're Frinch*, I do not *comprehind*."

Thin bidding adieu to the good old *Varmounters*,
We started and *raiched* Saratogy,
Where we found them all waiting, *wid foine* drinking and *aiting*,

For "*O'Fisk*" and his whole gallant party.
They vied *wid aich other* in *trayting us daycint.*
And the *gurls, musha* more power to their elbow,
Tried hard for to coax us, bad cess to their *hoaxes,*
That meself was a *foine*-looking fellow.

"KEEGAN."

At a meeting of the Board of Officers on the 20th it was voted that the members of the regiment against whom—on July 12th—any delinquencies had been pending, and who had been on duty on that day, should be excused and the fines remitted.

On the 11th of October the regiment paraded for inspection at Tompkins Square. Out of a total membership of seven hundred and eighty-five, seven hundred and twenty-two were present, a remarkable attendance, and which conclusively proved that the old *esprit de corps* had been revived and that the NINTH was one of the best disciplined regiments in the National Guard.

On the 21st the regiment paraded as part of the escort to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia. The various organizations participating formed on Broadway and extended from the Battery to Canal Street. The procession moved in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Superintendent of Police, James J. Kelso, in carriage.
Battalion of Police.
Band.
First Brigade, National Guard, Brigadier-General William G. Ward and staff, mounted.
Seventh regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark.
Band.

Special escort 22nd Regiment, Colonel Josiah Porter.

Carriage containing Grand Duke, Russian Minister Catenazy, General John A. Dix and W. H. Aspinwall, Esq.

Special escort 11th Regiment, Colonel Fred. Vilmar.

Carriage with Admiral Possiett, Russian Navy; Vice-Admiral Rowan, U. S. Navy; General Gorloff, Russian Army, and General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A.
Carriage with Russian High Chancellor of State Vesseiag, Governor E. D. Morgan of New York, Count Olsonfieff and Moses H. Grinnell, Esq.
Sixteen Carriages with distinguished foreigners, prominent citizens, and Russian and American Army and Navy Officers

Band.
Twelfth regiment, Colonel John Ward, Jr.
Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel James Cavanagh.
Seventy-first regiment, Colonel Harry Rockafeller.
Seventy-ninth regiment, Colonel John J. Shaw.
Band.
Brigadier-General John B. Woodward and staff.
Twenty-third regiment, Colonel Rodney C. Ward.
Forty-seventh regiment, Colonel David E. Austin.
Band.
Second brigade.
Brigadier-General Augustus Funk and staff.
Fifth regiment, Colonel John E. Bendix.
Sixth regiment, Colonel Frank Sterry.
Eighty-fourth regiment, Colonel Fred. A. Conklin.
Ninety-sixth regiment, Colonel D. Krehbiel.
Band.
New Jersey troops.
Brigadier-General Plume and staff.
First regiment, Major Hunt.
Second regiment, Colonel Allen.
Fourth regiment, Colonel Van Buskirk.
Fifth regiment, Colonel Huntley.
Band.
Third brigade.
Brigadier-General J. M. Varian and staff.
First regiment, Colonel Almar P Webster.
Eighth regiment, Colonel George D. Scott.
NINTH regiment, Colonel James Fisk, Jr.
Fifty-fifth regiment, Colonel William B. Allen.
Carriage containing distinguished citizens.
Platoon of Police.

The NINTH paraded ten companies of twenty-two files each. At eleven P M. the officers, accompanied by the band, visited the Grand Duke at the Clarendon Hotel. The band played a number of selections, among which were the *Russian Hymn* and *Etoile du Nord.*

Beginning with the 1st of the month weekly drills had been held at the armory, at which over fifty per cent. of the members were present. The Fall months showed a marked increase in the proficiency attained, the new recruits were attentive to their duties and all were enthusiastic over the name and fame of the regiment.

CHAPTER XXVI.

DEATH OF COLONEL FISK.

1872.

The Colonel's *Ante Mortem* Statement.—Meeting of the Members of the NINTH.—Official Announcement.—The Funeral.—Burial at Brattleboro, Vt.—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—Sketch of the Life of Colonel Fisk.—Funeral of Captain Dalrymple.—Interment of General Robert Anderson at West Point.—Expulsion of Delinquent Members.—Canvassing for a Colonel.—A Lady Applicant.—Celebrating the Eleventh Anniversary of the Departure for the War.—Memorial Day Exercises.—Colonel Braine in Command.—Fourth of July.—Excursion of Company G.—Governor's Day.—Company H Reception.—Company D Entertainment.—*Soirée Magique.*

THE new year opened with bright prospects for the NINTH. Never before in its history, since the close of the war, were its members so active and enthusiastic in the performance of their duties, and yet it was upon the verge of an experience few regiments, in time of peace, are called upon to pass through. At four o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th of January, the city was startled by the report that Colonel Fisk had been assassinated by Edward S. Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel. The news spread on the wings of lightning and became the leading topic of conversation. The story of the shooting, as briefly narrated by the victim in his *ante mortem* deposition to Coroner Young, at eight o'clock that evening, is as follows:

This afternoon at about four o'clock I rode to the Grand Central Hotel. I entered by the private entrance, and when I entered the first door I met the boy, of whom I inquired if Mrs. Morse was in. He told me that Mrs. Morse and her youngest daughter had gone out, but he thought the other daughter was in her grandmother's room. I asked him to go up and tell the daughter that I was there. I came through the other door, and was going up stairs, and had gone up about two steps, and on looking up, I saw Edward S. Stokes at the head of the stairs. As soon as I saw him, I noticed that he had something in his hand, and a second after I saw the flash, heard the report, and felt the ball enter my abdomen, on the right side. A second after I heard another shot, and the bullet entered my left arm. When I received the first shot I staggered, and ran towards the door, but noticing a crowd gathering in front, I ran back to the stairs again. I was then brought up stairs in

the hotel. I saw nothing more of Stokes, until he was brought before me by an officer, for identification. I fully identified Edward S. Stokes as the person who shot me.

(*Signed*) JAMES FISK, JR.

The evening and night wore slowly away, during which time Doctor Carnochan, who had been summoned by telegraph, assisted by Doctors Fisher, Wood, and Tripler, did all that medical and surgical skill could suggest to save their patient's life. A crowd of sympathising friends thronged the corridors of the hotel, eagerly inquiring as to the condition of the wounded man and the chances of his recovery. Mrs. Fisk and other relatives arrived, who, with a few intimate friends only, were allowed to see the Colonel. On Sunday morning the doctors gave up all hope of being able to save his life, but their efforts were unremitting in endeavoring to alleviate his terrible sufferings. At eleven o'clock this wonderful man breathed his last.

As soon as it was known that Colonel Fisk was dead, nearly all the members of the regiment gathered, informally, at the armory, to talk over the matter and console each other upon the great loss sustained. This quiet, sad gathering, gave rise to the foolish report, and which originated in the mind of some malignant enemy of the National Guard, that the NINTH intended to break the peace, take the law into its own hands, and lynch the assassin of their beloved chief. The record of the regiment should have exempted it from such an imputation, even from its enemies; certainly no thoughtful person believed that the members of the NINTH would so far forget their allegiance to the civil law. This assemblage of the rank and file resolved itself, as do all peaceful gatherings when any great question is to be discussed, into a meeting of sympathy, and Sergeant S. A. Schoonmaker was called to the chair. A committee to prepare suitable resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting upon the awful calamity, was appointed, who shortly afterwards reported, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Board of Officers met in the evening at the Grand Opera House, to make arrangements for the funeral, and while in ses-

sion were waited upon by a committee on behalf of the Veteran Association, who asked, and received permission, to attend the funeral A committee also, from the rank and file, which had been appointed at their meeting during the day, asked that the regiment be allowed to accompany the remains to Brattleboro, Vt., the place of interment. This, however, could not be granted. The regiment could do no more than attend the services held in the city, and the officers alone would accompany the remains to Vermont. The Board of Officers appointed a committee to draft resolutions, the committee to report at the next meeting.

During the day the following orders were issued:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, Jan. 7th, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

I. It is with deep regret that the Brigadier-General commanding announces the death of Colonel James Fisk, Jr., NINTH Regiment Infantry. His loss will be severely felt, and his place not easily filled in the National Guard.

II. The NINTH Regiment is hereby detailed as funeral escort, and will assemble at their armory on Jan. 8th, at twelve o'clock, M.

III. The following named officers are requested to act as pall-bearers:

Colonel Emmons Clark, Seventh Regiment; Colonel George D Scott, Eighth Regiment; Colonel William B. Allen, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Colonel Frank Sterry, Sixth Regiment; Colonel Josiah Porter, Twenty-second Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Webster, First Regiment.

IV The Brigade staff will assemble at No. 60 St. Mark's Place, at 12 o'clock, M. fully equipped. (Dismounted.)

V As a tribute of respect, the officers will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

VI. The officers of the division are respectfully invited to attend, in full uniform.

By order of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. M. VARIAN.

WILLIAM SEWARD, JR.,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT.
THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, Jan. 7th, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

In compliance with orders from Brigade Headquarters, this command will assemble at the armory, in full uniform, (white cross and body belts, white gloves) with crape on left arm, on Monday, Jan. 8th, to pay the last tribute of respect to our lamented Colonel, at 12 o clock, M. Field and Staff (dismounted) will report to the Lieutenant-

Colonel, commanding; non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant, at the same time and place. By order of

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES R. BRAINE.

EDGAR S. ALLIEN, *Adjutant.*

On Monday, the 8th, Superintendent Kelso detailed a large force of police, under command of Drill Master Copeland, for guard duty about the Grand Opera House, where the body of Colonel Fisk had been conveyed. A great multitude of people—men, women, and children—soon filled Twenty-third Street. The roofs of houses, and the windows overlooking the scene, were also filled with interested spectators, even the cross beams of lamp-posts held the irrepressible small boy. All were anxious to view the remains of the famous Colonel.

At noon precisely the muffled drums sounded the assembly at the armory, and the NINTH formed, with ten companies of twenty-two files. Marching with solemn step to Eighth Avenue, thence towards the Opera House, the dense mass of people who filled the street yielding space, and exhibiting—more by their actions than by their words—the sympathy they felt with the bereaved regiment. The members entered the building from Twenty-third Street, in single file, passed by the remains, making their exit by the Eighth Avenue entrance, then forming on that street and waiting while the public were admitted. When the casket was closed the cortege was formed as follows:

Police.
NINTH Regiment Band.
Drum Corps.
Aschenbroedel Society.
Officers Narragansett Steamship Company.
NINTH Regiment.
Erie Railroad Employees.
Carriages of Mourners.

Col. Sterry. Col. Allen. Gen. Funk.	HEARSE	Lieut.-Col. Webster. Col. Scott. Col. Clark.

Col. Fisk s horse.
Two platoons Enlisted Men of the National Guard.
Six platoons Officers of the National Guard.
Gen. Varian and Staff.
NINTH Regiment Veterans, Gen. John Hendrickson.
Police.
Carriages.

The sidewalks, balconies, windows and steps, as well as the roofs of houses, along the line of march to the New Haven railroad station, at Twenty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, were filled with a quiet, orderly mass of humanity. There was something awful in the solemn stillness, broken only by the funeral roll of muffled drums. Upon arriving at the station the casket was transferred to the funeral car, two others, also heavily draped, receiving the relatives and friends and the officers of the NINTH. As the train moved out the various companies of the regiment, under the Orderly Sergeants, marched back to the armory and were dismissed.

When the train left the city there was no snow to be seen, the weather was clear and cold. As the train moved eastward and northward the cold increased. After leaving Hartford the car windows became incrusted with ice, and at Springfield snow was seen upon the ground. At both of these cities thousands of people had gathered to see the funeral train. Brattleboro was reached at half-past eleven in the evening, and even at that late hour, and though it was ten degrees below zero, the station was so crowded with the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, that it was with great difficulty the funeral party could move. A large number of sleighs had been provided, upon one of which the casket was placed, and, surrounded by the guard of officers, was conveyed to the Revere House. The officers remained on guard during the night.

The next morning, with the first streak of dawn, the jingle of sleigh bells was heard, as the country people for miles around came pouring into the town. Everybody knew Colonel Fisk, his boyhood and young manhood had been passed in their midst, and all were anxious to pay his remains the last tribute of respect. Those who knew him best, loved and honored him the most, and among the large concourse of people which overflowed the little town, there was not heard a word, except of praise, and his death was alluded to with feelings of deep regret. At half-past eleven a hearse conveyed the remains to the Baptist Church, and the building was soon crowded with people. At one o'clock the organ pealed forth a

solemn voluntary, after which the choir sang an appropriate selection. Following the opening prayer of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Chaplain Flagg delivered an impressive sermon. Among other things he said, in conclusion: "A man of his strong characteristics must necessarily have strong faults, as well as strong virtues, and that there was every reason to believe he died in the faith of Jesus, having remarked—when informed that there was little hopes of his recovery—"All right, it is the will of God, and I submit."

After the sermon Chaplain Flagg read the solemn and impressive burial service, after which an opportunity was afforded for a last look at the remains. The casket was then closed, and the pall-bearers—Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, Major Hitchcock, and Captains Van Wyck, Miller, Spencer and Borrowe—conveyed the casket to the hearse. At half-past two the procession moved towards the cemetery, about a mile distant, the greater part of the assembled multitude following. At the grave Chaplain Flagg made a brief prayer, and the mortal remains of Colonel Fisk were consigned to the keeping of Mother Earth.

The officers of the NINTH remained at Brattleboro until the following morning and then took the train, arriving in due time in New York.

At the proper time a Coroner's jury—composed of M. B. Field, James R. Edwards, William H. Locke, John J. Gorman, Lowell Lincoln, Alexander McKenzie, Jesse Hoyt, David Dows, George Opdyke, Henry Clews, William M. Bliss and A. V Stout—inquired into the cause of Colonel Fisk's death, and presented the following verdict.

The jury find, upon the testimony submitted at this inquest, that the deceased Jas. Fisk, Jr., came to his death, at the Grand Central Hotel, in the city of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1872, at or about ten minutes before eleven o'clock A. M., in consequence of a wound or wounds inflicted by a ball or balls, from a pistol in the hands of Edward S. Stokes, discharged by him in a deliberate manner, at the person of said Fisk, at the Grand Central Hotel aforesaid, on the 6th day of January, 1872, at or about four o'clock P M.

Colonel James Fisk, Jr., was born in Bennington, Vermont, April 1, 1834, and was, therefore, thirty-seven years of age on

his last birthday. When about in his tenth year, his parents moved to Brattleboro, where he passed the remainder of his youth and early manhood. His aptitude for business was early discerned by his father, who encouraged him in his "swapping" and trading with the boys of the school and neighborhood.

At seventeen he became a clerk for his father, but this sphere of action was too contracted, he therefore made his way to Boston and there found employment with Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co. At his suggestion that house took government contracts, which, during the continuance of the war, amounted to from eight to ten millions of dollars, and as Colonel Fisk shared in the profits, thus laid the basis of his fortune.

About the year 1858 he was married to Miss Lucy D. Moore, of Springfield, Mass.

In 1864 he purchased the Stonington Line of steamers, including the Bristol, Providence, Plymouth Rock and Commonwealth for $1,000,000, and coming to New York to reside, commenced with Daniel Drew to operate in stocks and bonds. In 1865 the firm of Fisk, Belden & Co. was formed, which dealt largely in government securities, railroad and other stocks, and at one time the firm were on the verge of ruin.

In 1867, assisted by Boston capitalists, the Colonel surprised the financial world by getting a controlling interest in the Erie Railway, through supplying some $8,000,000 to buy the bonds issued by Daniel Drew, President, with whom he had ceased to be on friendly terms.

Through his intimate connection with the "Black Friday" movement on the Stock Exchange, he was summoned before a congressional investigating committee at Washington, which will be chiefly remembered by his expression, in answer to a question, "Gone where the woodbine twineth."

The Colonel's next venture was the purchase of the Grand Opera House, then known as Pike's Opera House, for the sum of $850,000, which was leased to the Erie road at an annual rental of $75,000.

The sudden and untimely death of Colonel Fisk was a

serious blow to the many interests of which he was the life and soul, and the NINTH suffered in the loss of its firm friend. Various were the speculations as to the effect the loss of the bountiful Colonel would have upon the fortunes of the regiment, but its friends felt hopeful that—aside from the loss of a few who had joined for "butterfly" show, and the gratification of enjoying the many pleasant excursions and spreads provided by the deceased—no harm would be entailed upon the organization. It was believed that the best members would remain true, and that the standard of the NINTH would not be suffered to decline.

On the 23d of February, Company I, Captain Arthur Blaney, paraded to attend the funeral of ex-Captain Dalrymple, who died on the 20th. Accompanied by the Veterans of the Regiment, and the Atalanta Boat Club, the company escorted the remains to Greenwood Cemetery where the interment took place.

Owing to the unfinished condition of the armory, company drills alone were held during the months of January, February and March. The attendance was fair, and at the monthly meetings a number of recruits were received. It was noticed, towards the end of March, and especially in Companies C and K, that many members continued to absent themselves from drill, thereby violating the obligations they had voluntarily assumed. This was now a disturbing element, and it was hoped would soon be eradicated by expelling the do-nothings.

On April 3d the regiment paraded ten companies of sixteen files, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, in heavy marching order, to attend the funeral of General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, who died on the 26th of October, the previous year, at Nice, France, and whose body had been brought home and deposited in the receiving vault in Marble Cemetery on Second Street. The escort formed at ten o'clock, and half an hour later moved in the following order:

Police.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, Commanding escort.
Seventy-first regiment.
Seventy-ninth regiment.
NINTH regiment.
Seventh regiment.
Batteries E and H First artillery, U. S. A., of Ft. Sumter.
Battery K, First artillery, U. S. A., Major J. M. Brannan, First artillery, U. S. A., Commanding.
Corpse, covered by the Ft. Sumter flag, upon gun-carriage.
Members of the Old Guard on each flank.
Two carriages containing the pall-bearers: Generals J. V Bomford, Jeff C. Davis, Saml. W Crawford and Jno. G. Foster; Messrs. Hiram Barney, Richd. S. Thorne, Henry V Vail and Chas. P. Kirkland.
Carriages with the family and officers of the Army and Navy.
Anderson Zouaves, in two platoons.
Columbia Order of Knights-Templars, Commandery No. 1.
Pacific Lodge, in column of twos
Police.

The route of march was through Second Avenue, Eighth Street, Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street to the Hudson River, when the body, under the escort of a *sergeant and eight privates* (!) of the regular army, was placed upon the steamboat *Henry Smith*, and conveyed to West Point. Strange to say, that upon arriving at that celebrated military post. the *Alma Mater* of the dead hero, no salute was fired, nor were there any troops in line to receive the remains of the once honored and popular soldier The casket was placed upon a gun-caisson, drawn by four horses, and conveyed to the grave, where the burial service was read by Post Chaplain Forsyth, and a prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Duane. The day was a beautiful one, the ceremonies in New York had been most appropriate to the rank and character of the General, and why the authorities at West Point were so indifferent—and even disrespectful—has never been explained.

On the 9th, Regimental General Orders, No. 5, was published, expelling ten members of Company C, and twelve from Company K. It was also ordered that the right wing, consisting of Companies A, E, F, I and K, assemble for battalion drill on the 19th, and the left wing on the 23rd, which was obeyed, and drills held accordingly.

On the 9th of May the regiment assembled, ten companies

of fourteen files, and marched to Tompkins Square for battalion drill. The rank and file acquitted themselves creditably, but four of the officers exhibited such a hesitancy in communicating the proper orders to their commands, that numerous blunders were committed.

It is needless to say that the matter of a successor to Colonel Fisk had been earnestly canvassed ever since his burial. The public also, seemed to take a deep interest in the succession. Among those who were mentioned for the responsible place, were Generals George B. McClellan, John H. Wilcox, and John Hendrickson, Col. Benjamin W Blanchard, Major William Moore Smith, and Messrs. Jay Gould, Jerome B. Fellows, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and Robert G. Gregg. On the 14th, a new and unexpected candidate was self-presented in the following manner:

44 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, *May 14th*, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I understand that the Colonelcy of the gallant NINTH Regiment of the National Guard, made vacant by the death of James Fisk, Jr., still remains unfilled; also, that there are, as yet, but two candidates for the position—Jerome B. Fellows and Robt. G. Gregg—both of whom are men of respectability and wealth. But it is to be seriously questioned, if such qualifications only, can recommend them to the regiment. Fisk had wealth, youth, and brains. Under his guidance the regiment rapidly took rank in the "First Division," as one of the most efficient bodies of men in the service. His men partook of his spirit and dash, and each one felt the inspiration of his genius.

I protest that it would be a wrong, to the memory of the dead leader, to select as his successor any one who lacks the magnetic influence he possessed over his soldiers—securing their love and admiration, and communicating their enthusiasm to the general public.

It would be an impediment to the further advance of the regiment, to permit such a selection. In fact, it would be a blunder, and the great Captain, Napoleon the First, declared a blunder to be worse than a crime.

Your connection with the Grand Opera House brings you in social contact with the committee having the selection of a Colonel in hand. See the gentlemen, please, and tell them I will accept the position, and pledge myself, if elected, to give such an impetus to recruiting, that in thirty days the NINTH Regiment will be the foremost in the State.

There can be no objection to me, save that I am a woman. Permit me to remind those who urge it, that *Joan d'Arc* also was a woman. While I do not make pretensions to the same military genius she possessed, I may state that it has always been my desire to become actively connected with the service, and I have always gratified a passion I have for studying its rules and tactics, in which I am well versed.

I have no doubt that this communication, will, at first sight, occasion incredulity

as to my intentions, but permit me to assure you I am deeply and fixedly in earnest in the matter.

Yours very sincerely,
TENNIE C. CLAFLIN.

To JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Manager Grand Opera House.

To this the following reply was returned :

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, *May* 15, 1872.

MADAM : Capt. G. Augustus Fuller, I am informed, is Chairman of the Committee, having the recommendatory selection of a Colonel for the NINTH Regiment in charge. I can not do more than place your communication in his hands. I am not a member of the organization, and therefore have some delicacy about urging any candidate upon the committee.

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER.

To Miss TENNIE C. CLAFLIN,
44 *Broad Street.*

Miss Claflin's letter having been referred to Captain Fuller. he, in courtesy to the lady, referred it to Captain Courtney, the Chairman of the committee on candidates, but it was not officially acted upon, partly owing to the fact that the Military Code of the State of New York did not permit the enrollment of any but male persons in its National Guard. The press took up this subject, commenting upon its originality, and strange to say, not even the military newspapers referred to the *ineligibility* of Miss Claflin for military honors; the matter being treated as a huge joke at the expense of the NINTH.

On the 27th the Veteran Association, General John Hendrickson presiding, celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the departure for the war, by a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. About one hundred and fifty members and guests were present. Responses to toasts were made by Generals Rutherford and Morrison, Colonel Van Beuren, Majors Hitchcock and Strong, Surgeon Nordquist, Adjutant Allien and others. The occasion was greatly enjoyed by all.

On the 30th, Memorial Day, the regiment paraded, at one P M. A committee, consisting of Captain Fuller and Lieu.-

tenants Hussey and Wood, had gone the day before to Brattleboro, Vt., where, in connection with Post Sedgwick, No 8, of the Grand Army of the Republic, Commander C. R. Briggs, they decorated the grave of Colonel Fisk. The officers of the regiment, accompanied by one sergeant from each company, went to Woodlawn Cemetery in the morning, and performed the same ceremony there for the dead of the NINTH. Major George W McLean, of the Old Guard, had already placed flowers upon these graves, and kindly promised to continue the pleasing duty each succeeding year, so long as he was able.

After a number of meetings, at which attempts had been made to elect a colonel, the matter was decided on the 4th of June by the choice of Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, who accepted. Major Hitchcock was advanced to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Dow S. Kittle was elected Major.

The Ninety-sixth Anniversary of American Independence brought out the NINTH, who paraded with the First division, under the command of General Alexander Shaler. The regiment, ten companies of fourteen files, assembled at half-past six in the morning and marched to the rendezvous on Fourth Street, where the brigade formed with the right resting on Broadway. At half-past eight the column moved, the route being up Broadway to Fourteenth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to the Worth Monument, where the reviewing stand had been erected. The heat was intense, and many men were overcome and compelled to fall out of the ranks; some were sun-struck, and the Surgeons had their hands full in looking after the disabled. Surgeon Thompson of the NINTH attended members of several other regiments. Citizens along the route offered ice-water and lemonade, but the climax of hospitality was reached in front of the residence of Mr. Eisenberg, where iced champagne was poured out to the exhausted guardsmen. Such princely liberality had seldom before been shown, and the recipients were enthusiastic in their praise of the liberal donor.

The next day the regiment was armed with Remington

COLONEL CHARLES R. BRAINE.

breech-loading rifles, cal. 50. Five hundred and forty pieces were issued.

On the 31st Company G entertained their friends by an excursion up the Hudson to Iona Island, the steamboat *Sleepy Hollow* and barge *Pilgrim* conveying the party, who, although it rained all day, passed a most delightful time in singing and dancing on board the boats.

Nothing further of interest occurred till the 20th of September, when the regiment assembled for instruction preparatory to the annual muster and inspection by the State officers. On the 10th of October the First division was reviewed by Governor Hoffman. The NINTH turned out ten companies of fourteen files, marching with a firm and steady step, eliciting much applause from the spectators who lined the route of march. The weather was clear and cool, and the review satisfactory in all respects. On the 16th, at seven P M., the regiment assembled at the armory for inspection. Five hundred and one men answered to their names, one hundred and nineteen being reported absent, a total of six hundred and twenty—a loss of one hundred and sixty-five from the previous year.

General George G. Meade died on the 6th of November, and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

On the 16th of December Company H, Captain James Slater, gave a reception to their friends at Apollo Hall, the occasion being graced by a large company of "fair women and brave men," who thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Following this, Company D, Captain Edward S. Bowlend, gave an entertainment at the armory on the 26th, and despite the severe snowstorm which prevailed at the time, a large and merry crowd enjoyed the festivities till an early hour the following morning. The non-commissioned officers turn came next in the round of the winter's pleasures, and on the 28th they invited their friends to a *Soirée Magique* at Robinson Hall. Adjutant Edgar S. Allien, the originator of the affair, was congratulated upon the success of the entertainment, his magical manipulations established his rank as a first-class Prestidigitator.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

1873—1876.

A Falling off in Membership.—Work on the Armory Resumed.—Company K Visits Passaic, N. J.—Celebrating the 27th of May.—Memorial Day.—Fourth of July.—Fall Drills Resumed.—Regimental Reception.—The Armory Completed.—1874—Regimental Court-Martial.—Death of ex-Lieutenant Colonel Ferris.—The Twenty-seventh of May.—Companies C and I Escort the Boston Fusileers.—Creedmoor.—International Rifle Match.—The NINTH'S First Target Practice.—Shooting at Candle Targets.—Resignation of Colonel Braine.—1875—Election of Colonel Hitchcock.—Parade on May 27th.—Amendment to Military Code.—Regimental Rifle Team.—Second International Rifle Match.—Practice at Creedmoor.—Gratifying Increase in Membership.—1876—Centennial Celebration.—Organization of the Parade.—The March.—Music and Fireworks.—Exercises in Academy of Music.—Escorting the Connecticut Militia.—Membership Still Increasing.—The Band's Hop.

AT the opening of the new year the prospects of the regiment were not very flattering. A number of the officers had resigned, while many of the men absented themselves from drill and other duties, quite a number of the latter had, in consequence, been dropped from the rolls. There were various causes for this state of affairs, principal among which was the unfinished condition of the armory. The quarters were not inviting and the men found pleasanter surroundings elsewhere. Of several of the officers who had resigned it was thought they were victims of disappointed ambition, a disease difficult to cure, and quite fatal to the interests of a militia organization. In order to secure attendance at the weekly drills the Board of Officers found it necessary to court-martial some of the delinquents. The necessity of this extreme measure was deplored by the loyal members, for it showed that the ancient glory of the organization was departing.

On the 11th, 12th, 13th and 27th of March wing drills were held at the armory, the companies turning out an average of

twelve files. The evolutions were creditably performed and the manual of arms executed with great precision. On the 20th the regiment was inspected and reviewed by Inspector-General William H. Morris, of the Governor's staff. Ten companies of fourteen files appeared, and the various movements were properly and promptly executed. After the dress-parade the line wheeled into column by companies and marched past the reviewing officer, then returning by column of divisions. The alignments in each case being such that there was little room for improvement in that respect.

During the month of April work on the armory repairs and enlargement was resumed. A hitch in the appropriations had caused delay, and it was hoped that the work would be pushed to completion. No drills were held during the month. On the 19th Company K, Captain Spencer, celebrated its third anniversary by an excursion to Passaic, N. J., the company reaching there at one P M. Upon reaching the Town Hall the visitors were welcomed—on behalf of the Municipality—by the President, R. A. Terhune, Esq., and Councilmen Roberts and Papple. After partaking of a generous collation there was more speech-making, C. M. K. Paulison, Esq., speaking for the citizens, Colonel Braine and Captain Spencer responding on behalf of the guests. After a short street parade an exhibition drill was given in front of the Acquackanonk House, which reflected great credit upon the command. In the evening the company was entertained by a concert, supplemented by a dance, at the Kilgour Lyceum. At midnight the men left for home, tired, but delighted with their visit.

On the 27th of May about one hundred of the War Veterans stretched their legs under the mahogany at the Springler House, to celebrate the twelfth anniversary of the departure for the war. After supper—or dinner—a number of good speeches were made, and when the hour of parting arrived the comrades separated, all well pleased with the occasion.

Memorial Day was duly observed. Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock, with a detail of two men from each company,

in full uniform, proceeding to Woodlawn to decorate the graves of those who fell in the Orange riot.

On June 3d the First division paraded and was reviewed by the Governor, General John A. Dix, and General Shaler. The NINTH marched in its place with the Third brigade. On the 19th Company F, Captain John H. Wood, formed part of the escort to the Charlestown, Mass., Cadets, as they passed through the city on their way home.

The 4th of July was celebrated by the usual parade of the First division, the NINTH assembling at a quarter to seven A. M., and doing its share towards a proper observance of the day.

On the 15th of September Company C, Captain John C. C. Tallman, paraded at noon and formed part of the escort to the Veterans of the Mexican War, who had assembled to celebrate the anniversary of the Capture of the City of Mexico.

On the 24th drills were resumed, the right wing meeting for that purpose, the left following on the 26th. In view of the fact that the drill season did not usually begin until October, the attendance at these two was very gratifying. Some of the men showed a little rustiness after their summer's vacation, but that wore off before the close of the drill.

On Thursday, the 16th of October, the regiment gave a reception in order to exhibit to their friends the remodeled Armory. The affair was a most gratifying success , numerous friends assembled in response to the invitations, and the members felt greatly encouraged, now that their military home was habitable again. It was hoped that the old-time interest in the organization would be revived, and large accessions made to the ranks. On the 29th the annual inspection and review took place at Tompkins Square. Five hundred and forty men were present and fifty-five absent, a loss of twenty-five over the previous year, and much less than had been expected. The panic in financial circles had greatly depressed all enterprises, and the National Guard suffered in consequence. To the officers and men who had faithfully labored in the interest

of the regiment was due the credit of the NINTH making such a creditable appearance at this time.

On the 31st of December the treasurer's report showed that on the same date in 1872 there was a balance on hand of $143.56, received from all sources since then, $8,584.55, and that the balance on hand was $1,250.58.

1874.

Wing drills were held on the evenings of the 19th and 21st of January and on the 17th and 20th of February, and on the two latter dates the officers also met for theoretical instruction in the Wingate Manual of loading and firing. On the evening of the 28th a regimental court-martial, Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock presiding, was held, before whom appeared about one hundred men who had been charged with various breaches of discipline; their cases were all disposed of, some being excused, while others were fined.

On March 18th a review and inspection was held by Inspector General Morris.

On the 7th of April the regiment and the Old Guard, together with the Washington Gray Troop of Cavalry, paraded as escort to the remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas T Ferris, formerly of the NINTH, who died in Paris in December. The services were held in Grace Church and the remains were then escorted to Brooklyn, where friends received and conveyed them to Greenwood for interment.

Wing drills were held on the 12th and 14th of May, and on the 27th the First division of the guard was reviewed by the Governor. In the evening the Veterans enjoyed their anniversary dinner, a goodly company gathering about the festive board. Among the notables present were Generals John C. Robinson, Nelson Taylor, Abram Duryea, John Hendrickson and Allan Rutherford; and Colonels Charles R. Braine and Robert G. Rutherford, and Major Henry V Williamson.

On June 4th a brigade drill was held in which the regiment took an active part. On the 16th Companies C and I paraded as escort to the Boston Fusileers. After the visitors had deposited their arms and baggage at their headquarters—Grand

Central Hotel—the rest of the day and evening was devoted to sight seeing, under the guidance of the escort. On the 29th occurred the first International Rifle Shooting Match, at Creedmoor. A word or two of explanation is, however, necessary :

The need of a suitable place for target practice had long been felt by the members of the National Guard and others interested in marksmanship.

CREEDMOOR.

The National Rifle Association was formed on June 21st, and was incorporated on the 15th of September, 1871. As stated in the article of incorporation, "The object for which said association is formed, is the improvement of its members in marksmanship, and to promote the introduction of the system of aiming-drill and rifle practice as part of the military drill of the National Guard of this and other States, and for those purposes to provide a suitable range or ranges in the vicinity of the city of New York."

Of course it was expected that State aid would be given in order to lease or purchase and lay out the grounds ; on the 14th of May, 1872, the Legislature passed "An act to establish a rifle range and to promote skill in marksmanship among the National Guard."

Ground was purchased near Garden City, Queens County, Long Island, about fifteen miles from New York, and named Creedmoor.

The range was formally opened on June 21st, 1873.

Inspectors of Rifle Practice were appointed in regiments, brigades and divisions, and the troops ordered to repair to Creedmoor at stated times for rifle practice. Prizes were awarded those who made a certain score ; much interest was manifested in the new drill, and special rifle teams were organized in most of the regiments, who frequently visited the range for additional practice.

Although the National Guard had no official part in the International Match, the members took great interest in the

contest. The match this year was between the Irish and American teams, and resulted in favor of the latter by three points. Below is the score:

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

Names.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
Fulton.	58	57	56	171
Yale.	55	56	51	162
Bodine.	54	51	53	158
Gildersleeve..	53	51	51	155
Hepburn.	53	50	46	149
Dakin..	53	45	41	139
American grand total...			.. ..	934

THE IRISH TEAM.

Names.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1000 Yards.	Total.
Rigby ...	58	50	55	163
Hamilton.	58	52	50	160
Wilson..	54	51	55	160
Milner...	57	49	48	154
Johnson.	50	49	51	150
Walker ...	49	55	40	144
Irish grand total...			..	931

RECAPITULATION.

American score.... ..	934
Irish score.	931
American Team victorious by	3

The first target practice among the members of the NINTH took place this year, and before the International Match several of the members qualified—*i. e.*, made a certain score—as marksmen, which entitled them to marksmen's badges.

On July 4th the usual parade was made in commemoration of the Ninety-seventh Anniversary of American Independence.

The drill season of 1874–'5 opened with a new and interesting feature in the experience of the NINTH, that of firing at candle-targets without the use of powder and ball. A tin shield, with a hole in it the size of a silver dollar, was placed against the wall, behind the shield, and close to the hole—or

bull's eye—was put a lighted candle, if the marksman's aim was correct, the wind from the gun-barrel, propelled by the exploding cap, was sufficient to extinguish the light. This unique practice enabled the men to become good shots.

A preliminary inspection was held on the 20th of October, the company books being examined by Major O. F Wentworth. The annual review and inspection occurred a week later, the returns showing that four hundred and seventy-two were present and seventy-two absent, total, five hundred and forty-four—a loss of fifty-one since the inspection of 1873.

On the 21st of November Colonel Braine, who had been in almost continuous service since 1859, resigned. The Colonel was noted for his tactical knowledge, and for the lucid manner in which he explained the various movements to his subordinates.

Charles R. Braine enlisted in Company B, Twenty-third regiment, October 28th, 1859. This company was transferred to the NINTH on March 21st, 1861, and on April 9th Sergeant Braine was elected Second Lieutenant, and promoted June 3d to First Lieutenant; transferred to the Signal Corps August 27th; he resigned October 12th, 1861, and returned to civil life. August 7th, 1863, ex-Lieutenant Braine was elected Major of the "home organization," and on November 13th, 1865, was made Lieutenant-Colonel. June 4th, 1872, he was elected Colonel, succeeding Colonel Fisk; resigned November 21st, 1874.

The important events of the year closed with a parade on the 5th of December, when the regiment escorted the remains of ex-Mayor William F Havemeyer during the funeral procession. On the 18th the officers met at the armory for instruction in the "school of the officer," under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Hitchcock.

1875.

On the 1st of February, in accordance with regimental orders, an election for colonel was held, resulting in the choice of Lieutenant-Colonel James R. Hitchcock, which gave general

COLONEL JAMES R. HITCHCOCK.

satisfaction to the members of the regiment. At the same time Captain Moses P L. Montgomery of Company E was advanced as Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel. On the 29th of March, Companies G, A, K, E and D, constituting the right wing, met for battalion drill, and on the 31st the left wing went through the same movements. During April each wing had two drills, the right wing on the 8th and 15th and the left wing on the 9th and 16th. The 27th of May was celebrated by a parade, the line being reviewed by the Mayor at the City Hall. The men turned out in good strength and the marching, especially while passing in review, was all that could be desired. In the evening the War Veterans assembled in force and spent the hours in recounting the incidents connected with their "active" service at the front.

During the month of June—on the 14th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 24th—the regiment, in detachments of divisions, visited Creedmoor for rifle practice.

On Monday, July 5th, the NINTH took part in the parade in honor of the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of American Independence. On the 7th it was announced in regimental orders, that by an amendment to the Military Code, those who had served a full term in the National Guard would be permitted to reënlist for one year—or more , also that two badges, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, had been provided by the Veterans of the Regiment, to be presented to the two members of the active regiment who would obtain the largest number of recruits during the year ending with the next annual inspection.

On the 12th of July Captain George E. Harding, Inspector of Rifle Practice, organized a rifle team of members of the regiment. On August 23d the regiment paraded at the reception of the American Team, upon their return from Ireland, where, at Dollymount, the Yankees had again defeated the Irish Team. Where the Americans were victorious by only three points the year before at Creedmoor, this time they had thirty-eight over their opponents. The score was as follows :

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

Names.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Gildersleeve.	56	56	52	164
Yale.	57	52	51	160
Fulton..	58	57	46	161
Coleman.	56	48	52	156
Bodine.	52	59	51	162
Dakin.	58	55	51	164
American grand total.				967

THE IRISH TEAM.

Names.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Wilson.	58	50	55	163
Hamilton.	56	54	51	161
McKenna.	52	44	53	149
Milner	55	37	41	133
Johnson.	58	53	51	162
Pollock.	59	53	49	161
Irish grand total.				929

RECAPITULATION.

American score.	967
Irish score.	929
American Team victorious by	38

On the 6th and 17th of September the right and left wings, respectively, proceeded to Creedmoor for rifle practice. On October 13th the Governor reviewed the division, the troops turning out in good numbers and making a fine appearance. On the 21st the annual muster and inspection took place, and the result of the active work done by the members was shown in the increase of two hundred and eighty-seven men over the previous year.

November 27th the regiment paraded as part of the funeral escort to the remains of Henry Wilson, late Vice-President of the United States. On the 1st of December the Board of Officers adopted the new regulation sword, the new style of shako and red plume.

1876.

On the 14th of February an election for Major resulted in the unanimous choice of Captain John T. Pryer, of Company G. From the 10th to the 27th of April drills by three companies were held each evening in the armory. In May two wing drills were held, and on the 17th of the month the regiment assembled for inspection. On the 27th the War Veterans discussed their annual dinner at the Union Square Hotel. On the 29th of the month, and on the 12th and 23d of June, the regiment, in detachments, went to Creedmoor for target practice.

The celebration of the Centennial of American Independence had been the subject of much thought and elaborate preparation. In obedience to regimental orders the NINTH assembled at the armory at half-past seven on the evening of the 3d, and at eight o'clock marched to the rendezvous of the Second brigade, on Twenty-first Street, west of Third Avenue. The procession consisted of nine divisions, each formed in the streets between Eighth and Twenty-third Streets, with the right resting on Third Avenue.

From the *Herald* (New York) the following account of the formation of the column has been taken.

FIRST DIVISION.

Platoon of Police.
Band—Eben, Leader.
Independent Troop of Cavalry, Bearing Torches.
Major-General Alexander Shaler, Chief-Marshal.
Major-General Franz Sigel, Assistant Chief-Marshal.
Aides.

Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve.
Col. Carl Jussen.
Col. A. W Sheldon.
Col. C. B. Mitchell.
Col. Edgar B. Van-Winkle.
Lt.-Col. W B. Farrell.
Lt.-Col. J. B. Probst.
Major A. Belknap, Jr.
Major Charles A. Post.
Capt. Elijah Alliger.
Col. L. H. Rowan.
Mr. Henry R. McElligott.
Gen. George W Palmer.
Gen. O. V Daton.
Mr. A. G. Bogert.
Col. Frank E. Howe.
Hon. David W Judd.
Mr. C. Volney King.
Capt. George W Laird.
Mr. Chas. D. Pratt.

Lt.-Col. George McClure.
Gen. Kilburn Knox.
Mr. Alonzo Alford.
Gen. N. Gano Dunn.
Mr. James C. Cary.
Col. George W Wingate.
Hon. N. P. Stanton.
Capt. William Lindsay.
Mr. J. H. Savage.
Mr. W R. Hedden.
Mr. J. J. Burnett.
Mr. J. R. Voorhies.
Mr. D. W Freeman.
Mr. Abraham W Leggett.
Mr. C. H. Tucker.
Col. William P. Roome.
Gen. Martin T. McMahon.
Major Thos. L. Raymond.
Mr. Jose G. Garcia.
Capt. Richard M. Bruno.
Col. H. Clay Preston.
Mr. Edwin M. Felt.
Mr. Charles A. Schermerhorn.
Mr. J. Frank Russell.
Gen. Anson G. McCook.
Mr. Robt Johnson.
Capt. J. C. Julius Langbein.
Major Wm. H. Quincy.
Captain Maxwell.
Gen. Jos. C. Jackson.
Mr. Thos. Thomell.
Mr. L. E. J. Rudd.
Gen. John A. Foster.
Col. Alfred Wagstaff.
Col. E. L. Gaul.
Col. H. J. Cullum.
Capt. Wm. P Russell.

Washington Gray Troop of Cavalry, bearing torches, Captain Lorenzo T Baker, commanding.

Third brigade N. G. S. N. Y.
Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian and staff.
Eighth regiment, Colonel George D. Scott.
Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel Jas. Cavanagh.

First brigade N. G. S. N. Y
Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward and staff.
Fifth regiment, Colonel Chas. S. Spencer.
Twelfth regiment, Colonel John Ward, Jr.
Battalion Twenty-second regiment.

Second brigade N. G. S. N. Y.
Brigadier-General Frederick Vilmar and staff.
NINTH regiment. Colonel Jas. R. Hitchcock.
Eleventh regiment, Colonel Fred. Unbekant.
Seventy-first regiment, Colonel Richard Vose.

SECOND DIVISION.

Band of Music.
Major Geo. W Sauer, Marshal, and aides.
Centennial Saenger Verbund.
Lieder-Kranz, Arion, New York Saenger-Bund, Beethoven-Maennerchor, Arion of Williamsburgh, New York Maennerchor, New York Schiller Bund, Heine-Bund, and New York Turn-Verein.

THIRD DIVISION.

Band of Music.
Gen. Jos. C. Pinckney, Marshal, and aides.
Washington Continental Guard.
Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, as follows:

Sumner, No. 24.	Dahlgren, No. 113.
Sedgwick, No. 186.	Geo. G. Meade, No. 38.
E. A. Kimball, No. 100.	Cameron, No. 79,
Phil. Kearny, No. 8.	Reno, No. 44.
Robt. Anderson, No. 58.	J. L. Riker, No. 62.
John A. Rawlins, No. 80.	E. T Lloyd, No. 90.

Sub-Division (Colored).

Col. Wm. Blaines, Marshal, and aides.
Battalion of Skidmore Guards, Major Browne; Mount Calvary, Sons of Morgan, Commonwealth, Mercantile, Public Waiters, Sons of Robertson, Union Social, Union Benevolent, Railroad Porters, United Benevolent, Grand Centennial, Young Men's Christian, United Coachmen Associations and Public School children.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Band of Music.
Mr. P. Pennelli, Marshal, and aides.
Columbo Guard, Captain Cavagnaro.

Societa-Unione.	Societa-Donnarumma.
Societa-Campora.	Societa-Firenza.
Club-Lombardo.	Societa-Cittadins.

Sub-Division.

Band of Music.
Col. Juan M. Maeir, Marshal, and aides.
Indepentia de Cuba.

Sub-Division.

Band of Music.
Major Louis Hadi, Marshal, and aides.
Swedish Societies.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Band of Music.
Col. A. Singles, Marshal, and aides.
New York City Schuetzen Corps, Captain Gerdes.
New York Schuetzen Guilde, Captain Best.
New York Schuetzen Company, Captain Bauer.
Verein Deutscher Patrioten of 1848 and 1849, General Max Weber, President.
Badischer K. U Verein, J. Frey, President.
Hadler Club, Boehmischer Verein.
La Nacional Spanish Benevolent Society.

Sub-Division.

Band of Music.
Lieut.-Col. Williams, Marshal, and aides.
Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein, J. Geusch, President.
Centennial K. U Bund, James Bender, President.
Order Germania, William Bockel, Grand President.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Band of Music.
Bartholomew Clarkin, Marshal, and aides.
Father Mathew, No. 5, Transfiguration, St. Gabriel, St. Bridget, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Roman Catholic, Holy Innocents, St. Alphonsus, St. Paul the Apostle, St. Patrick, St. John the Evangelist, Young Men's, St. Columbia, St. Vincent-Ferrer's, Father Mathew, No. 3, and Father Mathew, No. 1, R. C. T A. B. Associations.
Knights of St. Patrick.
St. Patrick's M. A. and B. Association.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Band of Music.
Lieut. E. H. Graeme, Marshal, and aides.
Carpenters' and Joiners' Centennial Association, A. Smith President.
William Cullen Bryant Club.
Chelsea Section, No. 12, Cadets of Temperance, Amerigo Club.
New York Firemens' Sons' Association.
Medona H. and L. Co., No. 3, West New Brighton, S. I.
The Lively Eight Coterie.
Machinists and Blacksmiths of New York.
Journeymen Plasterers' Trade Society.
Bricklayers' National Union, No. 4.

EIGHTH DIVISION.

Band of Music.
Patrick Reilly, Marshal, and aides.
Forty Divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians

NINTH DIVISION.

Band of Music.
Capt. Henry Schneider, Marshal, and aides.
West Side Centennial Association, of fifty societies.
Platoon of Police.

It was not until about ten o'clock that the NINTH moved into Third Avenue, down which it attempted to march in column of companies; such was the dense throng of happy, liberty-loving people, however, that after several mild attempts to obtain the necessary space, the egiment was compelled to proceed in column of fours.

The inhabitants of the whole east side of the city seemed to be massed in the Avenue and the Bowery, and so closely packed from the houses outward to the line of procession, that at times it was found difficult to obtain room enough even for a front of four men. The weather was all that could be desired for an evening parade, and the people along the line of march sang and shouted to their hearts' content. Discipline in the *ranks* was not enforced and the soldiers joined heartily in the enthusiasm of the citizens.

When the column arrived at Broome Street it marched through it into Broadway, and when that thoroughfare was reached company front was maintained. Mothers were noticed on door-steps, fast asleep with their infants in their arms, having become wearied by long waiting for the great procession. The buildings, both public and private, along the line of march were gaily decorated and the windows illuminated. Upon arriving at Thirteenth Street the column turned west and into Fifth Avenue, up which the march was continued to its intersection with Broadway, thence to Thirty-fourth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, to Madison Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Union Square.

A reviewing stand had been erected in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which was occupied by Mayor William H. Wickham, and a host of lesser dignitaries, and invited guests. The NINTH reached the square just as the cannon boomed, and the bells rung out the hour of midnight. The Centennial 4th of July was thus ushered in, amid the tumultuous plaudits of the people. For awhile, until the cannon ceased firing, the bells stopped ringing and the noise of exploding fireworks died away, nothing further could be done with the regular programme. At last comparative quiet was restored, when, first, three hundred musicians from military bands, under the leadership of Professor Harvey B. Dodworth, played the National Anthem, "Hail Columbia." During the rendering of this piece a great display of aerial fireworks took place. The second selection of music was "The Heavens are Telling," by the Beethoven, New York, and Centennial Saenger Ver-

bund societies, five hundred voices, under the direction of Carl Traeger. Next the populace, under the leadership of Mr. S. P Warren, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the bands played a medley of patriotic airs and the "official celebration" was at an end. At about two o'clock, the NINTH marched back to the armory. Few, however, sought their homes, the men breaking up into little parties and spending the rest of the night in feasting and frolic. When daylight of the 4th appeared there was scarcely a door-step but contained one or more sleepers; unable to obtain transportation on the cars, and too tired to walk to their homes, thousands of men women and children slept for hours, in whatever place they happened to deposit their tired bodies.

On the 4th the exercises were continued at the Academy of Music, at eleven o'clock A. M., the following being the programme:

1. Hymn by Schubert, N. Y. and Centennial Saenger Verbund.
2. Prayer by Rev. William Adams, D.D.
3. Reading of the Declaration of Independence, Geo. Vandenhoff.
4. Centennial Ode, words by Wm. Cullen Bryant; music by J. Mosenthal.
5. Oration by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D.
6. "The Song of 1876," by Bayard Taylor; music by E. Köllner.

General Rush C. Hawkins was Chairman of the Centennial Committee, and was ably assisted by his associates, General Alexander Shaler, Hon. Henry Havemeyer and Messrs. Thurlow Weed, Willy Wallach, and Paul Goepel. The Seventh and Twenty-third, and a battalion of the Twenty-second regiments, celebrated the day in Philadelphia

On the last day of July, and the 14th and 24th of August the regiment, by detachments, visited Creedmoor for further practice in target firing. On the 9th of September the NINTH formed part of an escort to a brigade of Connecticut militia as it passed through the city on its way home from the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, whither they had gone at the expense of the State. A spirit of friendly rivalry always existed—and for the good of the service still exists—between the guardsmen of the various States, and the New Yorkers "put their

best foot forward" while escorting their comrades from the "Nutmeg" State. With pardonable magnanimity some of the New York citizens said they thought that the Connecticut boys rather "took the shine" from their hosts.

The Governor reviewed the division on the 3d of October, and on the 17th the annual muster and inspection took place, eight hundred and four being present out of a total of eight hundred and ninety-six, a gain of sixty-five over the large increase of the previous year. The year closed with a Grand Hop, given at the armory for the benefit of the band, on the 13th of December.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE WEST ALBANY CAMPAIGN.

1877.

Battalion Drills.—Company D Visits New Haven, Conn.—Labor Strikes.—National Guard Ordered Out.—"Excursion" of the Eighth Regiment.—The NINTH Assembles.—Difficulty of Procuring Rations.—Delmonico to the Rescue.—The NINTH ordered to Albany.—Arrival There.—Supper at the Delavan.—Quartered in Martin Hall.—Arrival of Reënforcements.—The Regiment at West Albany.—Posting Guards.—The Troops Present.—Colonel Hitchcock in Command of the Post.—Camp Carr.—Hardships of the Campaign.—A Mock Funeral.—The Governor Visits the Post.—Fraternal Relations with the Albany and Troy Troops.—Review in the Capital City.—A Bloodless Campaign.—Return to New York.—The "Home Guard."—Strength of the Regiment.—Register of Officers.—Reception of the First Connecticut.—Tournament of The National Rifle Association.—Fall Inspection.—Preliminary Steps towards a History of the NINTH.

DURING the month of April, on the 4th, 5th and 10th, battalion drills were held in the Armory. On the 12th of June, Company D, Captain George Auld, upon invitation of Company D, Second Connecticut regiment, left for New Haven, where, on the 13th, they were handsomely entertained, and returned to New York on the 14th, delighted with the recollections of the trip.

Since the riots of 1871, the National Guard of the State had not been called upon to support the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws, or protect public or private property from destruction at the hands of lawless mobs. But when the "Labor Strikes" on the railroads and in the mining districts assumed alarming proportions during the summer of 1877, the militia were ordered out. From the *Annual Cyclopædia* for that year we copy the following, which will show the cause of the disturbance.

The most grievous conflict between employers and the employed, and the most extensive if not the most disastrous riots which the country has witnessed, occurred during the months of July and August, 1877, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the railroad employes on several of the lines with the reduction of ten per cent. in their wages, which had been made generally throughout the country in June and July. The commencement of the trouble was the strike of the train-hands on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, begun on the 14th of July. It spread rapidly over almost all of the Northern roads between the Mississippi and New England. The strikers took forcible possession of the tracks at all the principal junctions and prevented the forwarding of any goods, and in many cases forbade the passing of passenger-trains. For several days the whole internal commerce of the country was interrupted. It was not until the last of the month that the transportation lines could generally resume their business. To rescue the railways from the lawless usurpation of the striking hands, the militia forces were called out, and in States where these were unable or unwilling to confront the law-breakers, United States troops were sent to their assistance. In the large cities and manufacturing towns of the West, riotous demonstrations and uprisings of the laboring classes occurred, and a number of unfortunate encounters took place between the mob and the militia, police, and armed bands of citizens, in which hundreds were injured or killed. In the height of the strike there were at least 100,000 men out, and six or seven thousands of miles of railroad were from first to last in the hands of the strikers, including the four great trunk lines—the New York Central and its connections, controlled by Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt; the Erie system, managed by receiver H. J. Jewett; the Pennsylvania railroad and continuations, managed by Mr. Thomas A. Scott, and the Baltimore and Ohio and connections, under the control of Mr. Robert Garrett.

On the 22nd of July, the Twenty-third regiment, from Brooklyn, left for Hornellsville, where the first overt act on the part of the rioters occurred in New York State. On the 23d Governor Lucius Robinson, by telegraph, ordered the whole National Guard of the State out for duty, the men to be at their several regimental or company armories, armed and equipped, and ready to move to any point at a moment's notice. On the 25th the Eighth regiment from New York was ordered to Buffalo, but upon arriving at Syracuse was ordered to remain there, as the anticipated trouble at Buffalo was no longer feared. Before the Eighth returned home they visited Niagara Falls, by invitation of the President of the N. Y Central railroad, and had a delightful time while inspecting that wonder of the world.

By half-past nine in the evening of the 23d, a large number of the NINTH had assembled at the armory. The non-commissioned officers had been busy for some hours notifying the

men, but as many lived in the northern part of the city, or on Staten Island, they did not reach headquarters till a later hour. By morning of the 24th, six hundred and six men answered roll-call. No arrangements had been made to feed the men, and hotel and restaurant keepers generally refused to supply rations, for fear of the resentment of the mob. Delmonico, however, resolved to run the risk, and upon the request of Colonel Hitchcock, furnished the regiment with a good breakfast.

The forenoon was spent in preparations for active service, but inasmuch as the men were unprovided with either overcoats, blankets, knapsacks or canteens, it was pretty clear that "somebody" had neglected his duty, and the men wondered how they could be expected to render efficient service without being properly equipped. Towards noon the following telegram was received by General Shaler :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, N. Y., July 24th, 1877.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 77 }

Major-General Alexander SHALER, Commanding First division, N. G. S. N. Y., is hereby ordered to forward the NINTH regiment N. G. S. N. Y., fully uniformed, armed and equipped, to the city of Albany immediately; its commanding officer directed to report to Major-General JOSEPH B. CARR, commanding Third division N. G. whose headquarters are in this city; each man will be supplied with forty rounds of ball cartridge. The agent of the N. Y. Central and Hudson R. R. Co. will furnish transportation on application of the commanding officer.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Line was formed at a quarter to four o'clock, the men in fatigue uniform, and armed with breach-loading rifles. Upon reaching the Grand Central Depot, General Daniel D. Wylie, ordnance officer, directed the issuance of 20,000 rounds of ball cartridge to the regimental quartermaster, Edgar F Wait. At five o'clock the train started, Poughkeepsie being the first stopping-place, where six hundred sandwiches were issued and eagerly devoured by the hungry soldiers. A despatch from

J. M. Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River railroad, announced that a mob, numbering some seven hundred, had crossed the river from Albany and taken forcible possession of the railroad at Greenbush. The train proceeded as far as Hudson, where a despatch was received from General Joseph B. Carr, directing the regiment to report to him for orders as soon as it arrived at Greenbush. When the train left Hudson, company commanders were ordered to see that the window blinds were closed and the lights turned down, so that the train of armed men might be mistaken for a freight train, in the darkness, and be enabled to approach the scene of disturbance without molestation. When the ball cartridges were distributed several of the men, who had never handled such things before, became somewhat nervous for fear they might "go off" and hurt somebody.

Upon arriving at Greenbush, a large crowd of men were found on the railroad and about the railroad buildings, but, save for a "few remarks," not at all complimentary to the railroad or military authorities, they were orderly and peaceable. Company F, one hundred strong, Captain William P Walton, commanding, was ordered to clear the railroad bridge, spanning the river, of the people, and any other obstructions found upon it, in order that the train might cross over to Albany This was accomplished without any trouble, the crowd merely threatening that "to-morrow" they would show the authorities what they would do. At nine o'clock the regiment was safely over the river, and after a hurried supper at the Delavan House, the NINTH, in column of twos, marched to Martin Hall, where the men were to spend the night. It is needless to say that the citizens of Albany felt much relieved when they saw the regiment marching through Broadway and up State Street to their temporary quarters. It was noticed, on passing some of the armories of the local guardsmen on State Street, that the men were on duty, and ready for any emergency

After entering their quarters, thirty men, under Captain George A. Hussey, officer of the day, and Lieutenant Charles

L. Housman, officer of the guard, were detailed for guard duty, with instructions to allow no one to enter or leave the building. The excitement of the past twenty-four hours and loss of sleep the previous night having worn out the boys somewhat, the whole of the regiment were soon asleep and enjoying the much needed repose.

During the night the guards were on the alert, and they were accosted by a number of men who, apparently, were seeking information in the interest of the strikers, for they seemed anxious to know whether or not ball cartridges had been issued to the regiment, and if they would obey the command to fire. About midnight a supply of canteens arrived, and were distributed to the men. The war veterans in the regiment instructed the novices how to fill these, and as—water—was plenty, the lesson was soon learned.

By daylight of the 25th, a detachment of seventy-five men, who were not able to leave New York with the regiment, arrived. At a quarter past four the drum corps—thirty strong—beat the reveille, awakening, not alone the members of the regiment, but the whole neighborhood as well. At half-past five the men marched to the Delavan House for breakfast, and an hour later boarded a train, arriving shortly after at West Albany, some three miles distant. General Carr and staff accompanied the NINTH. The importance of West Albany to the railroad interests will be seen, when it is known that at that point are located the construction and repair shops of the New York Central and Hudson River railroads, the immense live stock yards, and side tracks for freight trains. When the NINTH arrived there the loaded freight cars standing upon the tracks, would, if placed upon a single line, have covered about thirty miles, and the rioters had rendered it impossible for the officials to move them, either east or west. Besides this, passenger traffic had been impeded, the only trains allowed to pass being those bearing the U. S. mails. Already an immense amount of money had been lost on account of perishable freight, and the interruption to travel was more than could be estimated at a money value.

When the regiment got off the cars, the mob which had congregated, about a thousand strong, quietly withdrew from the station and from the limits of the railroad "yard." Companies A and F, Captains Cottman and Walton, were posted at the eastern end; Companies E and I, Captains Japha and Hussey, were detailed, under command of Major John T Pryer, to guard the main tracks near the school-house, while Company D, Captain Auld, was sent to the western end of the "yard." The balance of the regiment was held in reserve at headquarters, under the bridge that crosses the "yard" at about its center. Companies A, B and F, of the Tenth regiment, under the command of Colonel Amasa J. Parker, Jr., the Fourth separate company, (Tibbett's Corps) of Troy, Captain and Brevet Colonel Joseph Egolf, commanding, and the Sixth separate company, (Troy Citizens' Corps) Captain and Brevet-Colonel James W Cusack, commanding, were also on the ground, and with the NINTH were under the command of Colonel Hitchcock. The men had been ordered to pay no attention to "wordy" insults from the mob, nor even to fire upon them in return for personal assaults unless life was taken; then the commanding officer nearest the scene of disturbance was to exercise his best judgment in repelling the assault and quelling the outbreak.

As soon as the troops had been posted, the railroad authorities began to prepare to move the trains, and in a short time comparative quiet reigned about the neighborhood. The first disturbing element came in a force of men who occupied the roofs of a freight train coming in from Albany, and who endeavored to enter the "yard," but companies B, G and K of the NINTH immediately advanced towards the train as it came to a stop, and the would-be rioters beat a hasty retreat. Companies E and I were also obliged to disperse a mob which gathered about their outpost, but that was accomplished without a resort to extreme measures. During the day the railroad employés held meetings at the Capitol Park in Albany, and in a grove near the "yard" at West Albany, at which several inflammatory speeches were made.

But wiser councils prevailed and no attempt was made to interfere with the running of the cars, except at Van Voort Street in Albany, where some trains were stoned, and a special guard was posted, which at once restored order.

The camp at West Albany was named in honor of General Carr. On the 26th ninety-two officers and eleven hundred and seventeen men were present for duty. By reason of the excessive heat, excitement, loss of sleep and bad cooking of rations, quite a number of the troops were under the doctor's care; but few serious cases were developed, and on the whole the men stood the strain remarkably well. Surgeon Stephen W Roof was indefatigable in attending to his onerous duties, and to his skill and care the men owed their general good health.

A few overcoats had been received, but only enough to serve the relief standing-guard. The coats were transferred by the relieved sentinel, together with his special orders for that post, the old guard walking off, shivering, to his quarters. Chills and colds were the result.

The 27th was oppressively warm, but, nevertheless, the spirit of fun led to an amusing ceremony—a burlesque funeral. On the following day the Albany *Argus* thus described the affair:

One of the incidents of the day yesterday at the camp at West Albany, was the burial by Company I, of the NINTH regiment, of the remains of their breakfast. Near the headquarters of Col. Hitchcock, and in hearing of the headquarters of Gen. Carr, the fifers were heard playing the funeral dirge. "What in the world is that mournful sound made for?" was the inquiry made by a visitor. "Oh, the boys are burying something," said Gen. Carr; "they are up to some sort of capers most of the time." Soon the procession was seen approaching Gen. Carr's headquarters with mournful tread. First came two fifers playing the "funeral dirge in Saul," in the most approved manner. They were followed by the drummers, with long faces, keeping time with the wind instruments. Then came eight men with chimes. The chimes consisted of huge car links and bolts, which being struck together produced quite an effect. The fifes and drums and car link chains constituted the band of music. Next followed the chaplain, the book upon which his eyes were steadfastly fixed being a pack of cards, the three of clubs exposed, the rest of the pack being reversed. Then came the bier, borne upon the shoulders of ten men. It was labeled, in black letters, "The remains of the breakfast of Company I, NINTH regiment." The sides of the bier were ornamented with immense crackers, painted black, repre-

senting mourning rosettes. The bier contained several half-barrel tubs filled with the scrapings of the kitchen. It was flanked by soldiers with arms reversed, and a squad in like order brought up the rear.

The mournful procession marched past Gen. Carr's headquarters, and then countermarched to the camp. As an impromptu burlesque it was a decided success.

The affair occurred in the forenoon, Lieutenant Housman was the master of ceremonies, and Corporal Henry C. Kline, the chaplain.

Late in the afternoon Governor Robinson and Adjutant-General Townsend visited the camp; a violent rain-storm, however, coming on just at the time prevented the "army" from being reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief.

By this time the lines of travel were all open, and in the evening the NINTH was ordered to be ready to leave on the following morning. In commemoration of the close of the campaign, the authorities conceived the bright idea that the soldiers might like to smoke the pipe of peace, and a supply of cheap clay pipes and some of the vilest tobacco ever "manufactured" was sent up to the camp, but the boys were unable to appreciate the joke—if one was intended—or to enjoy the influence of the weed.

A strong friendship had sprung up between the members of the NINTH and the other military bodies with whom they were associated—the Tibbett's and Citizens' Corps of Troy, and the Albany Companies, A B and F, of the Tenth regiment—and many promises were made on both sides to visit and enjoy each other's hospitalities when the "war" was over.

At half-past six the next morning, the 28th, the troops left camp, the Sheriff and his deputies assuming charge of the railroad company's property, and proceeded to Albany on the cars. Upon reaching the city the line paraded through Pearl Street, where it was reviewed by the Governor and most of the State officials. There seemed to be but little interest manifested by the citizens during the review, the members of the NINTH even thinking that the populace looked upon them rather coldly. After the review the NINTH marched to the railroad station, reaching there about eleven o'clock, but owing

to a report that an attempt had been made to overpower the Sheriff and his deputies at West Albany, the regiment was detained till afternoon. At half-past one the train started for New York, and the trip home was enlivened by popular demonstrations all along the line. The Grand Central Station was reached at six o'clock, and the regiment at once marched to the armory. They were a tired, unshaven, dirty lot of men. It seems incredible that the authorities took so little interest in the care of the men during the week's campaign. As has been stated, the men were obliged to leave home without knapsacks, consequently they could carry none of the necessary articles—such as soap, towels, or shaving apparatus with them, and none were furnished during the stay at West Albany.

Before dismissing the regiment Colonel Hitchcock briefly addressed the command, complimenting the men upon the manner in which their duties had been performed, and congratulating them upon the fact that the campaign had been a bloodless one, but none the less successful.

During the absence of the regiment from New York, more or less trouble had been experienced there, and threats had been made that the regimental armory would be attacked, and demolished, in revenge for the part the NINTH was taking in suppressing the trouble at West Albany The Veteran organization of the regiment, however, proposed to guard the interests of the actives, and on the 24th the following telegram had been sent :

NEW YORK, *July 24th*, 1877.

Col. JAS. R. HITCHCOCK :

The Veterans will respond for the protection of the NINTH'S armory.

JOHN H. WOOD,
Commanding NINTH Veterans.

But the services of the Veterans were not needed, a guard of eighty men having been organized under Lieutenant Peter J Babcock, who remained at the armory during the absence of the regiment.

To show that the NINTH was still ready for further service, the following will prove :

NEW YORK, *July 28th*, 1877.

Gov. LUCIUS ROBINSON,

Commander-in-Chief, S. V. V., Albany, N. Y.

If the General Government require troops from this State to protect property in other States, the NINTH regiment is willing to volunteer its services at short notice.

JAS. R. HITCHCOCK,
Colonel NINTH Regiment V. G. S. N. Y.

Before the men left the armory, roll was called with the following result

Field, Staff, and Non-commissioned						
Staff,	36	present,	2	absent,	total	38
Co. A,	93	"	12	"	"	105
Co. B,	43	"	11	"	"	54
Co. C,	51	"	11	"	"	62
Co. D,	63	"	14	"	"	77
Co. E,	58	"	17	"	"	75
Co. F,	100	"	12	"	"	112
Co. G.	98	"	15	"	"	113
Co. H,	47	"	14	"	"	61
Co. I,	70	"	9	"	"	79
Co. K,	58	"	18	"	"	76
	717		135			852

REGISTER OF OFFICERS.

Colonel James R. Hitchcock.

Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery, Major John T. Pryer, Adjutant C. A. H. Bartlett, Quartermaster Edgar F. Wait, Commissary John H. Mooney, Inspector George E. Harding, Surgeon Stephen W. Roof, Assistant-Surgeon Joseph E. Tucker, Chaplain Edward C. Houghton.

Ex-Colonel Charles R. Braine, volunteer aid.

Company A.

Captain Thomas D. Cottman, Lieutenants Joseph A. Bluxome and Thomas Griffin.

Company B.

Captain William J. Kirkland, Lieutenants Joseph J. Springer and Valentine Marsh.

Company C.

Captain John C. C. Tallman, Lieutenants Howard F. Kennedy and Gilford Hurry.

Company D.

Captain George Auld, Lieutenant George B. Cobb.

Company E.

Captain Sol. E. Japha, Lieutenant Michael Bauman.

Company F

Captain William P Walton, Lieutenants Maurice A. Herts and George D. Browne.

Company G.

Captain Reuben A. Britton, Lieutenants Ferris, P L. DeGroot and Peter J. Babcock.

Company H.

Captain George W Homans, Lieutenants Wm. A. Thompson and George B. Campbell.

Company I.

Captain George A. Hussey, Lieutenants Wm. A. Leckler and Chas. L. Housman.

Company K.

Captain James A. Mulligan, Lieutenants Joseph P Hertzler and Stillman F Kneeland.

After the service at West Albany, the most important event in military circles during the summer was the reception of the First Connecticut regiment, on their visit to New York, by the NINTH, which occurred on the 26th of August. After a short parade the line was reviewed by General Frederick Vilmar at Union Square and then the two regiments proceeded

to the NINTH'S armory, where refreshments were served. In the evening Gilmore's Garden was visited, and about midnight the visitors were escorted back to the boat for their return home.

In September occurred the Tournament of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor. Space does not permit a detailed account of the several events—which began on the 11th—and the Editor avails himself of the following summary copied from the *Mercury* (New York):

The event of absorbing interest in military circles was the annual fall shooting match of the National Rifle Association. The meeting, supplemented as it was by the international shooting match, proved a very interesting one, the inter-State and other team matches all attracting a good deal of attention. We give a resume of the military matches for record. The shooting commenced Monday with the cavalry match. The cavalry match was open to teams of seven, carbines, seven rounds, at 200 yards; position, standing. The Washington Gray Troop won with a total team score of 173; Separate Troop, Fifth brigade, 163; Separate Troop, Twenty-fourth brigade, 157; Yates's Dragoons, 145; Separate Troop, First division 136; Third Cavalry, Troop D, 122; Troop F. 114; Troop H, 112; Troop B, 105. The Gatling battery made 159.

The army and navy cup match, open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations, distance 500 yards, rounds seven, position any within rules, brought out seventeen teams. It was won by the Forty-eighth regiment of Oswego, with a score of 328. The other scores in this match were: Second regiment of Connecticut, 312; Seventy-first, 307; Eighth, 299; First California (11 men), 290; Forty-ninth, 275; Forty-fourth, 264; Twenty-third, 262; Fourteenth, 248; Seventh, 246; NINTH, 245; Forty-seventh, 223; Thirteenth, 213; Twelfth, 218; Thirty-second, 213; Twenty-eighth, 201; Sixty-ninth, 145.

The gatling gun, 500 yards, seven shots, was also scooped in by the Forty-eighth, with a score of 395. The Seventh made 296; Twenty-third, 290; Forty-ninth, 288; Forty-fourth, 280; Seventy-first, 280; Fourteenth, 265; NINTH, 251; Eighth, 245; Thirty-second, 239; Twelfth, 215; Thirteenth, 194; Sixty-ninth, 165; Forty-seventh, 158.

On Tuesday the ball opened with the New York State National Guard match, teams of twelve, 200 and 500 yards, five rounds at each distance. The Fourteenth, Brooklyn, headed the list with a score of 420. The Twenty-third scored 407; Forty-eighth, Oswego, 403; NINTH, 393; Seventh, 387; Eighth, 372; Forty-ninth, 366; Twelfth, 363; Forty-fourth, 347; Seventy-first, 341; Thirty-second, 334; Sixty-ninth, 319; Thirteenth, 318; Twenty-eighth, 314; Forty-seventh, 309; Fifteenth battalion, 269.

The First division match was also at 200 and 500 yards, five rounds at each. The Seventy-first took the first prize with a score of 428. The Eighth scored 395; NINTH, 391; Seventh, 390; Twelfth, 387; Sixty-ninth, 317.

The Second division match was under the same condition as the First. The Twenty-third won the first prize with a score of 405. The Fourteenth scored 404; Thirteenth, 384; Thirty-second, 368; Forty-seventh, 354 Twenty-eighth, 318; Fifteenth battalion, 307.

On Wednesday the event of the day was the inter-State match, teams of twelve from regularly organized regiments; distance, 200 and 500 yards; weapon, the authorized military rifle in use in the State which the team represents. There were four entries—California, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. The Pacific slopers won with a score of 995, using a Springfield rifle; Connecticut, using a Peabody gun, was second, with a score of 971; New York, with the State model, made 967; and New Jersey, with the Springfield, scored 744. The New York team was composed of seven from country regiments and five from this vicinity.

The champion match at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards, ten rounds each distance, was participated in by a good many military men, and won by Major Henry Fulton with a score of 139 out of a possible 150.

The Wimbledon Challenge Cup, presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, distance 1,000 yards, thirty rounds, was won by Dudley Self, of the New Orleans team, with a score of 137 out of a possible 150.

The excitement of the week culminated in the International long range shooting match for the championship of the world. On Thursday the American team scored 1,655, the Brittsh team 1,629. On Friday the American team scored 1,679, the British team 1,613; total American score, 3,334; total British score, 3,242. The Americans thus won by 92 points. The days were both hot, but the weather was good for shooting. The teams were: British—Sir Henry Halford, captain; J. K. Millner, Lieutenant-Colonel James Fenton, Lieutenant Geo. Fenton, Wm. Rigby, Wm. Ferguson, A. P. Humphrey, H. S. W. Evans. American—General T. S. Dakin, captain; L. Weber, I. L. Allen, Frank Hyde, H. S. Jewell, L. C. Bruce, C. E. Blydenburgh, Wm. H. Jackson.

Nothing of importance occurred after this until the 16th of October, when the Fall inspection took place. Major David Scott, the inspecting officer, reporting nine hundred and three present and only sixty-three absent; total, present and absent, nine hundred and sixty-six. This was the largest number that had ever been present at an inspection, and the largest, with one exception, that had ever appeared in any regiment of the National Guard, the Seventh, in 1863, turned out nine hundred and seven.

For some time past the matter of a regimental history had been discussed by the Veterans, and late in the month of October a circular containing the following was issued:

"At a regular meeting of the Veteran Association of the NINTH regiment, held October 19th, 1877, at the armory, it was

"*Resolved*, 'That a Historical Committee be appointed to procure statistical and other information of the NINTH Regiment, from its organization to the present time, with a view to having the same, at some future time, compiled and published.'

"All the members and ex-members of the regiment who have diaries of the marches, battles, etc., or who have any memoranda giving a history of the regiment, or any papers or facts which would be of interest in a history of this regiment, are requested to send the same to the Chairman of the Committee."

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE NINTH VISITS WASHINGTON.

1878–1884.

Entertainment in Aid of Soldiers' Home at Bath, N. Y —Corporal Tanner's Address—Burial of Colonel Hitchcock.—Memorial Day.—Rifle Practice at Creedmoor.—Efforts to Secure a Colonel.—1879—Election of S. Oscar Ryder to the Colonelcy.—Chaplain Reed Preaches to the Regiment.—Testimonial to Judge Langbein.—1880—Washington's Birthday.—More Rifle Practice.—Field Day at New Dorp.—May Inspection Report.—Company H Visits Boston and Marblehead.—Funeral of General Torbert.—1881—General Grant Reviews the NINTH.—The NINTH Visits Washington.—Inauguration of President Garfield.—Reviewed by General Sherman.—Company I Celebrates its *Twentieth* Birthday.—Assassination of President Garfield.—1882—Resignation of Colonel Ryder.—Colonel Seward to the Front.—Exhibition Bayonet Drill.—Reception by Company H.—1883—Washington's Birthday.—A State Camp Established.—The NINTH in Camp.—Extracts from Report.—Festivities at Close of Year.—1884—A New Service Uniform.

1878.

THE first event of importance in the year's history to the NINTH was an entertainment in the form of a Grand Hop, given on the 26th of February, for the purpose of raising funds towards the completion of the Home at Bath, Steuben Co., for disabled veterans of the late war. As the ranks of the NINTH contained a large number of war veterans, this object was one near to their hearts. In his report to the Department Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in January, Commander James Tanner said in reference to this Home:

Two years ago, when we were forced to face the fact that year after year repeated applications to the law makers of the commonwealth had failed to secure the inauguration of measures which would tend to the relief of our needy and deserving comrades, I was one of your number who earnestly advocated a change of base, and claimed that, with a vivid remembrance of every call which patriotism made upon their bounty, we should go to the people and ask them that, out of their abundance which a benificent Providence had bestowed upon them, they should set aside a small sum, to the end that those who could no longer help themselves might be furnished subsistence

and shelter in a place, the inhabiting of which should not impress upon them a mark of disgrace; that they should in fact be taken from the poorhouses of the State and placed in a Soldiers' Home.

The result of the NINTH'S efforts in this direction was highly gratifying, and several hundred dollars were added to the fund.

On the 15th of April the regiment was called upon to pay the last sad rites to the memory of their late commander, Colonel Hitchcock. For several months he had been ill, and on the 12th he died. Besides the NINTH, the Eleventh and Seventy-first regiments from the city, and the Troy Citizens' Corps, eighty strong, as well as delegations of officers from every regiment in the city and Brooklyn, took part in the parade. Many of the higher officials, including Generals Shaler, Woodward, Carr and Vilmar were also present. The pall-bearers were Generals Varian and Wylie, Colonels Emmons Clark, G. D. Scott, Josiah Porter and Charles S. Spencer.

The remains were conveyed to Silver-Lake Cemetery on Staten Island.

Colonel Hitchcock first entered the military service in 1861 as a member of Company F, Seventy-first regiment, and served with that command during the first Bull Run campaign. On December 14th, 1864, he was elected Captain of Company B of the NINTH. May 29th, 1870, he was made Major, June 4th, 1872, Lieutenant Colonel, and on February 1st, 1875, was elected Colonel.

On the 27th of May the Veterans dined at the Sturtevant House, in celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the departure of the regiment for the seat of war. On the 30th the regiment participated in the Memorial Day parade in honor of the dead of the Union Army. This was the second occasion whereon the First division of the National Guard, under orders from the State authorities, had turned out as escort to the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1876 Company I, Captain Hussey, had volunteered for that service, but Memorial Day was now recognized by the officials, and observed

with becoming ceremony. General Henry A. Barnum was chief marshal. The parade was an imposing one. Detachments from the regular army and from the navy were in line ; Colored militia, independent companies ; Fire companies, and other organizations, each receiving well merited applause from the spectators. It took an hour for the Veterans to pass the grand stand. In the evening Booth's Theatre was crowded by an assembly of ladies and gentlemen to listen to the literary part of the exercise. General Wm. T Sherman delivered the address, and was frequently interrupted by long continued applause, as his patriotic utterances fell upon the ears of his audience.

On the 7th of June a detachment of two hundred—officers and men—under command of Major Pryer, visited Creedmoor for rifle practice. After individual practice, volley firing followed, the score standing :

Company A, twenty-two men, 42 , Company D, fourteen men, 28 , Company F, thirty-one men, 81 , Company G, fourteen men, 74 , Company H, seventeen men, 55 , Company I, sixteen men, 58 , Company K, thirteen men, 35 ; Companies E, C, and B, thirteen men, 43. Major Orvis, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and General Vilmar and staff were present.

On July 18, ex-Colonel Van Beuren died. He was buried in the family vault in St. Mark's churchyard.

On October 21st the annual inspection took place, which showed the regiment to be in a very flourishing condition.

During the Fall several meetings of the Board of Officers were held, at which candidates for Colonel were proposed, but the year closed with the vacancy unfilled.

1879.

On the 19th of January the Board of Officers elected to the colonelcy ex-Lieutenant-Colonel S. Oscar Ryder of the Seventh regiment by a single vote over Albert H. Rogers, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-seventh. The long canvass for a commanding officer had excited a great deal of interest among both officers and men of the regiment, and

COLONEL S. OSCAR RYDER.

when this close vote was announced it was feared that the large minority might not readily acquiesce in the result, but true to their military teachings, both officers and men "obeyed orders," and cheerfully greeted the new commander. Several attempts had previously been made to fill the vacancy, General Lloyd Aspinwall having been elected, but he declined, then ex-Major-General Francis J Herron, U S. Vols., was chosen, but after accepting the position he, too, declined. Several other prominent gentlemen were mentioned for the office, among them Mr. Henry Clair.

On May 26th the regiment was inspected, and on the 30th it turned out to celebrate Memorial Day. On June 22nd the Chaplain, E. A. Reed, D.D., preached in his own church a sermon to the regiment. From the newspaper report we make the following extracts :

He took the text of his sermon from Paul : "Fight the good fight with faith."

* * * If a war were to be threatened, the great men and generals of the nation would be slow to take up the sword, and would weigh well the subject and exhaust all methods of adjustment before resorting to that alternative. But when at length it became necessary, they would grasp it firmly and sway it with force. Some people say we don't want a National Guard. The money it costs ought to be saved, and so forth. But they were more than glad to have one two years ago. They wanted the NINTH regiment, and they found them ready in the hour of danger. The preacher went on to show the usefulness of the National Guard, and the work it has done in troublesome times, and described the state of affairs that existed when the strike occurred. From this he drew a lesson and urged his listeners to become good, faithful Christians and fight the battle of the cross.

When I became chaplain of your regiment my greatest desire and most ardent hope was that I might in some way be useful to you. No doubt most of you belong to various religious denominations and attend your different places of worship. Yet, while I would not interfere with any of your pastors, I shall be always glad to see you here. Remember, if you ever want me, I am at your command. Whatever your faith may be, you are all alike to me—English, French or German. I know no difference of nationality.

At the close of the services the command dispersed, leaving the church in the several directions that took them to their homes.

On the 1st of September the Board of Officers presented Judge J C. Julius Langbein with a set of resolutions, expressive of their gratitude to him for his faithful performance of duty

while in the Legislature in 1877 and 1879, in respect to the needs of the Veterans of the War and the National Guard.

General Joseph Hooker died on the 31st of October and was buried at Garden City, Long Island.

1880.

Washington's birthday was celebrated on Monday, the 23d of February. In the evening the NINTH, with their friends, occupied Madison Square Garden, the regiment, under the command of Colonel Ryder, being maneuvered for display before the large assembly of visitors. At the conclusion of the dress-parade, which preceded the drill, General Horace Russell, Judge-Advocate-General, presented the NINTH, on behalf of the Governor and the State, with a handsome set of colors. In his address the general paid a high tribute to the National Guard in general and to the NINTH in particular. After the drill General Robert S. Oliver, Inspector-General, reviewed the regiment, and when his duties were ended those assembled indulged in dancing until a late hour.

The result of rifle practice was made manifest, when, on the evening of March 5th, marksman's badges were conferred upon those who had scored fifty per cent. or over at the one, three, two and five hundred yard ranges.

On the 22nd of April, the NINTH enjoyed a field-day at New Dorp, Staten Island, and the men were much benefited by the drill in the open air. On May 24th, General Oliver made his regular inspection and muster of the regiment. The men were in fatigue uniform, and carried knapsacks, haversacks and canteens. Upon reviewing the line the Inspector was accompanied by General Rodenbough, Colonel Jussen and Major Scott. A most thorough inspection was afterwards made of arms and equipments. From a newspaper account of the affair the following is quoted :

The knapsacks being empty Gen. Oliver declined to inspect them, but in order to test the instruction of the men he selected Co. I to exhibit the general proficiency of the command. It was a happy selection, for Lieutenant Scott, who was in command, is an old soldier. The close order and stack were excellent, while the unsling and open

knapsacks was worthy of the veteran company of the regiment. If all the companies could execute these movements with the precision of Co. I, the NINTH might be set down as one of the very perfect organizations of the militia. At the close of the inspection the regiment was mustered. Captain Walton s Co. F again leads the regiment in point of numbers parading its total strength, three officers and one hundred men.

A street parade was afterwards made, General Oliver being tendered a marching salute as the command passed the Brunswick Hotel. The following is the report of the muster

Company.	Present.			Absent.			Aggregate.	Last Muster, 1879.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.		
Field, Staff and N. C. Staff.	9	9	18		1	1	19	21
Company A..	3	90	93		10	10	103	102
Company B.	3	48	51		13	13	64	70
Company C..	2	40	42		18	18	60	54
Company D..	1	62	63		14	14	77	74
Company E.	3	49	52		12	12	64	55
Company F	3	100	103				103	103
Company G..	3	79	82		14	14	96	102
Company H..	2	54	56	1	5	6	62	71
Company I..	2	50	52		5	5	57	61
Company K..	2	33	35		12	12	47	47
Band		52	52				52	49
Total	33	666	699	1	104	105	804	809

On the 31st of May, the Memorial Day parade occurred, the regiment participating. On June 6th the Chaplain preached a sermon to the regiment, the men turning out in good force and marching to the church. On the 10th, the funeral of the late brigade commander, General Frederick Vilmar, occurred, the NINTH parading with the other regiments of the brigade in attendance upon the ceremonies.

On Wednesday, the 15th of September, Company H left for Boston, Mass., to participate in the ceremonies attending the 250th anniversary of the settlement of that city The company mustered twenty-eight files, five sergeants, and was under the command of Captain George W Homans , the Lieutenants being George B. Campbell and Horatio E. McComber.

The following officers, representing the regiment, accompanied the command: Major W Boerum Wetmore, Captain G. Henry Witthaus, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Adjutant Charles L. Housman, Captains George A. Hussey and Isaac H. West, and Lieutenants Samuel L. Kittle and Walter Scott. The column was escorted to the foot of Murray Street by Company F, Captain William P Walton, Drum Major George W Hill leading with his corps. The Providence Line steamer, *Rhode Island*, received the excursionists, who, after a rather lively night, reached Providence, R. I., early the following morning. Reeves' American Band of Providence here reënforced the drum corps, and after an hour's ride on the cars, the "Hub" was reached. Here Company D, Fifth Mass. Vol. Militia, better known as the "Independent Boston Fusileers," Captain Henry A. Snow, received the party and escorted them to breakfast, after which the column proceeded to the Eastern R. R. Station, but while *en route*, Captain Edwin R. Frost, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, was encountered, to whom the party was obliged to surrender, and were by him treated to cigars and accompanying "fixins."

A brief visit to Marblehead, the former home of Captain Homans, was on the programme, where the party arrived about eleven o'clock. The Sutten Light Infantry, (Company C, Eighth regiment Mass. Vol. Militia) Captain Stuart F McClearn, here received the visitors, and to the music of the Lynn Brass Band, escorted them to Abbott Hall, where lunch was served. Afterwards the column, consisting of Company C, Eighth Mass., and the visitors, marched through the principal streets and at about five o'clock halted at the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel John F Brown. The invited guests, military and civic, were then escorted to Abbott Hall, where a genuine "Yankee" dinner was served and several patriotic addresses delivered. The visitors were quartered for the night in the armory of the Sutten Light Infantry, but quite a number accepted the hospitality of their hosts, at their homes.

On the morning of the 17th the visitors, under the escort of Company C of the Eighth, returned to Boston, and were

met at the station by the Eighth regiment, Colonel Benjamin F Peach, and escorted to their place in line with the other organizations that formed the New York division, and which consisted of the Thirteenth, Twenty-third and Sixty-ninth regiments, which had arrived that morning. The men of the NINTH were here formed into a battalion, under command of Major Wetmore, with Captain Witthaus and Adjutant Housman on his staff; the four commands of twelve single files each, being commanded by Captains Homans, Hussey and West, and Lieutenant Scott.

During the extended march, the citizens embraced every opportunity offered by the short halts, to distribute refreshments to the citizen soldiery, which were fully appreciated.

The citizens of Boston had not forgotten the NINTH, since its visit in 1870, and the company and drum corps received a large share of attention. After the parade was over, a light lunch was served, after which the party boarded the train which soon carried them to Providence. The trip down Narragansett Bay and the Sound was uneventful, the tourists feeling the need of rest and indulging in that to their heart's content. Home was reached in due season, everyone feeling satisfied with the short but pleasant "outing."

On the 29th, the NINTH formed part of the escort to the remains of General A. T A. Torbert, who was drowned off the coast of Florida, while *en route* to Mexico. The NINTH, under command of Colonel Ryder, awaited the remains at Trinity Chapel, and after the services there, formed part of the escort to the Jersey City ferry, military bodies from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware received and conveyed them to Milford, Delaware, the late home of the General. A delegation from the Board of Officers of the NINTH also accompanied the remains. The secretary of the Committee having in charge the ceremonies was Lieut. Joseph F Swords, formerly of Company G of the NINTH.

On October 21st, the First and Second divisions of the National Guard were reviewed by the Governor.

1881.

On the 22nd of February the NINTH assembled at Madison Square Garden, where General Grant reviewed the regiment; a drill and dress-parade were also part of the ceremonies, after which dancing was indulged in by a large portion of the assembly. Nearly five thousand people were present during the evening, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of the members and their guests.

The NINTH having decided to attend the inauguration of President James A. Garfield, at Washington, on the 4th of March; the regiment left New York on the evening of the 3d, by the Bound Brook route, but such was the press of travel on the road that the train did not reach Baltimore until daylight of the 4th. Breakfast had been ordered to be delivered at the depot at four o'clock, but it was a full hour after that before the cars rolled in. Hastily swallowing what could most readily be obtained, the trip was resumed in the midst of a drizzling rain-storm, which, in fact, had prevailed during the whole night. The prospects were not cheering, and the many delays caused a good deal of grumbling, for fear that the great ceremony would be over before the regiment reached the capital. It was high noon before the train drew into the old depot, used during the war, the rain had ceased, however, and the regiment marched at once towards the Capitol, near which it halted. President Garfield was at that moment taking the oath of office. After the impressive ceremonies were concluded the procession re-formed, marching down Pennsylvania Avenue, President Garfield and ex-President Grant reviewing the column from a stand in front of the White House. The city was filled with visitors, both military and civic. The Cleveland Grays, of Cleveland, Ohio, were the President's special escort, and attracted much attention by their soldierly and gentlemanly bearing. Many Republican campaign clubs were in the procession, and prominent among them were the Philadelphia "Invincibles."

After passing the reviewing stand, the NINTH continued its march towards Georgetown, and then, countermarching, brought up at the quarters—the train of cars upon which it came from New York. The men were then dismissed till noon the next day, in order to give all an opportunity of seeing the sights of the Capital City. Many of the war veterans extended their trip into Virginia, crossing by the Long Bridge, and, for a moment, felt somewhat surprised when their passes were not demanded by armed sentries at the bridge heads. Many of the men "made a night of it," and in common with those visitors who could not—or didn't want to—find accommodations, passed the hours in going about from point to point and viewing objects by gas-light.

At one P M. on the 5th line was formed and the regiment marched to the grounds in front of the Capitol, where General William T Sherman reviewed the column. At the conclusion of the parade the officers were introduced to the General-in-Chief. About nine o'clock in the evening "All aboard" was shouted, and the train moved off towards home, New York being reached at noon of Sunday, the 6th. As a new city ordinance prohibited band music on the Sabbath, the regiment was obliged to take the "route step" to the armory, where they arrived in due time and were dismissed, well pleased with their three days' outing.

On the 22nd of April the NINTH paraded with the First brigade, General William G. Ward, to which it had been transferred. On the 12th of May the brigade enjoyed a field day at Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, the commanding officer putting the troops through the regulation movements. During the exercises of Memorial Day—on the 30th—a salute was fired in honor of the presence of the Secretary of War, Mr Robert T Lincoln, son of the martyred President. On June 5th the annual sermon was preached to the regiment by the chaplain.

An interesting event in July was the celebration of the twentieth birthday of old Company I, on the 16th. The boys called it a grand Mish Mash, and the Mash was Mished at the Utah House, corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Captain George A. Hussey presided, and also acted as toast-master. Over two hundred sat about the tables, and after the creature comforts had been discussed, songs, stories and speeches, whiled away the time until the "wee sma' hours ayont the twal," when "three times three" were given for Company I and old times, and the happy company dispersed.

General Ambrose E. Burnside died on September 13th, and was buried at Providence, R. I.

It will be recalled how the news of the attempted assassination of President Garfield, on July 2nd, by the miserable Guiteau, shocked the country, and, in fact, the whole civilized world. During the long summer days the patient sufferer bore his trials with heroic fortitude, but at last, on the 19th of September, he breathed his last. It was not until the 21st that the official notice was issued from state headquarters, and three days later before the First division order was promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
NATIONAL GUARD STATE OF NEW YORK,
155 AND 157 MERCER STREET,
New York, September 24th, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

The following General Orders from General Headquarters announcing the death of the President of the United States, is hereby promulgated:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Albany, September 21st, 1881.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23. }

I. It has become the painful duty of the Commander-in-Chief to announce to the National Guard of this State the death, at Long Branch, New Jersey, on the evening of the 19th instant, of JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States. In profound grief, in common with the people of the whole country, he bows in humble submission to the Supreme will of Almighty God, who in the impenetrable mysteries of His own purposes has suffered so baneful an affliction to fall upon the Nation. Indeed, well may the whole people mourn the death of such a man, so loving and tractable in childhood; so earnest, self-poised and dutiful in youth; in manhood, the polished scholar, the brilliant orator, the profound statesman, and the Christian soldier whose patriotism gallantly culminated on the battle-fields of his country. This is the man, this the ruler, who, by the foul act of the assassin, has been stricken in death, from the exalted position to which the acclaim of the people had elevated him.

II. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased President, and indicative

of the grief which shakes the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief directs that for the ensuing six months the officers of the National Guard of this State will wear crape upon the left arm and upon the sword hilt, as prescribed in paragraph 305 of the General Regulations, and that for the same period, all regimental colors on occasions of ceremony, be furled and draped with crape, and until and including the day of the funeral obsequies, the National color be hoisted half-staff on all of the armories and arsenals of the State, and the commanding officers of batteries will, at dawn on the day succeeding the receipt of this order, cause thirteen guns to be fired, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-eight guns.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

FREDERICK TOWNSEND,
Major-General and Adjutant-General, S. N. Y

Official.

(*Signed*) J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Col. and Act'g A. A.-G., S. N. Y

By order of Major-General ALEXANDER SHALER.

HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.
Colonel, A. A. Genl. and Chief of Staff.

On the 5th of October the annual Fall inspection took place, and this closed the important events in the history of the NINTH for the year.

1882.

On the 22nd of March Colonel Ryder resigned his commission in the National Guard, after nearly twenty-five years service. He enlisted in Company H, Seventh regiment, September 11th, 1855, October 11th, 1858, was promoted Left general guide, and on January 5th, 1859, was made Right general guide. In September, 1861, he was Second Sergeant of Company H, on March 20th, 1862, Second Lieutenant of Company E, First Lieutenant, August 28th, 1863, Captain, September 29th, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel, April 1st, 1872; resigned September 1st, 1876. Elected Colonel of the NINTH, January 16th, 1879.

Fortunately for the interests of the regiment, there was practical unanimity in the choice of a successor to Colonel Ryder, for in less than a month, on April 17th, Lieutenant-Colonel William Seward, Jr., late of Third brigade staff, and

formerly Major of the regiment, was elected. He entered the military service in Company E, Seventh regiment, Oct. 1st, 1858; was promoted Corporal, June 5, 1860—in the U. S. service from April 19th to June 3d, 1861—Sergeant, Jan. 3, First Lieutenant, June 2, 1862; in the U S. service from May 25th to Sept. 5th, 1862—also, from June 16th to July 20, 1863—resigned Oct. 1st, 1863.

Commissioned Adjutant NINTH regiment Sept. 22, 1866, Major, June 8th, 1868, Lieut.-Colonel and Asst. Adjutant-General Third brigade, April 1st, 1870, Brevet-Colonel N. G. S. N Y Jan. 31st, 1879, Colonel, NINTH regiment, April 17th, 1882.

On the 19th Company I gave an exhibition bayonet drill at the armory, in competition with the uniformed members of the Veteran Association of the old Fifth New York Volunteers—Duryea's Zouaves. The New York *Times* gave this account of the affair:

The zouaves were dressed in the old uniform, red bag-trousers with white leggings, blue zouave jacket, and fez with tassel. They were armed with short rifles and sword bayonets, and were under the command of Captain Andrew Coats. Company I wore their regular fatigue uniform and carried the State rifle and bayonet. Captain George A. Hussey was in command. The drill was a very fine one, both squads showing the care that had been taken in their instruction. The zouaves drilled according to McClellan s tactics, the NINTH according to Upton's. It is almost impossible to make a distinction between the two commands as regards proficiency. The drill and uniform of the zouaves were the most showy, but the men of the NINTH were solid and ready all the time. It is sufficient to say that the audience were very much pleased and expressed their delight by frequent applause. Among the guests present were Generals Abram Duryee, McQuade, Fraser and Locke, and Colonels Cruger, Scott and Montgomery, with their staffs. After the drill, dancing was in order and was kept up until a late hour.

A few evenings after, Company H gave a reception, a report of which we copy from the New York *Mercury*:

Company H of this command, Captain Henry G. Chapman, held its closing drill and reception at the armory on West Twenty-sixth Street a few evenings since. The programme was opened with an exhibition drill which was executed with great exactness and elicited rounds of applause from the visitors. After drilling for half an hour or more the following organizations arrived and were warmly received by Company H; Company E, Eighth regiment, Captain J. J. Horgan; Company K, Twelfth regiment, Captain William V King; Company E, Fourteenth regiment, Captain J. K.

COLONEL WILLIAM SEWARD, JR.

Barlow; and Washington Light Battery. Captain Ferdinand P. Earle. Adjutant Charles L. Housman formed the battalion, with Captain Chapman in command, for dress-parade and review, and with good alignments and steady step the review was received by Major T B. Rand and staff, of the NINTH regiment. After the review Captain Chapman in a neat speech complimented Company H on its growth and efficiency and presented Corporal F. A. Gale with a handsome diamond badge for having obtained the greatest number of recruits during the year. The next feature on the programme was the presentation to Captain Chapman of a handsome sword and belt by the members of his company. This pleasing ceremony, which completely took Captain Chapman by surprise, was gracefully performed by Captain G. Henry Witthaus, who in his speech paid a high compliment to Captain Chapman for the zeal he has at all times manifested in behalf of the NINTH regiment. The recipient of this testimonial of regard and esteem eloquently responded and was loudly cheered. A reception followed with Lieutenant W R. Clough as floor manager, and First Sergeant R. S. Capen as his aid. The entertainment was a very enjoyable one, and dancing was kept up till a late hour. Adjutant Johnston, of the Eighth regiment, formerly commander of the company, was present and took deep interest in the movements.

The NINTH participated in the Memorial Day exercises on May 30th. On the 20th of June an inspection was made, the result of which was gratifying to all concerned.

1883.

On Washington's birthday Madison Square Garden was filled with the members of the NINTH and their friends. After the usual drill-room parade and inspection, dancing followed, and the amusement was kept up until all seemed satisfied and were ready to go home. Memorial Day was duly observed on May 30th.

An important feature was this year introduced into the "curriculum" of the National Guard. A State Camp had been established at Peekskill, on the Hudson, and but a few hours' ride by rail from the city. The design was that each regiment and separate company in the State—or as many of them as the limit of time would allow—should spend a week—from Saturday to Saturday—at this camp, for the purpose of familiarizing the men with camp and field duties. On the 14th of July the NINTH reached the camp, remaining there till the 21st. On the 19th the Veterans of the regiment visited the camp, and they seemed to take as much interest in the affair as the "Actives." The week's stay was of great benefit to the regi-

ment. Many of the members had never slept under canvas before. The strict discipline maintained while the men were on duty, and the regularity with which all service was performed, showed the young men something of military life in the field.

From the Adjutant-General's report for this year we cull interesting facts respecting the regiment, with special reference to its tour of duty at the camp :

* * * * * *

This regiment was encamped seven days, with an average daily attendance of five hundred and nineteen, for which sixty-four prescriptions were issued, being less than thirteen per cent. on duty daily. The average daily temperature was seventy-eight degrees Fahr. The number excused from duty on account of illness was twenty-four; of which, however, but one was transferred to the hospital, who was a member of the band. The largest item of the disorders is diarrhœa, which constituted about thirty per cent. of the total list. The medical record of this organization is admirable, and could not have been attained had their medical officers been inattentive to their duties.

The regular army officer—a veteran of the war—who was detailed to visit the State Camp and report to the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington upon the condition of the troops there, said :

* * * * * *

On the 19th of July, I made a second visit to the camp, in obedience to orders from General Hancock, and at the special request of the able Adjutant-General of the State, General John G. Farnsworth.

It seems that the presence of an army officer in camp is regarded as a recognition of the standing and importance of the National Guard on the part of the War Department, and the country now and for the future. All seem anxious to bring the two branches of the service, so to speak, into closer relations. I was treated with the greatest possible courtesy and hospitality by all the staff. I came in company with the Adjutant-General, and Governor Cleveland, who was received handsomely by the NINTH regiment, now in camp, Colonel Seward commanding, and the Sixth Separate Company (the Troy Citizens Corps), Captain Cusack commanding, and the guard and the staff, with all the honors due to the Commander-in Chief, emphasized still more by a marching review and dress-parade. The latter contained some additions of ceremony not laid down in the tactics. I staid over in camp next day in order to witness every thing that was done. Simultaneously with police call after reveille, came the first detail for the target range, composed of two companies of the NINTH, with their own officers, the regimental inspector of rifle practice, and Colonels Gilette and David. The work was volley firing in ranks at one hundred yards, and skirmish fire at from fifty to three hundred yards, measurably well done and carefully superintended. There is much coaching of the marksmen, and some of them learn rapidly, but with it is more

or less excitement of voice and manners, which is bad. The calmness of habitual command is especially needed when troops are firing. After guard-mount came company and battalion drill. It would be insidious to criticise when the drill is for instruction of officers and men and where the scholars are only learning their lessons. * * * The opportunity afforded by this encampment for instruction of the solitary companies in the school of the battalion is too important to be overlooked.

As the National Guard has supplanted the old militia, it may be regarded as the first army reserve to be called out in case of war, and steps should be taken to increase, strengthen and improve it for both State and National purposes.

What are twelve thousand soldiers partially equipped, little drilled, and kept up by voluntary rules of discipline to a population in its own State of five millions of people!

The question of improving, increasing and utilizing the National Guard as a National Reserve, or sort of Landwehr, is one of great nicety and calls for discussion by our military thinkers and writers. The National Guard of the Empire State of New York goes into camp one week in two years; the Landwehr, in Germany, eight weeks every year.

Very respectfully, General,
Your obedient servant,
O. B. WILLCOX,
Colonel and Brevet Major-General.

Following is the report of Colonel Seward.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y
New York, December 13th, 1883.

Major-General J. G. FARNSWORTH,
Adjutant-General, State of New York:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report that, in compliance with Special Order No. 47, C. S., of May 16, from General Headquarters, State of New York, this regiment assembled at its armory on Saturday, July 14th, 1883, at 11.30 A. M., and at 12.30 P. M. proceeded to the foot of Twenty-second Street, North River, where it embarked on, steamer *Long Branch*, 545 strong, exclusive of its band of 51 pieces, which also accompanied it, for the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, arriving at Roa Hook at 4.30 P M. and entering camp, formally relieved the Nineteenth Separate Company, Captain W Haubennestel of Poughkeepsie.

The Sixth Separate Company, Captain James W Cusack commanding, assigned to my command, arrived shortly after, from Troy, 80 strong, and were at once quartered on my right in camp.

Before leaving my armory it is proper for me here to state I detailed my guard, and likewise appointed my officer of the guard and officer of the day.

After each of the several companies had taken possession of the various quarters assigned them in camp, the respective commandants at once commenced drawing the quartermaster's supplies, after which the regiment partook of supper at 6 P. M., and at 7.30 P M. dress-parade was held.

The following day, Sunday, the 15th, the regiment attended divine service in the morning on the parade ground, the Rev. Henry Ward, of Poughkeepsie, officiating, my own chaplain, the Rev. E. A. Reed, being abroad in Europe. Owing to a steady rain-storm setting in at 5 P. M., dress-parade had to be dispensed with, guard-mount, however, having taken place at 9 A. M.

With the dawn of Monday, the 16th, rifle practice opened on the range at 6 A. M., continuing all day until 6 P. M , except intermission for meals, and this was repeated daily, with the exception of the afternoon of the 19th, when the annual muster and inspection took place.

Likewise on Monday, the 16th, the regular company, battalion and regimental drills began, and during the entire encampment were repeated daily, except on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th, when my surgeon advised me, owing to the intense heat, that it would be most prudent to suspend the morning drill, which I accordingly did. Guard mounting was performed daily at 9 A. M., and dress-parade was held at 7.30 P M.

On Thursday, the 19th, I was honored by the arrival in camp of his excellency, Governor Cleveland, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff and Colonel Willcox, Twelfth infantry, United States Army; the Governor's salute being fired and regiment parading and receiving him with due military honors, every member of my command deeply realizing and appreciating the special honor he thus conferred on the NINTH regiment. In the afternoon the annual inspection and muster was held on the parade ground, and later on his excellency, Governor Cleveland, Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff, accepted a review and marching salute. To him, for his distinguished consideration and attendance, I desire to return my especial thanks.

On Saturday, the 21st, I broke camp at noon, and after having the same properly cleaned up and turning over all the State property, which I had drawn and received on my arrival, to Brigadier-General Wylie, I left the camp in charge of the Sixth Separate Company, Captain Jas. W Cusack, and embarking my command on the steamer *Long Branch* left Roa Hook at 1 P. M., reaching the foot of West Twenty-second Street, New York, at 4 P M. and my armory at 4.30 P M., where, after addressing my command on the servive they had completed, I dismissed them.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the beneficial results to my regiment of the tour of camp duty, and the results will be made more manifest if this privilege is year after year repeated, and I would earnestly recommend that suitable provision be made so that each organization in the State can be sent into camp at least eight days annually.

The grounds at Peekskill are admirably adapted for the purpose, and in my judgment should be purchased by the State authorities, so that a permanent Camp of Instruction could be established.

There is ample room to accommodate two regiments at a time, and by so doing there would be no difficulty whatever in giving the entire National Guard of the State an opportunity for improvement which has heretofore been denied them. It is only just to say that on occasions when their services have been required by either the National, the State or the city authorities they have always responded with full ranks and promptly met every demand made upon them, and it seems to me but fair that every facility possible should be given them to maintain and improve their efficiency.

If rifle practice is in the future as in the past to be combined with the tour of camp duty, I would most respectfully suggest that the range at Peekskill be increased in size and at least double the amount of target accommodation furnished, as it would greatly facilitate matters. The present range, what there is of it, is most admirable, and the sliding target used there I consider far superior to the Creedmoor iron target. While on this subject, I desire most earnestly to thank Brigadier-General Chas. F. Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and his most able assistants, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis W Gillett and Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. David, for their many cour-

tesies and especially for their daily faithful and untiring field services on the range with my command, lending most valuable assistance to my own inspector of rifle practice.

My thanks are due and tendered to the several officers of the regimental staff for the care and attention which each gave to their duties; the burdens of the commanding officer were sensibly lightened in the assumption of responsbility by these officers and their intelligent execution of the orders pertaining to their several departments.

I cannot, however, close my report without acknowledging my obligations to the officers of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief for their constant and unremitting attention in every possible way to make our duty as pleasant and profitable as possible, and to General Wylie, Colonel Story and Colonel Phisterer I am especially indebted in this regard, all of which is respectfully submitted by

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SEWARD, JR.,
Colonel Commanding NINTH Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

The Adjutant-General's report further shows that of the thirty-four officers, eleven served in the regiment—or other Union organizations—during the war, while one served in the Confederate army.

On the evening of the 9th of October Company G gave their annual stag entertainment at the Utah House. After disposing of a good supper, the boys let themselves loose for a while, and songs, speeches and instrumental music filled out the night.

On the 26th of November the one hundredth anniversary of Evacuation Day was celebrated by a parade. Rain fell during the day and while the troops were on the march, but the programme was carried through.

1884.

On the 30th of January Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery resigned and Major Rand was advanced to fill the vacancy, Adjutant C. A. H. Bartlett being promoted to the Majority Lieut.-Colonel Thomas B. Rand entered the military service as a member of the Rifle Club, Boston, —, 1858, Sergeant, Co. B, 2nd Bat. Mass. Vol. Militia, "The Boston Light Infantry," April 10, 1859; discharged Sept. 25, 1860, Captain, Co. C, 33d Mass. Vols., July 21, 1862; served in the 11th and 20th Army corps, mustered out June 29, 1865, Major NINTH regi-

ment N. G. S. N. Y June 1, 1882, Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 5, 1884.

During April battalion drills were held and marked improvement was noticed in the movements. On May 12th, the regiment paraded, and marksman's badges were conferred upon the successful competitors. Memorial Day was duly observed on the 30th. On June 8th, Chaplain Reed preached his annual sermon to the regiment, and on the 10th, Creedmoor was again visited for rifle practice. During the month the men were measured for the new Service Uniform, adopted by the State authorities. This consisted of dark blue coats, half Prince Albert style, with double row of buttons, light blue pants with dark blue stripe, and a low-crowned blue cap with straight visor. The old uniform was given up with much regret, but as the State refused to make appropriations for special uniforms, all the State troops in the division—except the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments who still furnished their own—were obliged to adopt the new dress. When the Fall inspection occurred on the 3d of October, the regiment appeared in the prescribed uniform.

On the 28th of October the First and Second divisions were reviewed by Governor Grover Cleveland.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE "ACTIVES" ENTERTAIN THE VETERANS.

1885–1886.

Drill and Reception.—Marksman's Badges Presented.—Exhibition of Games.—The State Camp.—Death of General Grant.—Annual Inspection.—Courtesies Extended by the Twenty-second Regiment.—1886.—Death of General Hancock.—Company K's Reception.—"Pat's Military Record."—The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Departure for the War.—The "Actives" Entertain the Veterans.—Register of War Veterans Present.—Memorial Day.—Celebrating the Muster In of June 8th, 1861.—National Guard Reorganized.—Veteran's Pilgrimage to the Battle-fields.—Reception at Sharpsburg, Md.—Presenting the Testimonal.—Gettysburg.—Report of Fall Inspection.—Dedication of Statute of Liberty.—Efforts to Secure a new Armory

1885.

THE first event of the year to the NINTH was the drill and reception at Madison Square Garden on February 24th. From a report of the affair, published in *Army and Navy Journal*, we gather the following:

The bearing of the men on parade furnished evidence that the necessity of a proper system of discipline has been recognized, and that the regiment intends to keep pace with the requirements of the times. To be able to make a statement to this effect gives us more than usual satisfaction, because in times gone by we have had occasion for severely censuring the regiment on the very points where they now receive our commendation. The regiment turned out commendably in point of numbers, and the uniforms were well-fitted. * * * Another subject of favorable comment is that white shirt collars, which evidently must form a part on occasions of this sort, were, at least, uniformly worn and reduced to a modest size. * * *

General Charles P Stone was the reviewing officer, and was accompanied by General Shaler and staff. General Stone was an old friend of the NINTH, the regiment having served under him in the early part of the war. The review was executed with ten commands of sixteen files. The paper above quoted further said:

After a fine performance of the drum and fife corps, under direction of Drum-Major Hill, the military character of the exhibition was lost and terpsichorean exercises took the place of military maneuvers. The display on the floor was brilliant, the audience was numerous, and the exhibition in its social features became as successful as it had proven in a military sense. The NINTH, taken as a whole, showed marked progress, and we congratulate them on their decided improvement. * * * The boundless hospitality of the regiment and the jolly good-fellowship of its officers, as shown on this occasion, formed a pleasant feature of the entertainment, and this account would not be complete if we had neglected to mention it. The Regular Army was represented by Lieutenants Zalinski and Whistler, of the 5th artillery, in full uniform.

On the 25th of April marksman's badges were presented by Captain G. Henry Witthaus, the Inspector of Rifle Practice, who preceded the presentation with one of his characteristic speeches.

On Saturday evening, May 16th, the regiment, with a large number of their friends, occupied the armory for the purpose of witnessing the second annual exhibition of games by the various teams in the regiment. Running and walking races, club swinging, sack races, hurdle races, roller skating, jumping matches, bicycle and wheelbarrow races, and a three-mile "go-as-you-please" race made up the programme. Prizes were awarded the successful competitors, and the occasion was a pronounced success.

On the 27th of June the NINTH occupied the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill, where, during the week, they gained much valuable experience in the duties of the soldier. Two days after the arrival of the regiment the camp was invaded by the Veteran organization, accompanied by their lady relatives, friends and children, who spent the day , embarking for home at eight o'clock in the evening.

The return of the regiment on July 4th was noted in the *Tribune* of the 5th, as follows :

As brown as berries and as steady as veterans the men of the 9th infantry marched to their armory last evening from the Grand Central Depot, where they had arrived at 5 P. M. from the State Camp. A week of field duty made a great improvement in the command. Their officers spoke with enthusiasm of the good behavior of the men. The regiment returned under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Rand, Colonel Seward having gone to New-Hamburg to spend a few days. After

a dusty march from the camp to the cars, after being relieved by the 71st infantry in the afternoon, the regiment was compelled to stand for half an hour without shelter at Roa Hook station waiting for the train in a pouring rain. After boarding it the men occupied themselves in removing the mud from their uniforms as best they could. When the line was formed, after reaching the city, they looked as if they had seen service. They marched down Forty-second Street, and Seventh Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, to their armory. On the route they were warmly greeted, especially at the St. Cloud Hotel, of which the Lieutenant-Colonel is one of the proprietors. The hotel was gayly decorated and their friends saluted them with packs of fire-crackers and other squibs that they had prepared for the occasion. The men were halted in front of the armory and faced to the front and Lieutenant-Colonel Rand addressed them as follows: "Men of the NINTH regiment: Colonel Seward desired me to say to you that he appreciates exceedingly the manner in which the officers and men have conducted themselves in camp, and in this the field and staff heartily unite. Your behavior will add greatly to the fame and glory of the old NINTH regiment."

Then the two wings marched into the building by separate entrances and the band played "Home, Sweet Home." Throngs of friends and relatives surrounded the soldiers, with whom, when they had broken ranks, they departed, glad to be home, but wishing they could soon have another week in camp.

Major Clifford A. H. Bartlett told a *Tribune* reporter that the regiment had a better record for health at the State Camp than any that had ever been there. Assistant Surgeon A. H. Doty confirmed this statement, saying that during their sojourn there, there had not been but one man in the hospital and only five excused from duty out of the active command of nearly 750 men, including the 40th and 41st Separate Companies from Syracuse.

In a little over a month after the regiment returned from the State Camp, it was called upon to participate in the obsequies attending the burial of General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States. It is hardly necessary, here, to relate the circumstances attending the long illness and death of this truly great man and soldier. Afflicted with an incurable malady, he struggled heroically against the enemy, but was finally compelled to make an unconditional surrender on July 23d. The following order was issued from brigade headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
No. 48 PINE STREET,
New York, August 7th, 1885.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6, }

I. Pursuant to General Orders No. 8, *c. s.* Orders from Headquarters First Division, this brigade will parade in full dress uniform, light marching order, Field and Staff mounted, on Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1885, to take part in the last sad rites over the remains of the Nation's Dead, General and Ex-President Ulysses S. Grant.

II. Line will be formed in Broadway, East side, left of brigade resting on or near Twenty-third Street, to be ready to move at 9 o'clock A. M. The Eleventh infantry will constitute the basis of formation.

III. Troops will wear canteens, and Regimental Commanders will see that they are properly filled before starting.

IV The ambulance wagons allotted to each regiment, will take post on its left, occupying as little space as possible.

V Regimental Commanders will report to the Brigade Chief of Staff in Broadway on or near Twenty-third Street at hour named for formation.

VI. The 22d infantry is hereby detailed to fire three volleys over the tomb of General Grant.

By command of Brigadier-General Ward,

ROBERT OLYPHANT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The NINTH paraded in its place in line, and paid the last tribute to the General who led the Armies of the Union to victory and a lasting peace. The General was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the tomb the ritual of the order was observed. From the *Grand Army Review* we copy the following account

When the catafalque arrived at the tomb, Grant's own Post, George G. Meade, No. 1, of Philadelphia, opened its ranks. The coffin was conveyed to the front, the commander at the head of the coffin and the chaplain at the foot, the Post grouped behind the chaplain with the colors to the front.

Post Commander Alexander Reed then said:—Assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to our late commander and illustrious comrade, U. S. Grant, let us unite in prayer. The chaplain will invoke the divine blessing.

Post Chaplain C. Irvine Wright—God of battles! Father of all! amid this mournful assemblage we seek Thee with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold Him who changed the night of death into morning. In the depths of our hearts we would hear the celestial words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." As comrade after comrade departs and we march on with ranks unbroken, help us to be faithful unto Thee and to each other. We beseech Thee look in mercy on the widows and children of deceased comrades, and with Thine own tenderness console and comfort those bereaved by this event which calls us here. Give them "the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Heavenly Father! bless and save our country with the freedom and peace of righteousness, and through Thy great mercy, a Saviour's grace, and Thy Holy Spirit's favor, may we all meet at last in joy before Thy throne in heaven. And to Thy great name shall be praise forever and ever!

All comrades—Amen!

Dirge by the band.

Post Commander Reed—One by one, as the years roll on, we are called together to fulfill the last rites of respect to our comrades of the war. The present, full of the cares and pleasures of civil life, fades away, and we look back to the time, when

shoulder to shoulder on many battle-fields, or around the guns of our men-of-war, we fought for our dear old flag. We may indulge the hope that the spirit with which, on land and sea, hardship, privation, and danger were encountered by our dead heroes may never be blotted out from the history or memories of the generations to come—a spirit uncomplaining, obedient to the behest of duty, whereby to-day, our national honor is secure and our loved ones rest in peace under the protection of the dear old flag. May the illustrious life of him whom we lay in the tomb to-day prove a glorious incentive to the youth, who, in ages to come, may be called upon to uphold the destinies of our country. As years roll on, we, too, shall have fought our battles through and be laid to rest, our souls following the long column to the realms above, as grim death hour by hour shall mark its victims. Let us so live that when that time shall come those we leave behind may say above our graves, "Here lies the body of a true-hearted, brave and earnest defender of the republic."

Senior Vice-Commander Lewis W Morse (laying a wreath of evergreen upon the coffin)—In behalf of the Post I give this tribute, a symbol of undying love for comrades of the war.

Junior Vice-Commander John A. Wilder (laying a rose upon the coffin)—Symbol of purity, we offer at this sepulchre a rose. May future generations emulate the unselfish devotion of even the lowliest of our heroes.

Past Post Commander A. J. Sellers (laying a laurel wreath upon the coffin)—Last token of affection from comrades in arms, we crown these remains with a symbol of victory.

The Rev. J. W. Sayers, Chaplain-in-Chief, Pennsylvania G. A. R.—The march of another comrade is over, and he lies down after it in the house appointed for all the living. Thus summoned, this open tomb reminds us of the frailty of human life and the tenure by which we hold our own. "In such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

It seems well we should leave our comrade to rest where over him will bend the arching sky, as it did in great love when he pitched his tent, or lay down weary by the way or on the battle-field for an hour's sleep. As he was then so is he still, in the hands of the Heavenly Father. God direct his beloved sleep.

As we lay our comrade down here to rest, let us cherish his virtues and strive to emulate his example. Reminded forcibly by the vacant place so lately filled by our deceased brother that our ranks are thinning, let each one be so loyal to every virtue, so true to every friendship, so faithful in our remaining marches, that we shall be ready to fall out to take our places at the great review, not with doubt, but in faith; the merciful Captain of our salvation will call us to that fraternity which on earth and in heaven may remain unbroken. [A pause for a moment.] Jesus saith, "Thy brother shall rise again." "I am the Resurrection and the Life." [The body is deposited in the tomb.] Behold the silver cord having been loosed, the golden bowl broken, we commit the body to the grave, where dust shall return to the earth as it was, and the spirit to God who gave it. Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, looking for the resurrection and the life to come through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Prayer—The Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, Chaplain, Weide Post, and Chaplain-in-Chief of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery.

Bugle call by Samuel Krauss—"Rest!"

Rev. Dr. Newman and other clergymen made appropriate remarks. The Seventh and Twenty-second regiments, N. G. S. N. Y., fired three volleys in the air, the reg-

ular artillery fired three salvoes and then a Presidential salute, the coffin was placed in the tomb, the doors were locked, the key handed to Gen. Hancock in a black velvet case, by him to Mayor Grace, by him to Park Commissioner Crimmins, and the assemblage began to disperse lingeringly. At night a steel envelope was riveted over the casket, and for thirty days regular troops, camped on the ground, all of them veterans who served under Grant, will keep watch and ward.

On the 6th of October the annual inspection was held, and as the old armory building had been condemned as unsafe, the ceremony took place at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, that organization having kindly placed their quarters at the disposal of the NINTH.

On the 29th, General George B. McClellan died at his home in New Jersey, and was buried in Riverview Cemetery at Trenton. In 1864 the General resigned his commission in the army, and in 1865 visited Europe, remaining there till 1868. For several years after his return he was engaged in engineering work. In 1870 he was appointed chief engineer of the Department of Docks of New York city, a position he retained for two years. He was Governor of New Jersey from 1878 to 1881.

On November 25th the athletes of the regiment gave another exhibition of games at the armory. This closed the interesting events of the year.

1886.

On the 9th of January General Winfield Scott Hancock, the old commander of the Second corps, died. He was then stationed at Governor's Island, in command of the Military Division of the Atlantic. On the 13th the remains were escorted to Morristown, Pa., where interment took place. The military escort, during the passage of the body through New York, was composed entirely of detachments of the regular army, but thousands of old soldiers, in G. A. R. uniforms, as well as in plain citizen's clothes, followed the procession, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the superb soldier.

On the 28th of April Company K, Captain James A. Mulligan, gave a reception to their friends, which proved to be a

very enjoyable affair. In common with all other militia organizations, the NINTH was at times afflicted with an "awkward squad." The experience of one of that number has been so well portrayed in the following lines, that they are reprinted here :

PAT'S MILITARY RECORD.

BY HARRY DUVAL.

I.

Be gorra, I've jined the "Melishy,"
I'm drissed in the uniform fine,
To see me is all that I'd wish ye
When takin me place in the line.
Shure, divil a bit wud yez know me,
Wid belts on me waist an' me chist,
And shpurning the ground that's below me
Whin shtepping out bowld wid the rest.

II.

And shure did ye know that a sojer s
Posishun wud near break your back ?
Don't think that it's lies that I tell yez,
Me arms and me legs used to crack.
The eyes strike the ground at "an angle,"
The body "rests well on the hips,"
The elbows like pokers must dangle
And divil a word from your lips.

III.

Your toes are turned out 'till I'm fearing
Some day I'll come down on me nose;
"Knees straight, but not shtiffly appearing,"
The same wid your legs, I suppose.
The "right face" and "lift face" is fearful,
I'm shure to turn wrong as I shtand,
I'm bothered to dith, tho' I'm careful
To fix twixt me right and lift hand.

IV

The "drissing" don't give me much bother,
But wheelin's the divil's own task,
"Luk one way and touch to the other,"
But *which* way to luk I can't ask;

I'm towled to push out in the cintre,
Another one yells I'm too slow,
Each file closer proves a tormentor,
And backwards and forwards I go.

V.

I thought that me troubles were over
When first I tuk up wid the gun,
Now, Paddy, says I "you re in clover,"
The rist of the drill's only fun;
It's aisy enough to howld rifles,
I'll go through the motions wid aize
The Manual's nothing but "trifles,"
I *don't* think so now, if you plaze.

VI.

The "right shoulder shift," and the "carry,"
Are plisant and simple, but oh!
The "order arms," by the owld Harry,
Knocks smithereens out of me toe.
I shtood like a plaster cast image,
As towld, while I struck "parade rist,"
Tho' flies on me nose had a scrimmage,
And put all me nerves to the test.

VII.

"Fix bay'nets" a parson would puzzle,
The blade sticking fast in its sheath;
And, clapping it quick on the muzzle,
I near drove a hole in me teeth.
The clasp wouldn't work, and the others
Were "fixed" long before I was through
It isn't the laste of your bothers,
To know they're all waitin for you.

VIII.

"Unfixing" is worse than the other,
The blade to the gun sticking fast,
A piece of me thumb, "Howly Mother,"
Comes too, whin I work it at last.
The "loadins and firins" I'm liking,
I've got the "obliquing" down dead,
Perhaps you don't know that "obliquing"
Is "Frenchy" for turning the head.

IX.

At "Crademoor" I laid in the daisies,
And aimed at a bit of a blank.
I'd be a proud man, if the praises
Were given for hitting the "bank."
But, shutting me eyes whin I fired,
And giving the trigger a pull,
I banged the owld gun until tired,
And divil a "cintre" or "bull."

X.

And now I am tired wid talkin
Me throat is as dhry as a bone,
Me legs is that shtiffened wid walkin,
We'll lave all the balance alone.
Belave me, there s plinty of throuble
Along wid the fun that you re at,
And three of four drills on the "double,
Saves fear that you'll ever get fat.

On May 5th Captain Witthaus was around again with the marksman's badges, and it was remarked that unless the standard was raised, there would soon be few members of the regiment but what would sport the "bull's eye" decoration.

On previous occasions when the anniversary of the departure for the war was celebrated, the Veteran organizations took the initiative, but this year the active regiment resolved to take the lead and invite the "vets" to be their guests. The following letter explains itself :

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, April 5th, 1886.

WM. SCOTT, Esq.,
Commanding NINTH Regiment Veterans, New York.

MY DEAR SIR:

At the regular meeting of the Board of Officers, NINTH regiment, held on the 1st inst., a resolution was unanimously passed to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the regiment to the seat of war, by an early evening parade, and a collation at the armory at the conclusion. Included in the resolution was a most hearty and cordial invitation extended to the members of the Veteran Association and all Veterans of the War, to parade with us and return and partake of the collation.

In extending this invitation let me say, that while we do not claim that the lunch will bear any comparison to the dinner which the Veterans have provided year after

year, we can assure you of a welcome, heartfelt and sincere. In the hope of a favorable response at as early a date as possible, with kindest regards, I am, sir,

Very sincerely,

WM. SEWARD, JR.,
Colonel NINTH Regiment.

Of course Commander Scott accepted the generous invitation, and on the 27th of May the twenty-fifth anniversary was duly celebrated. The following report is from the *Sunday Mercury* :

This command celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its departure for the war on Thursday evening with a parade and collation. The regiment assembled at the armory in State service uniform at six o'clock, and as soon as line was formed proceeded to the street for the parade. The threatening weather did not deter the men, but fortunately it did not rain. The regiment drew up in line along Twenty-sixth Street. Colonel Charles R. Braine, who had been elected the commandant on April 9th, with 184 of the Veterans, marched past it. The actives then followed. At Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street the Veterans of the Seventh regiment gave the commands a salute, cheers and a brilliant display of fireworks. The line of march was continued down Fifth Avenue. At the Manhattan Club, at the corner of Fifteenth Street, the commands were reviewed by Mayor Grace and other city officials. The commands then marched to Waverly Place, to Broadway, to Union Square and around the Washington Monument to Fourth Avenue. Here an ovation was given by the Veterans of the Twenty-second regiment. Fireworks, red lights and sky-rockets made the air lurid. The Twenty-second veterans then fell in behind and marched to Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, where they left and joined the Seventh's veterans. The NINTH and the "Vets" continued up Madison Avenue to Thirty-sixth Street, then through to Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street. Arriving here the greatest ovation of the evening was given. The Seventh and Twenty-second veterans had joined together and fireworks and cheers innumerable were given. The regiment then marched to the armory, where a collation by Ughetta, a corporal in Company H, was spread. The armory was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and each company room was also profusely festooned and hung with flags, pictures and bunting. After supper speeches were made by Colonel Seward, Colonel Charles R. Braine, Generals Allan, Rutherford and John Hendrickson. Captain George A. Hussey presented Company C with the Veterans' prize and speeches were made by others. Among those present were General Charles F. Robbins, Colonel W E. Van Wyck, Colonel S. Oscar Ryder, and many members of the Seventh and Twenty-second Veterans corps. The active regiment paraded with ten commands of sixteen files, or 407 men. The demonstration was the most enthusiastic one we have seen in the regiment for sixteen years and it augurs well for the future. The Veterans' prize for recruiting was very closely contested by Companies C and G. Company C enlisted twenty-two men during 1885 and Company G eighteen.

On June 1st the following report of the proceedings was made to the Veteran Association :

Your committee on celebration of the 25th anniversary, have the honor to report: They met in conjunction with a similar committee of the NINTH regiment appointed from the Board of Officers; and upon organization, the joint committee elected as chairman Commander Wm. Scott, of the Veterans; as secretary, Capt. Theo. H. Swift, of the active regiment.

Discussion was then heard as to the manner of carrying out the celebration, and after having been freely discussed, various sub-committees were appointed, the meeting then adjourning; subsequently the committee met a number of times, to hear the reports of sub-committees, and to transact such other business as might be brought to their attention.

On the evening of May 27th, the committee were early on hand to attend to their duties, and were much gratified, as every one present must have been, at the large turnout of the Veterans of the regiment.

The Veterans, 184 men strong, after having been formed into companies in the small drill room, were marched to the street, under the command of Col. Chas. R. Braine, the companies commanded by Capt. Hoagland, Lieut. Buermeyer, Lieut. Herts, Capt. George Tuthill, Sergt. Jas. S. Burtis, Capt. Thos. Griffin, Corp. E. Louis Smith, Col. John T Pryer, Capt. Henry S. Brooks, and Lieut. Robt. F Cooke; then passing in review before the active regiment, stationed in line on West Twenty-sixth Street, right resting on Sixth Avenue; the march was continued to Fifth Avenue, the active regiment having fallen in on the left of the Veterans, thence down Fifth Avenue, to Waverly Place, to Broadway, to Union Square, where the Veterans of the Twenty-second regiment handsomely received them with hearty cheers, accompanied with a display of fireworks; here a slight shower of rain fell, but not sufficient to hinder the march being continued, which led around and up Fourth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-sixth Street, to Fifth Avenue, thence down Fifth Avenue to the General Worth Monument. At that point the Veterans of both the Seventh and Twenty-second regiments were drawn up in line, who loudly cheered the column as it marched by, but their friendly welcome to the NINTH was almost drowned in the bang and fiz of the fireworks they had ordered set off in honor of the occasion.

Continuing the march to Twenty-third Street, the column followed it to Seventh Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, the Veterans there forming into line and lustily cheering the NINTH Regiment as it marched by; considering the fact of the threatening weather, the number of people out to see the Veterans, was a sure indication of their many friends, they evincing their sympathy for them in hearty outbursts of applause at many places along the line of parade, which was illuminated throughout with various colored lights.

Upon arrival back at the armory, the regiment and its Veterans proceeded to the large drill hall, where all sat down to a collation given by the officers of the NINTH in honor of that memorable day in its history, May 27th, 1861. 204 invitations were extended to the war members of the regiment, of which 120 men paraded, 22 of them having been commissioned officers. In the Veteran corps, composed of 113 members, 90 men paraded, of which every ex-commander living was present. Those that were disabled from wounds or age were furnished conveyances.

After partaking of the lunch, the NINTH's band performed some excellent music, one of it, upon a cornet, acquitting himself most handsomely.

Speeches were then attentively listened to from Generals Allan Rutherford, John Hendrickson, and Thomas B. Bunting, Colonels Braine, Seward and Ryder, Captains Tuthill, Walter Scott, Griffin, and others. Also remarks were heard from several repre-

sentatives of Sister Veteran Corps, notably the 7th and 22d, whereupon all adjourned, well pleased with the way the day, we celebrate, was honored.

CHAS. R. BRAINE,
GEO. A. HUSSEY,
T. D. COTTMAN,
WILLIAM SCOTT,
Committee.

REGISTER OF THE WAR-VETERANS PRESENT ON MAY 27TH, 1886.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE NINTH FOR THE WAR.

Ex-Officers.

Benjamin F Bowne,
Henry S. Brooks,
Thomas B. Bunting,
John B. Dolan,
John Hendrickson,
Jacob Jacobs,
J. Frederick Munson,
Howard Pinkney, M. D.,
Edward Shanly,
James H. Stevens,
John I. Van Alst, Jr.,
Charles R. Braine,
Henry E. Buermeyer,
Robert F Cooke,
Matthew S. Gregory,
Isaac E. Hoagland,
Ralph A. Lanning,
Charles J Nordquist, M. D.,
Allan Rutherford,
Fitzhugh Smith,
George Tuthill,
Henry V Williamson.

Company A.

Edward O. Baker,
Peter W Johnson,
Wiiliam M. Winnie.

Company B.

William H. Bender,
Henry Leisinger,
Thomas Keogh,
Jacob Mangold, Jr.

Company C.

George W Beckwith,
William A. Elmer,
Abram G. Iffla,
Samuel Joyce,
Henry D. Lynch,
Emanuel Dreyfous,
F Oliver Flood,
John J. Joyce,
Gilbert S. King,
Joseph Meyer.

William H. Miller,
John T Pryer,
Frank W Tryon,
John C. Moses,
Edward L. Smith,
Henry C. Woodruff.

Company D.

Clarence A. Burtis,
James Martin,
Horace Schermerhorn,
Sidney J Vredenburg,
Eugene Durnin,
Jacob Ritschy,
John W Springer,
Theodore M. Wall,
Frederick H. Wight.

Company E.

Charles H. Bladen,
Charles McDade,
Archibald Stewart,
Alphonse Le Roy,
Edward G. Royce,
Joseph J. Trittenback.

Company F

Edward C. Alphonse,
Eugene Bissell,
Stephen M. Crandell,
Orlow W Graves,
John W Haggerty,
Thomas L. Hanna,
William L. Heermance,
William B. Osborn,
Charles F Russell,
Charles F Spaulding,
James B. Taylor,
Samuel Berry,
James S. Burtis,
Samuel C. Frazee,
Thomas B. Green,
James R. Halliday,
Thomas G. Haviland,
Hiram L. Hunt,
George W Pancoast,
William Scott,
Jacob W Steves,
John H. Van Wyck.

Company G.

George I. Buxton,
James H. Hoyt,
Charles A. McLaughlin,
George E. Shafford,
James H. Hegeman,
James M. La Coste,
John A. Norman,
Joseph F Swords.

Company H

J William Adee,
Thomas Cassady,
George A. Conley,
James Dennin,
John L. Baker,
Warren Chapman,
Thomas Deacon,
Joseph T Hallock,

DeWitt C. Hammond, Charles H. Kearney,
Frank C. Martin, William H. Roberts,
Charles Skeat, George E. Smith.

Company I.

George W J. Coles, George A. Hussey,
John Moore, George Schubertt,
Walter Scott, Ralph Shorrock.

Company K (Battery.)

Alfred T Crane, Robert H. Fowle,
Albert T Freeman, Frank J. Jones.

Company L.

Thomas Burns, William A. Graham,
John K. Imlay, Thomas N. Marcotte,
Augustus W Meade, James Thompson.

RECAPITULATION.

Ex-Officers	22
Company A	3
" B	4
" C	16
" D	9
" E	6
" F	22
" G	8
" H	14
" I	6
" K	4
" L	6
	120

On Monday, the 31st, the Memorial Day parade occurred. Year by year this Holy day had acquired new interest. On this occasion the military display was most imposing. On the 24th the following regimental order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT,
FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.
New York, May 24th, 1886.

ORDERS.
No. 21

I. Pursuant to orders from Division and Brigade Headquarters, this regiment will parade Monday, May 31st, in state service coat, white trousers, helmets, and white gloves, to participate in Decoration Day ceremonies, as part of the escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Officers will report in full dress uniform, white helmets.

Roll call at 6.45 o'clock A. M.

Field and staff mounted, will report to the Colonel, and non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant at same hour.

For the first time in the history of the organization it will parade on the right of the line and each member therefore should make especial efforts to be present.

* * * * * *

By order of
COLONEL WILLIAM SEWARD, JR.

YELLOTT D. DECHERT,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

The two brigades of the First division were in line on the right of the column, the first brigade leading, composed of the NINTH, Twelfth, Eleventh and Twenty-second regiments, and the First and Second Batteries, under command of Colonel Seward of the NINTH. Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic formed the body of the procession, and they were followed by various semi-military and civic organizations.

The Chaplain preached to the regiment on June 7th, some two hundred members, including veterans, being present. The next day, the 8th, the Veteran Organization celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the muster in of the regiment into the United States service The *Herald*, of the 9th, gave this report of the proceedings:

The Veterans of the NINTH regiment had an inning last night. They transferred the Hotel Madison into a revelrous military camp of war times.

And why shouldn't they?

On one side of the dining-room hung a portrait of Colonel Joseph A. Moesch. He was killed while at the head of the regiment in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6th, 1864. Opposite was a souvenir in the form of a banner bearing a list of battles in which the regiment was engaged, and which was borne up Broadway by the surviving members at the close of hostilities.

What was the occasion?

The twenty-fifth reunion of the muster in of the NINTH at Washington on the 8th of June, 1861.

The reunion was a banquet. And any brave soldier who was present as a survivor of the "hail of bullets," who tried to master it, probably suffered his first defeat.

Among those present were: Brigadier-General Charles P. Stone, the first Brigadier-General of the regiment; Brigadier-General T B. Gates, Thirteenth Veterans; General John H. Wilcox, formerly commandant of the NINTH; Colonel S. Oscar Ryder; Colonel Robert G. Rutherford, United States Army (retired), formerly captain Company G of the NINTH; Senator Thomas C. Ecclesine; Lieutenant Ira W Steward, of the Twenty-eighth battery, of New York, formerly of the NINTH; Colonel James H. Stephens, formerly captain of the City Guard; Lieutenant Frank J. Jones, of the Independent battery, Company K, of the NINTH; Major W P. Mitchell, of the Japan Army; Judge F G. Gedney and ex-Alderman William H. Gedney.

The speeches were all witty, notwithstanding that the wine was in. Commander William Scott had the honor of firing the first oratorical gun in response to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," and although his voice was rifled bore and of heavy calibre, the jubilation was so great that his sentiments were almost drowned in the din of Epicurean battle. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Ecclesine responded eloquently to "The Empire State," during which he paid his respects to President Cleveland and his bride in a manner that brought down soldierly approval with calithumpian emphasis. It was midnight when Civil Justice Gedney arose to pay his tribute to the "Army and Navy." The remaining toasts and speakers are as follows: NINTH Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Lieutenant Colonel Rand; "The War Record of the NINTH regiment, N. Y S. M., General Charles P. Stone; "Our Honored Dead," Captain Theodore H. Swift; "The Veteran Organizations," Major Kemp, of the Seventh, and Colonel Homer, of the Seventy-first; "A Friend in Need—the Surgeon," Howard Pinkney, M. D., and "Woman," Captain Eugene Durnin.

The surgeon, or the physician, is probably responding this morning as a friend indeed.

In the reorganization of the National Guard, under General Orders, No. 21, Adjutant General's office, issued August 5th, division organizations were abolished and the Guard consolidated into four brigades. The NINTH was assigned to the First brigade, and on the 25th of August Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald was elected the Commander.

During the summer a number of the Veterans decided to hold a reunion in September, upon the battle-fields of South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg. A circular was issued outlining the programme that would be followed during the trip, extending from the evening of the 15th, to the 21st of September. At the appointed hour fourteen answered the roll call, and six more were added to the number by the time that

Sharpsburg was reached. The party were also accompanied by several invited guests. The Antietam battle-ground was first visited, and was reached about noon of the 16th, the visitors looking over a portion of the left of the field. In the evening the citizens of Sharpsburg called to pay their respects, and the pilgrims were given the "Freedom of the City" by the authorities.

From a printed report of the reception of the Veterans, published in the *Herald and Torchlight*, Hagerstown, Md., we clip the following:

At 7 o clock in the evening the Burgess and Commissioners, with other citizens of the town and a number of ladies, met the veterans in the parlor of the Shay House, and Mr. Charles G. Biggs, the Burgess, addressed them substantially as follows:

"Gentlemen of the NINTH New York Veterans:

"As Burgess of the town of Sharpsburg, it affords me sincere gratification to welcome you, on behalf of our people, who recall with sentiments of great pleasure their former acquaintance with your splendid regiment. As you are doubtless aware, the NINTH New York was the first military organization of either army that visited our town. Although lying immediately upon the border-line between the North and South, we had never seen the uniforms of our misguided brethren in gray. The soil of Maryland had not yet been pressed by the presumptuous foot of armed rebellion, and the sorrowful acquaintance we subsequently made with war and its attendant desolation and suffering was yet to be experienced. Our knowledge of the internecine contest progressing in our beloved country was confined to rumors and newspaper reports. Some of us had not even beheld the blue uniform worn by the patriot soldier of the North.

"I can recall, as a boy, your first appearance in our midst and the reception given you by our citizens. It was purely spontaneous, but it had a significance that, perhaps, none of us realized at the time. It surely was not extorted by any personal knowledge of your command, or any of its members; for we had never heard of you individually, or as an organization; it was not that we were carried away by military enthusiasm, caused by the spectacle of glistening guns, gleaming bayonets and brilliant uniforms. The reason for it was not superficial. We beheld in you the living embodiment of the great principle of loyalty to and love for country—so intense that your lives were voluntarily put in the balance to preserve our glorious Union in all its beautiful entirety. All this we felt instinctively, without perhaps realizing it, as few, or none of us, attempted to analyze our emotions. The principle of loyalty was firm and strong with us and it found expression in the demonstrations you witnessed. I remember how you marched from the town under a cloud of red, white and blue bunting, presented by our citizens. This was your first visit.

"The second was far different. Your approach was heralded by the roar of cannons, the rattle of musketry, the shouts of embattled hosts, and the groans and shrieks of strong men in the death agony. It may be that some of our loyal houses yet bear marks of your leaden messengers, not, however, directed against us, but against those who, at that time, were, unhappily, our mutual enemies. What it cost

you to reach Sharpsburg on that occasion, your decimated regimental rolls on and after the 18th of September, 1862, can testify. We have a mournful record of your gallantry on the eventful 17th. In yonder beautiful Antietam National Cemetery lie a number of your comrades, guarded with eternal vigilance by the granite soldier brought from the quarries of Connecticut to keep watch throughout the ages over the dead Northern soldier. Your dead, however, would be remembered even without this granite monument. In the grateful hearts of a reunited country has been erected to their memory a monument like Horace's book—'more lasting than brass and loftier than the regal pyramids.'

"To-day, gentlemen, a small number of the gallant NINTH New York is again in our midst, with no hostile arms in their hands, but on their faces beams the smile of gentle peace, that, thank God, rests like a benediction over our free and reunited land. Under such circumstances, it is indeed a pleasure to welcome you to our town, which I now do."

It will be remembered that on the 6th of July, 1861, the NINTH was very cordially received by the people of Sharpsburg. Bearing this in mind, the Veteran Association had prepared a suitable acknowledgement, in the form of a preamble and resolutions, handsomely engrossed and framed, and which had been brought along for presentation to the citizens of Sharpsburg. They read as follows:

At a regular meeting of the Veterans, NINTH New York Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., held on Monday, August 9th, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were Unanimously Adopted:

WHEREAS, The NINTH regiment, N. Y. S. Militia, in the performance of duty in the service of the United States, arrived on July 6th, 1861, in Sharpsburg, and were most Loyally and hospitably entertained by the inhabitants;

Resolved, That the Veterans of the NINTH tender an expression of their esteem and appreciation for the very patriotic and handsome reception which the regiment were the recipients of on that occasion, as also for the many kind deeds shown its members while encamped in that vicinity from September 19th to October 26th, 1862.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the Town of Sharpsburg as a

TOKEN OF REMEMBRANCE

of the noble acts of its Citizens in the years 1861 and 1862.

Resolved, That the Veterans endorse the foregoing with their signatures and be present at the presentation on Friday, September 17th, 1886.

Forty-five signatures were attached. Commander William Scott, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented the resolutions, and was followed by Captain George A. Hussey, who only regretted that he was "not numbered amongst those who marched into it (Sharpsburg) on July 6th, 1861."

A most delightful social meeting was held during the evening. Among the townspeople were several ex-Confederates, who vied with their neighbors in rendering the visitors stay pleasant and agreeable. The next morning, the anniversary of the battle, teams were provided, and riding out upon the Hagerstown Pike the Dunker Church was visited. Leaving the wagons here, the party walked through the fields over which the fierce storm of battle raged on that day in 1862. Several relics were found, a cartridge-box-tin, and a number of bullets. Of the company, Messrs. Acker, Bowne, Buxton, Cooke, Derr, Hallock, Pinkney, Pryer, Ritschy, Scott and Van Wyck were present at the battle.

Keedysville was next visited and at noon the tourists arrived at Boonsboro, where a good square meal was enjoyed and the party rested till three o'clock. Resuming the journey, South Mountain was soon reached and points of interest on the battle-ground visited. New cider was sampled at various places on the road, the farmers generously refusing to take anything but thanks in payment.

Frederick should have been reached, according to programme, at four in the afternoon, and the members of the Grand Army of the Republic there had arranged a reception, but the "delays on the march," caused, in a measure, by the sampling, as above stated, made it nine o'clock before the pretty little city—familiar to the members of the NINTH—was entered. The City Hotel received the dust-covered warriors, who were soon surrounded by friends. General John T Lockman, formerly captain of Company H of the NINTH, replied to the address of welcome by Doctor Schley. After a pleasant hour or two, the party sought their beds to seek much needed repose.

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the party left on the cars for Gettysburg, reaching there at about two o'clock in the afternoon. After dining at the Globe Hotel, wagons took the party to Seminary Ridge, where the battle-ground of the first day's fight was examined. The position of the NINTH was determined and marked, and upon which the regimental monu-

ment is now erected. Cemetery Ridge was next visited, and the position of the regiment on the second and third day's battle, located. The National Cemetery was inspected and then Culp's Hill visited, the remains of the Union rifle pits and breastworks on the east slope being clearly defined. It was now dark and the tired party returned to town, where the evening was spent in recounting their experience on the bloody field of twenty-three years before.

On Sunday, the Peach Orchard, Wheat Field, Devil's Den and the Round Tops were visited, each point recalling its multitude of memories. The party returned to town in the afternoon and in the evening a few attended church. On Monday morning at about nine o'clock, the party left on the cars, and reached New York about seven in the evening. It was a most delightful trip, and heartily enjoyed by all.

On the 5th of October the regiment was inspected and reviewed. The report showed a great falling off in membership from previous years, but the material in line was that of which good soldiers are made. The report is appended:

	Present.			Absent	Aggregate...
	Officers.	En. Men	Total..		
Field and Staff..	7	—	7	2	9
Non.-Com. Staff. ...	—	11	11	—	11
Co. A.	2	37	39	12	51
Co. B	1	26	27	20	47
Co. C. ..	2	36	38	21	59
Co. D	2	43	45	10	55
Co. E.	1	30	31	26	57
Co. F.	3	51	54	7	61
Co. G. ...	3	41	44	9	53
Co. H.	3	43	46	8	54
Co. I.	2	27	29	25	54
Co. K.	3	39	42	11	53
Total.	29	384	413	151	564

The next day Governor David B. Hill reviewed the First brigade. The line formed at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, marching down to Twenty-third Street, to Washington

Square, where the reviewing stand was erected. The NINTH paraded eight commands of twelve files.

On the 28th Bartholdi's statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World" was unveiled. The following order was issued to the Veterans of the NINTH:

HEADQUARTERS VETERANS OF THE NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y
Armory, West 26th Street.

The members of this Corps will assemble at the Armory on Thursday, October 28th, 1886, at 8.30 A. M., to take part in the Inauguration of the Statue of Liberty.

The uniformed members will appear in full dress, with white gloves. The ununiformed members in dark clothes, with white gloves and canes.

The Veterans of the War are cordially invited to participate.

General Chas. P. Stone, Grand Marshal, and the first Brigade Commander of the regiment in the war, has expressed the hope that the "Old NINTH" will make as creditable appearance as while under his command in 1861.

CHAS. R. BRAINE,
Colonel Commanding.

C. V G. FORBES,
Adjutant.

A heavy rain storm, which prevailed nearly all day, interfered seriously with the exercises, but the programme was practically followed and the great statue appropriately inaugurated.

For two or three years efforts have been made by the officers of the NINTH to secure better accommodations for the regiment. The Armory was in a dilapidated condition, and its location —over a large stable—made it unpleasant, especially during warm weather. One reason of the falling off in numbers was owing to this condition of affairs, for when those who might have joined the NINTH saw other regiments, whose accommodations were much better than those of the NINTH, being granted new and commodious Armories, they joined the more fortunate organizations. The *Tribune*, of November 7th, thus refers to the matter:

There is much comment in National Guard circles in regard to the treatment which the NINTH regiment has received at the hands of the Armory Board. Although one of the first regiments to apply for a new armory, and needing one more than any other regiment except the Eighth, other regiments much better housed have had armory sites purchased for them and plans for new buildings prepared, and one of them has

had a new armory built, while this fine old war regiment—the only National Guard regiment from this city which served for three years—is left in its dilapidated and condemned armory in West Twenty-sixth street. Although numerous sites have been proposed by the Colonel, none of them has been chosen. Meantime the Twelfth, whose old armory is greatly superior to that of the NINTH, is about to take possession of a splendid and complete new armory, and the Twenty-second and the Eighth are looking forward to the time when theirs shall be completed. The members of the present Armory Board should take immediate steps to provide for the NINTH at least as well as other regiments are provided for. No National Guard regiment in this city or Brooklyn, except the gallant Fourteenth, is entitled to place on their banners the names of the battles which adorn the tattered colors of the NINTH.

The following account of receipts and expenditures since 1878, at which time Captain Witthaus was elected treasurer, shows that under his careful management of the funds, the regiment was in a financially healthy condition.

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886
Receipts.	$4131 49	$5625 27	$5201 13	$5258 31	$3700 98	$5652 99	$3511 16	$5897 41	$5773 42
Expenditures. ..	4041 23	5609 96	4593 05	4659 13	3659 31	5285 08	3130 91	4511 66	5191 09
Balance on hand upon December 31	90 26	15 31	608 08	599 18	41 67	367 91	380 25	1385 75	582 33
	$4131 49	$5625 27	$5201 13	$5258 31	$3700 98	$5652 99	$3511 16	$5897 41	$5773 42

*** Under head of "Receipts" for each year the balance on hand on December 31st of the previous year is added.

CHAPTER XXXI.

RECOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF COLONEL MOESCH.

1887.

Steps taken to Erect a Monument at Gettysburg.—Death of the Veteran General Charles P. Stone.—Miss Helen Dauvray Aids the Monument Fund.—Celebrating the Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Departure for the War.—Memorial Day.—Colonel Cochrane's Ode.—Death of ex-Colonel Wilcox.—The Armory Question.—The NINTH in Camp at Peekskill.—Comments of the Press.—Death of ex-Colonel John W. Davis.—Corporal Scott (War Veteran) Caned.—Ex-Commander Scott of the Veteran Corps presents the Association with Silk Guidons.—A Badge belonging to Sergeant Barker, of Company B, "Missing" since Spottsylvania, Accounted for.—Recovery of the Remains of Colonel Moesch and Re-interment in the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg.—Rifle Practice at Creedmoor.—Presentation of "Faithful Service" Badges.—Special Inspection.

ON the 19th of January the committee having in charge the erection of a monument to the NINTH, on the battle-field of Gettysburg issued a circular, from which the following extract is taken :

NEW YORK, *January 19th*, 1887.

DEAR SIR: Your favorable consideration is respectfully and urgently asked in aid of the erection of a Monument to commemorate the services of *the only Regiment in existence to-day in this city* that enlisted and served in behalf of the State of New York for the term of the war, during the late Rebellion. It has also been called upon and served since then in the Riots that have taken place. * * *

That a Monument worthy of this great Metropolis and commensurate with the services and sacrifices of the NINTH may be erected, a fervent appeal is made to all citizens, friends, ex-members, and members of the regiment for contributions.

The battle-field of Gettysburg has been selected as the most suitable place because of its national and historic importance. The ground upon which the battle was fought is owned by an Association, chartered under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and has been duly surveyed and marked by the United States Engineers. Regiments to the number of nearly 150, from several States, have already erected monuments on the respective positions where each fought, and the battle-field is visited by thousands from all parts of the world, so attractive and famous has it become.

The Empire State is *represented by only two monuments*, this City by none. This is not creditable to either State or city, but is no doubt due to not having been brought to the notice of the people. * * *

JOHN HENDRICKSON, *Chairman.* WILLIAM SCOTT, *Vice Chairman.*
WILLIAM L. HEERMANCE, *Treasurer.* W WOLCOTT MARKS, *Secretary.*
THOMAS W THORNE, THOMAS B. RAND,
JOHN H. VAN WYCK, DANA B. PRATT,
ROBERT F COOKE, MONTEFIORE ISAACS,
GEORGE T LORIGAN, JAMES SLATER,
SOL. E. JAPHA, JOHN L. BAKER,
SAMUEL BERRY.

A number of generous subscriptions were soon received, and with the amount which the State appropriated—fifteen hundred dollars to each New York organization that fought upon that field—the members of the NINTH were able to rear a monument worthy of its history, and of the State it represented, in that greatest battle of the war.

On the 24th of January General Charles P Stone died, and on the 27th was buried at West Point. He was born at Springfield, Mass., in 1826, and was graduated at West Point in 1845. He served in the Mexican war, and, in common with nearly every other officer, was brevetted for gallantry. He was in California from 1851 to 1856. Resigning his commission he was, for a time, in the employ of the Mexican government. On January 1, 1861, he reëntered the service and was assigned the duty of mustering and drilling the District of Columbia volunteers. His connection with the army, until Ball's Bluff, has already been recorded in these pages. Unjustly accused, and without a fair trial, he was confined for a time in Fort La Fayette. He was released in August, 1862, and served in the Department of the Gulf till September, 1864, when he resigned. In 1870, he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, where, as Stone Pacha, he made a brilliant record. Here he remained till 1883, and then returned to this country. He was appointed engineer for the construction of the pedestal for the statue of Liberty, in the building of which he took great interest. His illness was of brief duration, his death a surprise to his friends and the

public. At a meeting of the Veteran Association on the 9th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Commander-in-Chief of all armies has in his infinite wisdom deemed it necessary to suddenly call from our midst Gen. Chas. P. Stone, the first Brigade Commander under which the Regiment served in the late civil war, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Chas. P. Stone, the Army of the United States has lost a true, faithful, conscientious and upright soldier, and this Republic a citizen of unsullied reputation. Be it further

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathies to his relatives in their sudden and unlooked for bereavement. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be extended in full upon the minutes and a copy of them be sent to the family of our late commander.

CHAS. R. BRAINE,
Colonel.

C. V G. FORBES,
Adjutant.

On March 5th a concert was given at the armory of the NINTH for the benefit of the Monument fund, and on the 30th of April, Miss Helen Dauvray tendered the use of her company at the *Lyceum Theatre* for the same purpose. The *World* of the next day had this notice:

Among the many interesting theatrical farewells of last evening, none were surrounded with more enthusiasm than that of Miss Helen Dauvray. *The Love Chase* for the time became a military march, and there was a suggestion of uniformed dash throughout the evening. She had determined to honor the NINTH regiment with a special benefit for the fund which the veterans and members of the regiment are getting up to commemorate the participation of the command in the historic conflict at Gettysburg. The veterans have been particularly active in the raising of the fund, and the event of last evening gave a very handsome addition to it. Col. W R. Hayden, the manager for the young American actress, was as enthusiastic as Miss Dauvray herself. He had been an active fighter on the other side in the war, and he was in his element in the military look which the house took on for the benefit. There were the battle-flags of the NINTH on display. Military spectators were there from every regiment in this State. There was bunting everywhere, and in the lobby several very soldierly-looking members of the NINTH were ornamental sentries.

After the third act, Colonel Seward, from his box, thanked Miss Dauvray on behalf of the regiment, to which the gifted lady made a fitting response. As the stage was being set for the last act, there was placed upon it a handsome gold-fringed silk banner, on which a hand-painted wreath inclosed the

names of the plays in which Miss Dauvray had appeared during the year, a mammoth floral horseshoe, with a figure "9" and "H. D." in the centre, a companion piece representing the regimental pin, and a vase of cut flowers. These were the gifts of the Regiment and of the Veteran Association to Miss Dauvray and her company. As the curtain opened upon the scene, the gifts were noticed, and the audience applauded enthusiastically. The Board of Officers subsequently passed a vote of thanks to Miss Dauvray and her manager, Colonel Hayden.

On the evening of the 27th of May the Veterans celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of the departure for the war, by a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel. Colonel Charles R. Braine presided, and was surrounded by about seventy members of the Association. Among the invited guests present were General Nicholas W Day, Colonels David S. Brown, Charles F Homer, and William I. Martin, Judge Charles A. Flammer, and William Todd, Esq., of Albany, a veteran of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders. Letters of regret were received from Generals Sherman, Robinson and Carr, Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and others.

Upon the 30th the usual Memorial Day services were observed. The following lines, by Colonel John H. Cochrane, a former member of Company L during the war, form a fitting tribute to the memory of the heroic dead:

MEMORIAL DAY

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

What mean these men by marching every thirtieth of May,
With torn and tattered colors and with flowers bright and gay?
They are our Nation's heroes—her soldiers and her tars—
Some are maimed and wounded, and some wear noble scars.

When our country was aroused by the sounds of Civil War,
And the echoes of Fort Sumter's guns were heard both near and far,
'Twas then the men you see to-day, who march with stately tread,
Went forth with those now numbered 'mongst the army of the dead.

To uphold the Nation's honor, to preserve the Union whole,
With a purpose firm and true as the needle to the pole.

But the conflict's long since over, and why march they to-day?
To honor those who've fallen and a debt of love to pay;

It matters little now whether the dead wore blue or gray—
Flowers are strewn on both alike on this Memorial Day.
And thus may it continue while suns shall rise and set,
For we've long since forgiven the gray, but can't so soon forget

Those who stood besides us on many a hard-fought field,
'Till at last to grim death's messenger they were compelled to yield.
So "with malice toward none, and with charity for all,"
Our mission s one of love to those whom God hath pleased to call;

The hardship we have suffered we can vividly recall—
The march, the camp, the battle—methinks I see them all!
But is there one regrets them as they ponder on them well?
No! regrets are only cherished for comrades brave who fell—

Regrets for gallant leaders and our fallen "Boys in Blue,"
Who rallied 'round the Standard to the Union firm and true;
Regrets for all who wore the Blue, and pity for the Gray,
Is all that animates our hearts on this Memorial Day.

"Then honor our brave Veterans as they honor their dead;
"What have they done for us?" methinks I hear it said:
When duty called they answered "Aye," answered every one,
To protect our great inheritage bequeathed by Washington!

Our great and glorious Union they risked e'en life to save—
Gave manhood unto chattels and freedom unto slaves.
Is honor then not due them for such noble work well done?
"Republics are ungrateful," but let not this be one;

And when the last great "Reveille" is sounded from the sky,
And we are called to "muster" by command of the Most High,
May no comrade then be "missing," but all receive their pay
In the Crowns to be distributed on "That Memorial Day!"

Ex-Colonel John H. Wilcox died on the 10th of June and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The Armory question still continued to agitate the members of the regiment and the public as well. In the report of an interview with Colonel Seward, the *Tribune*, of June 24th, said:

I have had to work extremely hard to keep my command together in consequence of the miserable quarters that we are in. Of course, I want a new armory, and it would be the means of making my regiment as fine a one as there is in the State. Look how Colonel Scott's regiment has run down in consequence of being in a bad locality and wretched building. There is not a regiment in the State which would not do the same under like circumstances. The present idea of an armory is a building so strong that a few men could guard it against the attack of a mob. It should be in an open place, easy of access, and in a good neighborhood. With the present armories,

except those of the Seventh and Twelfth regiments, it would be impossible for a colonel to get his men into the street in case of a riot.

A regiment nowadays, to be a success, must be a military club. That principle is clearly demonstrated in the Seventh regiment, which is the only full one in the city. Its members have an attractive place in which to assemble for drill or social purposes, and as a natural result young men are anxious to join it. The building up of a regiment is done through its individual members, and unless the associations are congenial to them they will not ask their friends to join, nor will they re-enlist when their time is out. All the National Guard wants is fair treatment, and with such treatment, the State and Nation will have when needed a sure arm of defence.

On the 2nd of July the regiment proceeded to the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill. Embarking on the steamers *Crystal Stream* and *General Sedgwick*, at the foot of West Twenty-first street, at noon the boats started up the Hudson. Roa Hook, the camp landing-place, was reached at five o'clock, and half-an-hour later the NINTH relieved the Twelfth regiment, and took possession of the State camp. Colonel Seward was in command, with a full list of Field and Staff officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Rand, Major Bartlett, Adjutant Dechert, Inspector of Rifle Practice Gibson, Surgeon Roof, Assistant-Surgeon Doty, Quartermaster Pratt, Commissary Vermilye, Captain G. Henry Witthaus. The company officers were:

Company A—Captain, Lorigan; First Lieutenant, Cook. Company B—Captain, Cocheu. Company C—Captain, Ely. Company D—Captain, Swift; First Lieutenant, Walton. Company E—Captain, Japha; First Lieutenant, Bartlett. Company F—Captain, Marks; First Lieutenant, Warrell, and Second Lieutenant, Ehrman. Company G—Captain, Chamberlain; First Lieutenant, Rice; Second Lieut. Willcocks; Company H—Captain, Clough; First Lieutenant, Gale; Second Lieutenant, Maconnell. Company I—Captain, Leonard; First Lieutenant, Kohlberger. Company K—First Lieutenant, Billings, commanding; Second Lieutenant, Croft.

The band consisted of twenty-six pieces out of a total of fifty-one and was led by Conterno. The fife and drum corps turned out its full number of forty pieces.

The total number present was about five hundred.

The week's stay in camp proved to be a very stormy one, rain falling nearly every day. The New York *Herald*, of the 7th, said:

It was one of those days in the State camp yesterday when a man feels like a clam.

At least that's what a vigilant, ornamental sentry said he felt like as he paced up and down his beat over the damp, steaming ground and through the thick and murky air.

How it did rain in the night, and what an immeasurable amount of profanity was directed at the places in the tents where the rain beat in!

The damp air bred millions of gnats, and there was a cloud of them in each tent hovering around the candles and playing an endless game of tag all over a fellow's hands and face. Occasionally little streams of water would trickle noiselessly down on the blankets. The flies flapped like the wings of great birds against the tent walls. The mountains roared with the thunder, and sheets of lightning illumined the dark hemlocks.

It was not a choice night to be on post by any means—a new man is all too apt to get "rattled" on post, anyway—but it was a singular fact that when Captain Clough made the grand rounds at midnight not the slightest error was made in challenging or passing of the rounds.

The men slipped around on the wet grass during the early morning company drills and had a pretty sorry time of it.

On the 7th, however, the sun came out bright and clear, and the *Herald* of the 8th, contained the following:

Shining musket barrels and flashing swords were the prevalent things in the State camp yesterday.

The NINTH was in its glory.

And a good looking body of men, along with the First Provisional battalion, they made.

They have got the "stuff" in them. All night long the sentries waded up to the knees in water and smiled.

"Pollock's Mill Bridge" was the countersign. Nobody got by without it, either. Even Colonel Seward found himself dangerously near the point of a bayonet when he went roaming abroad after taps.

The boys had given him a unique entertainment in the evening. A mock dress-parade was held in front of his quarters that was very funny, even if it was slightly at variance with General Porter's orders. The Adjutant's peculiar walk was demonstrated and Major Bartlett's high voice was so well mimicked that most people thought it was the Major's own self.

"All work and no play" not only makes Jack a dull boy, but it also makes him a very dull soldier.

Well, the NINTH are not dull soldiers.

"Besides giving all the time possible to drill, it will be seen that the men did not lack for amusement, in fact it would be difficult to place any body of soldiers in such a position that they could not extract some pleasure from their surroundings. On the 8th, the Mercury reached 102°, and yet, during that time the men were tramping about on the baking parade

ground, where the grass was turning brown with the heat, and not the suggestion of a breeze stirred the oak leaves off on the hill. The line was as steady as a wall, though the men were dripping with perspiration. * * * After three hours of it the companies marched back to their streets with every man in the ranks that marched out. Not a case of sun-stroke, though it was the hardest drill of the season." (*Herald*, of 9th.)

On the 5th of September ex-Colonel John W Davis, who went to the front in 1861, as Captain of Company D, died at Morristown, N. J., after a long illness. The funeral services were held at St. Mark's Church, on the 8th.

On the 9th the Veteran Association presented to ex-Corporal William Scott, of Company F during the war, Sergeant of Company I, since, and Commander of the Veteran corps from 1878 to 1886, a gold-mounted cane, which contained the names of the members of the organization, cut thereon.

On the 26th Colonel Seward issued orders directing that company drills should be resumed on the evening of October 3rd, to continue until April, 1888, Lieutenant-Colonel Rand and Major Bartlett, alternately, to superintend them. At a meeting of the Veteran corps, held about this time, it was reported that $3,436.80, was on hand towards the Gettysburg Monument. Subsequently ex-Commander Scott presented the Association with a splendid set of silk guidons, elaborately worked and mounted, and they were carried for the first time on the occasion of the dedication of the Gettysburg Monument, in July, 1888.

Among the curious and interesting facts that are continually cropping out respecting events that occurred during the war is the following :

At the battle of Spottsylvania, Sergeant Charles H. Barker, of Company B, was killed. Shortly after the engagement a lady, who lived nearby the battle-ground, took from a body a silver First corps badge, with Barker's name, regiment and company inscribed upon it, this found its way North, long after the war, and upon the 29th of September, 1887, twenty-three

years after the event, it was placed in the hands of the dead soldier's mother—then eighty-five years of age—with an account of its finding.

Early in the year Comrade George A. Hussey interested himself in the recovery of the remains of Colonel Moesch, buried at the Wilderness, and aided by Chaplain Roe, his efforts were successful. The Chaplain was the only member of the regiment who knew the exact spot of burial, and from a diagram furnished by him, Andrew J Birdsall, the Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, recovered the remains, and re-interred them in the Cemetery at Fredericksburg on the 10th of October.

In a letter to Captain Hussey Major Birdsall describes the finding of the body and gives a list of the articles found about the remains.

One pair boots, piece of vest, eight uniform buttons (large size), three uniform buttons (small size), and one bullet ; and adds in his letter :

" The boots are in pieces as the stitching was all gone, and there was nothing to hold them together. The bits of clothing is all I could secure, the rest fell to pieces as soon as exposed. The bullet was found in the bottom of the coffin between the shoulders and head."

The bullet was the missile that killed the Colonel, and it had dropped to the bottom of the coffin as the remains decomposed.

On the 12th of October the regiment visited Creedmoor for practice in rifle shooting, and on the 24th the officers met for instruction in their duties. On the 26th the annual inspection took place, and the following is the official return made by Lieut.-Colonel Frederick C. McLewee, the inspecting officer :

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff. ...	9	1	10
N. C. Staff. ..	11	0	11
Co. A.	54	4	58
Co. B.	26	24	50
Co. C.	34	19	53
Co. D	37	10	47
Co. E. ..	31	18	49
Co. F	54	14	68
Co. G.	39	10	50
Co. H.	42	13	55
Co. I.	32	24	56
Co. K.	30	24	54
	399	161	560

In commenting upon recent inspections of regiments of the National Guard, the New York *Tribune*, of November 7th, said :

Among the inconveniences to which the members of the NINTH regiment are subjected are the incomplete arrangements for heating their old armory over a stable in West Twenty-sixth street. The boiler was condemned two years ago and cannot safely be used to its full capacity. There is a question as to whether it is the duty of the Armory Board or of the Commissioner of Public Works to attend to this matter, and it has been referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion, which he may find time to give after election. The regiment bears on its colors the names of battles fought during its service. It was for a year under General Newton, the present Commissioner, and the men think that this fact should induce him to give some attention to their interests and, as a member of the Armory Board, should try to have a new armory provided for the command. Mayor Hewitt is the member of the Board whose assent to this, it appears to be most difficult to obtain. He appears to take little interest in the National Guard at present. If there should be a riot he might think more of the troops than he does at present.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 6th of December, the regiment assembled, the occasion being the presentation of badges for faithful service furnished through the liberality of Sergeant David B. Cohen, of Company G. Colonel Seward presented the trophies, and took occasion to thank the donor for the interest which he manifested in the organization. The year before ex-Captain Joseph A. Carberry, of Company D, offered badges for a like purpose , thus showing, although not an active member of the regiment, his unfailing interest in the NINTH, whose members had been very loth to part with his services.

After presentation of the badges, the regiment was exercised in Brownell's system of street riot drill, now conceded to be the best form for that emergency.

For a number of years the State had been endeavoring to collect from the General Government the amount spent in equipping regiments that went to the field early in the war. In several of the militia regiments, among which was the NINTH, many of the men furnished their own uniforms. On the 22nd of the month the following letter was issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 22nd, 1887.

General J. G. FARNSWORTH, *Albany, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR: Your attention is called to the fact that I have this day certified as due the State of New York the sum of $7,460, under the act of July 27, 1861—eighth installment—being the amount paid by the State, under the act of its Legislature 1877, to reimburse the NINTH (9th) regiment, New York State militia, now NINTH regiment, National Guard, State of New York, for equipments expended in the service of the United States while mustered into such service as the NINTH New York militia and Eighty-third New York volunteers.

Very respectfully,
SIGOURNEY BUTLER,
Comptroller.

During the last part of the month the various companies were specially inspected by an officer of the Adjutant-General's office. Those companies whose turn came during the Holiday week were unfortunate, for quite a number of the members could not obtain their employer's consent to absent themselves from business, even for one evening, the result was that many were absent from the ceremony, through no fault of their own, but by reason of "the authorities" orders, issued, as should have been well known, at the worst season of the year to expect a full attendance.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE RICHMOND GRAYS ARRIVE.

1888.

Organization of an Ambulance Corps.—Presentation of War Relics to the Veteran Association.—Colonel Seward Drilling in Battalion Movements.—The Veterans attend the Funeral of General José Antonio Páez.—Rifle Practice at Creedmoor.—Promotion of Major Bartlett to Judge Advocate on Staff of the Governor.—Presentation to Company A by the Veteran Association.—Street Riot Drill.—Promotions Announced.—The Richmond Grays Arrive.—Annual Banquet of the Veterans.—Memorial Day.—What the Richmond Grays Did while in the City.

LATE in 1887 the Adjutant-General directed each regiment to organize an ambulance corps, and on the 9th of January Colonel Seward issued "Orders No. 1," making the necessary detail. The corps consists of the "medical officers of this command, the hospital steward, two enlisted men from each company, and such corporals, not exceeding two, as shall be selected by the senior medical officer."

The duties of such a corps on the march and in battle are apparent, and that the members composing it shall be efficient is indicated by the course of instruction laid down.

"Rudimentary instruction in anatomy and physiology.

"Rudimentary instruction in the diagnosis of the common accidents and diseased conditions to which national guardsmen are exposed, and the common means for the prevention of the same.

"Instruction as to the common means employed for the urgent relief of the sick and the injured, including stretcher-drill and matters pertaining to transportation of the sick and injured.

"Instruction in individual and camp hygiene."

At a meeting of the Veteran Organization, held on the evening of the 9th, there was presented to the society—by

Captain Walter Scott, on behalf of the donor—the bullet that killed Colonel Moesch, and some of the buttons from the coat and vest worn by him at the time of his death, all of which had been mounted on a silver shield and enclosed in a neat case.

Company drills were frequent during the winter months, and in February battalion movements were ordered. Colonel Seward was, at all times, active in the performance of his duties, and in his efforts to bring his command up to a high degree of efficiency.

Six battalion drills were held during the month of March; these with the regular company drills kept the men busy, and improved the *morale* of the regiment.

On the 24th of the month the Veteran organization formed part of the escort to the remains of General José Antonio Páez, formerly President of the republic of Venezuela.

In April drilling was vigorously prosecuted. Several new officers were commissioned and two resigned. The latter were Surgeon Stephen W Roof and Captain Theodore H. Swift. In announcing the resignations, in "Orders No. 20," Colonel Seward said:

"The regiment can ill afford to lose the services of these officers and their record is one of duty faithfully performed. They leave the organization with the best wishes of the Command for their future prosperity, and this official notice of the severance of official relations is recorded with sincere regret."

On the 30th of the month a regimental order was issued relating to rifle practice at Creedmoor. The Adjutant-General had designated certain days upon which Guardsmen might, under such supervision as the General Inspector of Rifle Practice should direct, practice on the range. Transportation and ammunition were furnished free.

On the 12th of May Major Bartlett was appointed Judge Advocate-General on the Governor's staff. This was a well-merited tribute to the ability which this young officer had displayed during his connection with the National Guard.

He entered the military service in Company C, Seventh

regiment, Oct. 4, 1871, was promoted Colonel and Aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Samuel J Tilden, Jan. 1st; detailed as acting Adjutant NINTH regiment, by Orders No. 145, A. G. O. Oct. 12, 1875, re-commissioned Colonel and Aide-de-camp Jan. 1, 1877, relieved (upon his application) from acting Adjutant, NINTH regiment, by Orders No. 213, A. G. O., Oct. 25, 1878, his commission as Colonel and Aide-de-camp expired Dec. 31, 1879, commissioned Adjutant, NINTH regiment, June 25, 1883, Major, Feb. 5, 1884, Judge Advocate and Brigadier-General, May 12, 1888.

On the evening of the 16th an interesting event occurred. From the *Tribune*, of the 17th, we quote the following account:

The regiment assembled at the armory in West Twenty-sixth street in State service uniform, with black helmets and white leggings, and presented a neat and soldierly appearance. Colonel William Seward, Jr., was in command. After the regiment had been turned over to him by the Adjutant, he exercised the men in the manual of arms and then ordered Company A, Captain George T. Lorigan, to the front.

A delegation of the veterans of the regiment was drawn up behind the Colonel, and on their behalf, Commander William Scott, presented to Company A, the trophy won by that command by having the largest number of recruits present at the last inspection. It was a handsome copper, bronze and silver urn, inscribed with the name of the company and a statement of the manner in which it had been won. Commander Scott, in a brief address, eulogized the regiment and spoke of the deep interest taken in it by the Veteran Association. Captain Lorigan thanked him on behalf of his company for the gift. After a brief rest the regiment was marched into the street and proceeded through Twenty-sixth street, Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street, to the Plaza on the north of Union Square. There a street riot drill was had, and for an hour the command did gallant battle with an imaginary mob, advancing and retreating, wheeling into line and delivering volley after volley by companies into the invisible foe. Of course no cartridges were used in the firing, but the loud tones of the Colonel and the thunders of the captains and the shouting awakened the echoes in the neighborhood and attracted many people to the scene. The movements were executed with much precision. Then the command was marched back to the armory.

On the 22nd "Orders No. 26" were issued, from which the following extracts are made:

"I. Pursuant to orders from Brigade Headquarters, this regiment will parade in State Service uniform coat, helmets, white trousers, white gloves, on Wednesday, May 30th, to participate in the ceremonies incident to Memorial Day. * * *

"II. Promoted:

"Major Clifford A. H. Bartlett having been appointed Judge Advocate-General by

the Commander-in-Chief it is eminently fit and proper in this, the first order issued since he has been commissioned, while lamenting his loss to ourselves as individuals and as an organization, to congratulate the National Guard of the State on its acquisition of an officer eminently equipped for the duties of the office to which he has been appointed, and knowing that the qualities which have endeared him to his present associates cannot fail to multiply his friends in the wider field he now enters.

"III. Officers Commissioned:

"Major and Surgeon Alvah H. Doty, vice Roof resigned, with rank from March 8th.

"Second Lieutenant Godfrey A. S. Wieners, vice Cook promoted, with rank from March 22d.

"They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * *

"VIII. The "Richmond Grays" Co. "A" First Virginia Volunteers, Captain Bossieux, commanding, having accepted the invitation to make the Regimental Armory their headquarters while in New York, Company "A" NINTH regiment is hereby detailed to escort them thereto on their arrival in the city, Monday, 28th inst. Tuesday evening, 29th inst., Captain Bossieux will drill his command in the large drill room, and members of the NINTH regiment will then have an opportunity of witnessing the perfection attained by this famous Command.

"Captain Bossieux having expressed the desire to visit the tomb of General Grant on Memorial Day, with his command, (Company E) Captain Japha is detailed to act as escort on that occasion. In the Memorial Day parade, the "Richmond Grays" will participate as a part of the NINTH regiment, and the Adjutant will assign it to the position in line it would occupy if its Commandant was the Senior officer."

In the last two paragraphs above quoted, is another exemplification of the Fraternity now existing between the military organizations, North and South. How like the visit of the "Savannah Blues" in 1860.

The annual banquet of the Veteran Association took place on the evening of the 28th. From the columns of the *Star* the following report is taken:

Twenty-seven years ago last Monday night the boys of the NINTH N. Y. S. M. (Eighty-third N. Y. Volunteers) would have been happy over a pot of black coffee and a cup of boiled beans, but on the present occasion the best that the Westminster Hotel afforded was hardly good enough. The old veterans reversed the parable, inasmuch as they had received their bad things in Virginia, now they were bound to make up for it in New York. It was simply Dives reversed, for not one called for a drop of water—nothing would do but "Mumm and Heidsieck."

This was the twenty-seventh anniversary dinner, and there was a comparatively goodly number present to enjoy it. Although the hand of time is telling upon them, and many heads that once boasted of a heavy crop of fur now resemble billiard balls, still their spirits were more buoyant, if possible, than ever. The memory of past dangers unites them in a bond of fraternity little understood by the thoughtless rising generation.

At 9 o'clock the veterans and their invited guests arrived, and after hearty handshakings and mutual congratulations the dinner was announced. A fine string band discoursed military music from "Way Down South in Dixie" to "Yankee Doodle," and the old boys "fell in." It is useless to discuss the dinner and the various courses. It was good enough even for war veterans, and that is good enough for a king.

Among the distinguished guests present were General Nicholas W Day, General John Hendrickson, Asst.-Adjt.-Genl. G. A. R., William Todd of Albany, Colonel William Seward, Jr., Colonel Charles R. Braine, Majors Henry V Williamson and D. William Diggs, Colonel John T Pryer, Colonel Thomas B. Odell, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas B. Rand, Commander Van Wyck of A. S. Williams Post, G. A. R., Hon. Orlando B. Potter, and many others. Letters of regret were received from General Alex. S. Webb, Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, General John Newton and John C. Robinson, who promised to meet them at Gettysburg.

Commander William Scott, president of the Veteran Association, presided, and welcomed the guests in a happy speech. Colonel Charles R. Braine responded to the toast of the NINTH regiment and its motto, and Hon. Orlando B. Potter responded in an eloquent speech to the "State of New York." After complimenting her soldiers, he said he was happy that all the States were now united in the bonds of brotherhood and eternal love, which had never resulted from any war in the past or never would from any in the future.

Past Commander Thomas B. Odell, of J. A. Dix Post, responded to the "Army and Navy." The navy, he thought, had never been rendered its just dues, and had it not been for them we should never have captured New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg or Port Hudson. The name Grand Army includes both. Ladies are not mentioned, but as we know that mankind always embraces them, it is not necessary. [Great laughter.] He closed amid rounds of applause.

Comrade D. W. Diggs, formerly of the regiment, but now of Dakota, responded to the "National Guard." They saved the Capital in 1861, and it is the right arm of the nation, with the regular army as a nucleus.

Asst. Adjt.-Gen'l William Todd, spoke of the increase in the ranks of the Grand Army.

To the toast, "Our Honored Dead," Past Commander Archibald Stewart spoke feelingly, and referred to the recent death of Dr. Howard Pinkney, the old surgeon of the regiment, and paid a deserved compliment to his virtues and worth. Captain Joseph A. Bluxome, responded to "The Ladies," and the Grand Army representative of *The Star* to "The Press." It was a grand gathering of old war veterans, and it was late on Tuesday morning before the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home Sweet Home" notified the enthusiastic boys that their wives were lonesome at home.

Memorial Day—the 30th—was fittingly celebrated, the NINTH parading nine commands of fifteen files each—the tenth being the "Richmond Grays," which occupied the right of the line. Upon the reviewing stand at Union Square were President Grover Cleveland and members of his cabinet, General Curtis, Commander of the Department of New York G. A. R., and many other distinguished citizens. After the column had passed, the President's party, and the Department Commander

and staff, proceeded to review the parade in Brooklyn, while the Richmond Grays, escorted by Company E, of the NINTH, Captain Sol. E Japha, went to the tomb of General Grant, at Riverside Park, where, in company with U S. Grant Post 327, G. A. R., they decorated the tomb of the great soldier, the Grays also firing the funeral volleys.

The "Richmond Grays," Company A, First Virginia volunteers, from Richmond, 56 strong, Captain C. Gray Bossieux, and Lieutenants Garrison and Gibbs, had reached the city on the morning of the 28th by the *Old Dominion Line* steamer, and were received by Company A, of the NINTH, Captain Lorigan, and the full regimental drum corps. Marching to the City Hall, the column was reviewed by Mayor Hewitt, and then the march was continued up Broadway to Fifth Avenue, to the Armory, where a collation was served, which was supplemented by speeches from Colonel Spottswood of Richmond, a guest of the "Grays," Colonel Seward of the NINTH, and Captains Bossieux and Lorigan.

The rest of the day was spent in sight-seeing, Central Park and other places of note being visited. In the evening the "Grays" were escorted to the Armory of the Seventy-first regiment by Company D of that regiment, Captain Alfred P Delcambre. After witnessing a review of the regiment and presentation of marksman's badges, the guests were entertained by the Seventy-first at a banquet at Mazettis', where they met a number of prominent National Guard officers, and where a number of good speeches were delivered.

Tuesday, the 29th, was spent in visiting various points of interest about the city, under the escort of members of Company A of the NINTH, several parties being formed, one of which went up to West Point. In the evening the "Grays" gave an exhibition drill at the Armory of the NINTH, which was witnessed by nearly the whole regiment, the Veteran Association and numerous visitors, after which the officers of the NINTH entertained the visitors at a banquet.

Before proceeding to the tomb of General Grant on Memorial Day, the "Grays" partook of a lunch with Company

E of the NINTH, Captain Japha. At the tomb an eloquent address was made by General Stewart L. Woodford, the visit of the "Grays" being feelingly alluded to. Colonel Frederick D. Grant was also present and expressed his appreciation of the visit of the Virginia soldiers. The "Grays" decorated the tomb with flowers brought from Richmond for that purpose. After the visitors had fired a salute over the tomb, they were escorted to the boat upon which U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, had reached the place, and where a collation was served during the return to the city. Leaving the boat at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, the "Grays" were escorted to the armory of the NINTH, where they deposited their arms and then sought their sleeping quarters, ready for a night's rest after the excitements of the day

On Thursday, under escort of Captain Lorigan and Lieutenant Wieners of the NINTH, Captain Bossieux, the lieutenants and several others of the visitors visited the Stock, Produce, and other Exchanges, and in the afternoon, upon invitation of Comrade William F Cody (Buffalo Bill), visited the "Wild West" show on Staten Island, where they were hospitably entertained.

On Friday the Commissioners of Charities and Correction took charge of the visitors, who, with several officers and members of the NINTH, were taken to the Islands in the East River and shown the institutions controlled by the Board. Commissioner Brennan royally entertained his guests before parting with them. In the evening, upon invitation of Col. J. A. McCaull, the "Grays" and officers of the NINTH visited Wallack's Theatre and witnessed the representation of "*The Lady and the Tiger*" A lunch at Delmonico's, then a tour of portions of the town "by gas-light," after which Lieut.-Col. Rand of the NINTH entertained the party with a collation at the St. Cloud Hotel, which did not end till daylight warned the revellers to disperse.

Saturday forenoon was spent by the "Grays" in packing up preparatory to returning home. They were escorted to the Old

Dominion steamer by Company B of the NINTH, Captain Noah L. Cocheu and full drum corps, and accompanied by a large number of the officers and members of the regiment. At three o'clock, amid cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, the boat left the dock.

The *Tribune*, of the 3d, had this to say of their departure :

The Richmond Grays, Company A, 1st Virginia Volunteers, under command of Captain Bossieux, started for home yesterday afternoon by the Old Dominion Line Steamer *Seneca*. The visitors, who were the guests of Company A, were delighted with the attention and entertainment accorded them at the Armory, and gave vent to their feelings after they boarded the vessel by many times three cheers and a whole jungle of tigers. Captain Bossieux said : As for myself, the only thing I was allowed to buy here was a little box of parlor matches for five cents. The fife and drum corps played "Home Again" as the vessel steamed out into the stream, and the men of the two companies gave parting cheers.

On the 1st of the month the Veteran Organization attended the funeral of Doctor Howard Pinkney, who died suddenly in England on the 14th of May. He had sailed from New York on the 5th of May for a period of rest and recreation, and was, without a moment's warning, stricken down. The services were held at the church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Ave. and Forty-second Street.

The pall bearers were Dr. O. M. Arkenburg, William Scott, Esq., Major John H. Kemp, Dr. Geo. C. Freeborn, Dr. Robert Wier, T L. Van Smull, James Warren, and W F Shirley.

The interment was at the Second Street Marble Cemetery, where a short address and prayer were made by Bishop Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On the 8th the regiment proceeded to Creedmoor for "first general rifle-practice." On the 13th the Veteran Organization was again ordered out, and took part in the unveiling of the Putnam Statue, at Brooklyn, Conn.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GETTYSBURG REVISITED.

1888 (CONTINUED).

Inherited Honors.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac Invites the NINTH to Escort it to Gettysburg.—The Legislature Provides for the Expense.—Colonel Seward's Acceptance of the Invitation.—Laying of the Corner Stone of the Monument at Gettysburg.—The Veteran Association and Guests Leave for Gettysburg.—Arrival There.—Visit to the Battle-field.—The Monument.—Arrival of the Regiment.—"Orders No. 30."—Pennsylvania and New Jersey Provide for the Comfort of the NINTH.—Meeting of the First Corps Society in Reynolds' Grove.

"THE King never dies"—an army, a corps, division, brigade, regiment, company, is never without a head, never without a commander. "The king is dead, long live the king!" is uttered in the same breath. Seniority in rank regulates the succession. The regiment that fought at Waterloo bears upon its banner, to-day, that proud record, albeit not one of its members was born when the organization achieved its greatest glory.

The NINTH of to-day, although a quarter of a century has elapsed, is not so far removed from Gettysburg, but that some of its number wear the badge of the G. A. R., and claim comradship with the Veteran Organization because of their active service at that time. But, even, were none of this element in the ranks, the glory of the earlier day rests upon the regiment now.

> "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
> But the scent of the roses, will linger there still."

We now approach the closing, and, perhaps, as interesting a part of the history of the regiment as any yet recorded.

The advance of civilization and the march of improvements is shown nowhere more forcibly than upon the field of Gettysburg. History shows no parallel to match this great battle

field. Nowhere in the world is there a Mecca, where so many enduring monuments mark the spot made sacred by the heroism, valor and bloodshed of its Country's defenders. The NINTH, as has been recorded, bore an honorable part in this pivotal battle of the War of the Rebellion, and one of the finest monuments of the many beautiful memorials erected to the defenders of the Union, marks the line held by the regiment on the 1st of July, 1863.

The movement to erect this noble column has been noted in a previous chapter, it is now the pleasing duty to record its completion and dedication, and thus fittingly close the history of the NINTH regiment, to the present time.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac, at its meeting at Saratoga in 1887, decided to hold the next reunion at Gettysburg. On the 14th of April the following letter was addressed to Colonel Seward

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
OFFICE OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY, NO. 38 PARK ROW,
NEW YORK, *April* 14, 1888.

Colonel WILLIAM SEWARD, Jr.
Commanding NINTH Regiment N. G. S. N. Y

MY DEAR SIR: The Society of the Army of the Potomac will hold its annual reunion at Gettysburg on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July. I am directed by the Executive Committee to tender to your regiment, active as well as veteran, an invitation to act as escort for the society on that occasion. The distinguished services of the NINTH regiment throughout the War make it eminently fit and proper that to them should be extended the opportunity of performing this duty on that occasion. Awaiting your early reply, I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly yours,

HORATIO C. KING.
Recording Secretary Army of the Potomac.

The State had generously made provision for the expenses of the escort to the society in 1887, and this year granted the same favor to the NINTH. A bill was introduced in the upper house by Senator Michael C. Murphy, promptly passed by both branches and signed by the executive on the 15th of May.

It authorized the Governor "to detail the regiment to attend the dedication of the monument erected by the State,

in honor of the survivors* of that regiment at Gettysburg, in July." The bill also appropriated $7,000 to defray the necessary expenses of transportation and subsistence.

The language of the bill needs some explanation. "Erected by the State" means, simply, that the State had appropriated $1,500 toward the erection of a monument to each regiment, battery and independent company from the State, that took part, or was present at the battle. As will be seen the cost of the NINTH'S monument was much more than the above sum.

On May 22nd Colonel Seward addressed the following letter to General King:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW YORK.
May 22, 1888.

Brigadier-General HORATIO C. KING.
Recording Secretary Society of the Army of thePotomac.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your valued favor of the 14th ult., in which you communicated to me the action of the executive committee of your society at a special meeting, viz.: "The invitation to the NINTH regiment, active as well as veteran, to act as its escort on the occasion of its annual reunion on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July at Gettysburg." As the Legislature of the State has authorized the commander-in-chief to detail the NINTH regiment to be present on the occasion of the dedication of the monument erected on that historic ground, in memory of former members of the regiment who fell on that and other fields during the late War, I am able to accept, in behalf of the active organization, the tender so gracefully and happily conveyed by yourself, and to assure your committee of the high appreciation of the honor thus conferred. It will be our aim, in the performance of the duty devolving upon us by such acceptance, to merit the approbation of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and especially that of its honored members of the executive committee. I will be glad if you will inform me as soon as convenient of the exercises incident to the reunion, and remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SEWARD, JR.,
Colonel NINTH Regiment.

Meanwhile, and in anticipation of the trip, drilling was vigorously prosecuted, Colonel Seward announcing that "none but well instructed men will be allowed to accompany the command."

On May 29th the corner-stone of the monument was laid —without ceremony—the work being superintended by Capt.

* So in the original.

John G. Noonan, the Inspector of Monumental work. A metal box placed in the corner stone contained:

Nos. 1 and 2 of *The New York NINTH*, the paper published by the regiment at Warrenton, Va., on Tuesday, July 31st, and Thursday, Aug. 7th, 1862, which were presented by Captain John H. Van Wyck.

No. 163, vol. LV, N Y. *Sun*, Tuesday, Feb. 10th, 1888, and which contained a description and cut of the monument.

No. 1694, vol. LXVI, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, March 3d, 1888, and which also contained a description and cut of the monument.

The roll of membership of the Veteran Organization of the NINTH.

Register of the Commissioned Officers.

Muster-out rolls of the Field and Staff, Non.-Commissioned Staff and Band of the NINTH N. Y S. M., 83d N. Y Vols.

Muster-out rolls of each of the ten companies, and of the Battery "Company K," afterward known as the Sixth N. Y Independent Battery.

List of subscribers to the Gettysburg Monument Fund, to May 2nd, 1888.

N. Y *Tribune*, vol. XLVIII, No. 15,144, and N. Y *World*, vol. XXVIII, No. 9,752, both of May 2nd, 1888.

The corner-stone is in the southeast corner of the monument.

On the evening of the 29th the members of the Veteran Organization, and their guests, left New York in a special train, via the Penn. R. R., and arrived at Gettysburg at seven o'clock the following Saturday morning. After breakfast, at the Eagle hotel in the town, carriages were procured and the field of the second and third days visited. In the afternoon the ride was extended and the field of the first day's battle was examined, the most interesting part being that portion of the line occupied by the NINTH, and where the beautiful monument stood in all its glory. This is the proper place for a description.

The monument stands on Reynolds Avenue, which

extends along Seminary Ridge, and is near the Mummasburg Road. The shaft is built of alternate layers of light and red Westerly granite, the light faced, while the red is rough, and is fifty-one feet high and fifteen feet square at the base. On the summit is a huge cannon ball, upon which is poised, with wings outstretched, a bronze eagle, weighing some seven hundred pounds, and which was modeled after an eagle shot in that county a short time previous to the erection.

The ride was continued along Oak Ridge to the line occupied by the Eleventh Corps, back to the town, then upon Cemetery Hill over to Culps Hill and as far as Spangler's Spring, by which time it was dark, when the veterans were content to return to the hotel for supper, after which, until bed-time, the hours were fully occupied in chatting with the many veterans from other parts of the country.

A little before nine o'clock on Sunday morning, July 1st, the regiment arrived. The former Major, Clifford A. H. Bartlett, wearing the shoulder straps of his new rank—Brigadier-General—accompanying it as the representative of Governor David B. Hill. The "Actives" were met by the veterans at the station. The line of march was soon taken up and the camp ground near the Springs Hotel reached about ten. Unfortunately the camp had been pitched in a field—dry enough when selected—that by reason of a two days' rain had became thoroughly saturated. Many of the tents were not fit for occupancy; but the boys made the best of it and got along with very little grumbling.

Orders previously issued by Colonel Seward had specified the routine of duty at the camp, and before the line was dismissed the following order was read:

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y
CAMP BEAVER,
GETTYSBURG, PA., *July 1st*, 1888.

ORDERS
No. 30.

I. In honor of the gallant soldier and the Executive of this State, this camp will be known as "Camp Beaver."

II. As the duties devolving upon the Command may necessitate changes in the

hours of service as published in Orders No. 29, *c. s.*, from these Headquarters, such modification will be duly announced each day.

III. Commanding Officers of Companies must impress upon their respective commands the necessity of promptness in responding to all the calls ordered, and they will also be held responsible for the cleanliness of Company quarters. At each meal-call it is hereby made their duty to supervise the assembling of their companies and marching in a body to the mess tents.

IV Each member must bear in mind he represents not only the NINTH regiment but the New York State National Guard as well, and will therefore on all occasions deport himself as a soldier and gentleman.

V. It seems only fitting that in this the first order issued in Camp, to acknowledge the courtesy of the officials of the State of Pennsylvania, to whom, through the kind offices of the Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, we are indebted for camp equipage.

By order of COLONEL WILLIAM SEWARD, JR.,
YELLOTT D. DECHERT,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

(*Official.*) G. HENRY WITTHAUS,
Captain, at Headquarters.

It may seem strange that the State of New York did not furnish camp equipage to the NINTH, but it appears that all the tents belonging to the State were in use at the State camp at Peekskill. New Jersey contributed to the comfort of the regiment—and especially to the field officers and guests of the NINTH—for that State furnished a large number of blankets, without which many would have suffered during the cool nights.

The first public event in the afternoon was the Reunion of the First Corps at Reynolds' Grove, where a great throng had collected an hour or more before the meeting was called to order.

Promptly at 3 P M. Maj. E. P Halstead, president of the First Army Corps Association, opened the exercises and introduced Bishop Newman, of Washington, who, in a fervid invocation, gave thanks for the bravery and heroism displayed here in the maintenance of constitutional liberty. Governor Beaver was enthusiastically received, especially by the veterans.

Gen. John C. Robinson, the orator of the occasion, thanked Gov. Beaver for his cordial welcome extended the

First Army Corps veterans and complimented the Keystone State for her constant and substantial testimonials of appreciation of the soldiers. He considered this a great day for the First Army Corps to meet after a quarter of a century on the field made historic by their valor and asserted, with emphasis, that not half has been told of the deeds of this command, in one of the most important of engagements, during the entire battle. Giving full credit to what others had done here, he thought it should be remembered that here the First Corps held in check for six hours two-thirds of the Confederate Army. If those troops had gained here, the battle of Gettysburg would not have been fought. General Reynolds being dead, the speaker thought, was one reason for want of justice in giving the corps, as he would have done his troops, full measure of praise. In speaking of the corps participating during the rest of the battle, he said that no other corps here was in action all three days. In his opinion it was time that the First corps received some measure of credit for the important part they took.

The address was rather brief, the statements clear and devoid of all verbiage.

George Frederick Smith, the war Governor of New Hampshire, on being introduced, counted it one of the most important events of his life to be present to-day, and after brief remarks closed with the expression that he should never cease to hold in the highest regard the men who had saved this great country

Pennsylvania's war Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, was loudly called for, but he did not respond.

Gov. E. J Ormsbee, the present Governor of Vermont, said he did not come here as a war Governor, but as one who had taken part in the battle, having held a command in Stannard's brigade of Vermont troops.

Gen. L. A. Grant, in this battle Colonel of the Fifth Vermont regiment, of the Sixth Corps, considered Pickett's charge the grandest ever made in the world.

Judge W G. Veazey, late Colonel of the Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, Stannard's brigade, paid the First Corps the compliment by saying that not only the glory of opening the battle belonged to them, but also the closing, as his brigade, which fired the last shots, was temporarily attached to the First Corps.

The Confederate General, James Longstreet, was next introduced and was received with hearty cheers. He said he was not on the field in time to witness the engagement between the First Corps and the troops of the South , he was glad to be present and participate in these exercises, for he saw in them the development of a sympathy such as was borne in the hearts of all who know how to appreciate that feeling, and thought none knew better how to manifest these feelings than the troops of the First Corps. After speaking to the advantages of the Federal position, he said that here the Southern army met its fate, but not for want of valor, fortitude or faith. In paying tribute to that valor, he said :

" Pickett's charge has not a parallel in the annals of war," and touchingly alluding to the dead, said :

" Such is the sacrifice sometimes demanded by the usages of war." Glancing toward Round Top he added : "Yon crowning heights are now far more pleasant for fraternal meetings." In closing he said : " The ladies are present, God bless them, and may they dispel all illusion that may come between the people."

The band played " Dixie " before Longstreet's speech and " Yankee Doodle," after which General Fairchild was introduced and started out with the sentence : Twenty-five years have made it possible to sandwich a Confederate and a Yankee between 'Dixie' and 'Yankee Doodle.' He did not know a better object lesson for the young than these fraternal gatherings of two once hostile armies. He agreed with Governor Beaver's opening remarks, concerning the use of Sabbath for this purpose, and there was no day too holy to visit the scenes and hold memorial services over the dead. In times of war it was

not too holy to fight on Sunday, and with proper motives in their hearts this was not wrong to pay well-merited tributes to the dead.

General Lucius Fairchild of Wisconsin, Prof. Williams of Providence, R. I., Captain J H. Stine, historian of the First Corps, and several others spoke briefly, and the exercises closed about five o'clock.

CHAPTER XXXIV

DEDICATION OF MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

1888 (CONTINUED.)

Procession to the Monument.—Some Distinguished Veterans Present.—Chairman William Scott Addresses the Audience.—Monument Unveiled.—Transferred to the Gettysburg Memorial Association by General Sickles.—The Poem.—Oration of Hon. Orlando B. Potter.—Music by the Band.—Greetings of Veterans on the Field.—The Veteran Association Leave for Home.

AT four o'clock in the afternoon the regiment assembled and marched into town, where the procession was formed for the march to the monument. The Orator, Poet, Chairman NINTH Regiment Gettysburg Monument Committee, New York Board of Commissioners, Officers of Gettysburg Memorial Association, Officers of Society of Army of the Potomac, Officers of Society of First Army Corps and Disabled Veterans, were in carriages. The members of the Veteran Association, together with comrades from John A. Dix Post No. 135, and Alexander Hamilton Post No. 182, G. A. R., and Veterans of the 61st, 97th, and 119th New York regiments, formed the left of the line, the regiment on the right. Upon reaching the monument the Veterans were drawn up facing the east front, the Regiment forming a double line behind them. A stand had been erected to the left of the shaft, and upon it were grouped many distinguished Veterans and a number of ladies. Among the former were Generals Daniel E. Sickles, Henry W Slocum, Joseph B. Carr and Charles K. Graham and Major Charles A. Richardson of the State Commission (having in charge the erection of the New York monuments), and Major George W Cooney; General N. Martin Curtis, Commander of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, General John Hendrickson, Chairman of the Monument Committee and ex-Colonel of the NINTH, John M.

Vanderslice, he Gettysburg Memorial Association, Colonel Frank J. Magee, Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, Captain George S. Anderson, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, Hon. Orlando B. Potter, the Orator of the day, Rowland B. Mahany, Esq., the Poet, and Mr. William Scott, Commander of the Veteran Corps, under whose auspices the ceremony was conducted. Sig. Luciano Conterno's fine band, which had accompanied the NINTH, played a march, "NINTH Regiment," composed by the leader, when the Rev. Alfred C. Roe, ex-Chaplain of the regiment, and Chaplain of the Veteran Association, invoked the Divine blessing:

PRAYER.

O Lord, as we come this day before Thee, who art so high and lifted up, we praise Thee. Thou dost speak, and it is done—dost command, and it stands fast. We praise Thee for Thy greatness, and this is guided by Thy wisdom. Nothing is too vast for Thee, nothing beneath Thy notice. Thou dost see the end from the very beginning and dost march straight on to Thy designs.

But both alike, greatness and wisdom, wait upon Thy goodness. Wherefore we are not afraid of Thee, but call Thee Father. For Thou dost bring light out of darkness and good from evil; and art able to make despair the door of hope, and our utmost danger but the contrast to the deliverance. Thou dost vouchsafe, even as our eyes behold this day.

We thank Thee for this bright afternoon with its fair sights and sounds, its quiet peace and rest. We thank Thee for the contrast between the present and the day we celebrate—then, the sounds of strife and deadly struggle of those who had been brethren: now, the clasped hands of friendship and sweet Sabbath bells.

We thank Thee for the numbers present—of the *Veterans* who fought over these hills. Thou didst shield us in battle, hast brought us through these many years, and we stand before Thee this day, monuments of Thy protecting care. We humbly thank Thee that we had part in the conflict, when our country rose to a larger life and a truer freedom; and that we can leave the proud memory thereof to our children.

We thank Thee for the full ranks in the grand old regiment of those who are stepping into their fathers' places with their young hopes and strong hearts and arms. We thank Thee for the friends present, many of whom sent sons and husbands to the strife, or, toiling at home, supplied the resources of the field; and many have grown up since to enter into blessings purchased on this spot.

We thank Thee for a united land—that there are no jarring States, nor any line drawn across our fair domain bristling with arms and guarded with hostile care. Slavery, too, the crime of our land, has been swept away. This, the cause of our woe, has been cheaply removed, though at the cost of treasure, and blood, and misery untold. We humble ourselves before Thee, and acknowledge our sin and the justice of Thy punishments.

But in anger thou didst remember mercy. We have learned, both North and South,

mutual respect as for those of the same blood, with the same memories, and the same stout hearts. We thank Thee for the dying out of hatred—that not the bitterness of the strife, but its heroism and sacrifices on either side are remembered, and that we have learned how men can be mistaken, and yet noble and true.

Above all we thank Thee for the presence and fraternization of so many former foes, and accept it as a pledge of the present and an omen for the future. We thank Thee for the dear old flag and all that it means, and for the higher, holier love of country we all feel, alike the Blue and the Gray.

And now, Our Father, we meet to dedicate this monument to the memory of those who suffered and died. May its lesson sink deeply into our hearts, both as a Nation and with all now in Thy presence—the lesson that country and duty as we see it, is more precious than life itself. May it still live when this granite shaft we erect shall have crumbled and been forgotten. So only shall it be possible for Thee to give and for us to receive the blessings we desire.

We pray for the welfare and prosperity of the land, that it be preserved from faction and strife, that there be one rule for the rich and the poor, and that our example of liberty and law through the government of the people, be an influence for good among the nations of the world.

To that end we pray that all in high places, and that those under them in authority, may rule in Thy fear. We pray for good rulers; and as the people are with us the real source of power, we pray that they have eyes to see and courage to do the right.

We pray for our children here present, and for the generations to come, that they be spared our test. Yet, Lord, we do not ask that they be without trial; for without the strife there is no victory. We seek rather that they be ready for their country's call, and evermore be good soldiers of the right and God.

We pray for those who meet again after a quarter of a century. If consistent with Thy will, spare useful, honored lives—yes, those who come here but fragments and portions, as it were, of their former selves. Grant at least, that their future years be in all respects in harmony with and worthy of their services in arms. May they be ready for every summons of duty, faithful to the end. And when the last trumpet shall sound the roll-call of God's heroes of the right, may they answer joyfully to their names, and receive the approbation and promotion of the Lord. Amen.

General Hendrickson, chairman of the monument committee, then signalled for the unveiling of the shaft, and as the flag was being removed the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." General Hendrickson then, in brief but eloquent terms, presented the monument to the Veteran Association and Mr. Scott, the president, accepted it, supplementing his formal acceptance by a brief address, in which he detailed the ways and means whereby the monument had been erected. He said in substance, that in the summer of 1886 the Veteran Association made a pilgrimage to the battle-fields of Antietam, South Mountain and Gettysburg, and while at the latter place, and noticing the monuments there erected, it occurred to some that the

NINTH should also be remembered. A meeting was held that evening at the hotel in the village, and preliminary steps taken to secure the desired result. Upon reaching home the matter was thoroughly canvassed, a committee appointed, and General Hendrickson made chairman. After two years of hard work, and by the assistance of many generous friends, supplemented by an appropriation of $,1500 from the State of New York, "the result is before us."

Turning to General Sickles, chairman of the New York commission, Mr. Scott formally presented the monument to the commission. The General in a few well chosen words, in which he paid a high tribute to the valor of the soldiers from the Empire State who fought in the battle, and especially to the men of the NINTH who died upon that and other fields, accepted the monument, then, turning to Comrade John M. Vanderslice, representing the Gettysburg Memorial Association, which has in charge all the monuments on the field, the General made the formal transfer to the association. Comrade Vanderslice, in accepting the charge on behalf of the association, promised that the monument should have perpetual care and be preserved sacred to the memory of the brave men whose deeds it records.

Upon the conclusion of Comrade Vanderslice's remarks the band rendered "Nearer My God to Thee," and then the Poet, Mr. Rowland B. Mahany of Buffalo, N. Y., was introduced, and read the following verses:

DEDICATION POEM.

BY ROWLAND B. MAHANY OF BUFFALO N. Y.

What shall we say to crown the honored dead,
  What voice of ours shall magnify their fame,
Who on this field for Truth and Country bled,
  In storm of shot, in hell of battle's flame?

Weak were our words to sound the note of woe,
  And vain the woven laurel of our praise,
If that high faith by which their memories grow,
  Exalted not the spirit of our days!

We sit at ease! Across our prosperous years,
No bugle peal of War's alarum sounds;
No host of armed battalions now appears,
To desolate what smiling Commerce founds.

Blest is our land! It teems with all increase,
Its glory is the glory of mankind;
And all that Nationhood can give in peace,
The slaves of older systems here may find.

Yet with inglorious triumphs in the mart,
Men lose the grateful thought of freedom won,
Nor estimate aright the dauntless part
By heroes borne, in deeds of valor done.

In wealth's mad race, men's finer sense is dulled,
They give not meed of honor as they might,
Nay, even scorn, through conscience lost or lulled,
The Soldiers of this War for Human Right.

We greet, to-day, the great, majestic Past,
Wherein those heroes wrought their work sublime
Whose glory never can be overcast,
While Progress treads the broad highway of Time.

Here on this storied ground whose holy sod
Is fertile with the blood they nobly shed,
We gather now to consecrate to God,
The fame of His, and our, immortal dead.

On Gettysburg the fate of ages hung,
The unborn millions in the future's womb
Rejoiced, when our exultant anthem rung
And Freedom s light broke over Slavery's tomb.

No, never struggle was akin to this!
The old-time battles meant dynastic gains;
This ranks both Marathon and Salamis,
For Humankind was freed upon these plains.

Here on this spot where countless heroes fell,
We rear this fair memorial to their worth,
That to all generations it may tell
That Freedom everlasting here had birth!

Oh, hallowed shaft! that speaks the garnered grief
Of those whose tears forever silent fall
For their lost loved ones, whose existence brief
A dream of glory seemed and that was all!

They went in strength to nevermore return;
Their dust was mingled with the myriad years;
But while high deeds make bosoms beat and burn,
Their names will grace the temple Fame uprears.

Through all the changing future's vast unknown,
Their valor points the length of Freedom's day;
We, for the love we bear them, raise this stone,
To mark the mightiest triumph on the way.

While now we glorify that matchless host,
Whose faith and courage spurned all doubts and fears,
Forgive us if we turn to honor most,
Our own brave NINTH, our peerless Volunteers!

We need not praise them in sonorous rhyme,
Who wrote their epic in red lines of steel;
Words echo faintly down the aisles of time;
Deeds merit deeds to make their meaning real.

When Lincoln blew his Northern bugle blast,
The eager NINTH enlisted "for the war";
And though death mowed their comrades thick and fast,
They bore the flag before Columbia's car.

At Gettysburg—here on this very spot—
They checked o'erwhelming numbers—undismayed!
Ay, North Carolina felt their courage hot,
When down they swept on Iverson's Brigade.

But why recount the ceaseless roll of fame?
Their glory is as deathless as the stars!
Of those that fought, we see each shining name,
Where neither praise or censure makes or mars.

Here where their hearts were wrung, we consecrate
Ourselves to that great truth for which they died—
Their legatees of freedom in a State
Where evermore the Union shall abide.

And, as our love's best love the Nation claims,
Let us forget the fury of past strife;
And North and South with re-united aims,
Move forward in the future's grander life.

Yea, that the South fought well, let us rejoice;
They were our brothers, chivalrous and brave;
And though they lost the battle, let our voice
Place Valor's wreath above each hero's grave.

We are too great to cherish olden wrongs;
The din of conflict dies within our ears,
As swelling on the breeze the festal songs
Of Peace and Friendship greet the coming years.

O North and South, O Nation one and free!
We lay our whole existence at thy feet,—
For here the hallowed dead who died for thee,
Have glorified and made thy fate complete.

The reading of the poem was listened to with rapt attention and frequently elicited outbursts of applause.

Hon. Orlando B. Potter, of New York, was then introduced as the orator of the occasion. Mr. Potter said:

Veterans and Members of the NINTH Regiment of New York Militia, and of the Eighty-third New York Volunteers:

After what has now been done on this spot, surrounded by this scene, there is little need of speech by me. The spot upon which we are gathered, the scene which surrounds us, and the memories which they awaken and recall, are more eloquent and more stirring than any words I might utter. You are on the spot where, twenty-five years ago this day, you met and turned back with others who participated with you in the struggle, perhaps the most determined and best organized assault ever made upon the flag and armies of your country. With the close of the work which this day commemorates, you and those who fought upon this field with you had established the fact that no power upon this continent, however concentrated, impassioned and well directed, could carry a war of invasion to the heart of the loyal States of this Union. The work accomplished upon this field must ever remain a prominent and important, if not a decisive, part of your country's history. Here sleep the dead who mingled their efforts and their blood with yours in the struggle for the preservation of your country's liberties; and these hill-sides and plains, the whole landscape upon which you look again afresh, are but the "solemn decorations" of the tombs of those who fell upon this field. How impotent is speech or attempt at description to those who here took part as actors in the struggle you now commemorate! I shall attempt no such description. The record of that struggle is made up; and these fields and plains and heights, which bore witness to its sacrifices, sufferings, efforts, and victory, have kept and will faithfully keep this record in the tombs of the heroic dead until they shall be given up at the last trump.

Nor is it important to this occasion that I attempt to enter at all into details of the sufferings and sacrifices of the regiment, of which you are the honored remnant, upon other fields than this. These survive in your own memories. They, too, are a part of the history of your country. You will live them over again and again while memory remains to you, and when you have passed away they will remain in that history, as the richest legacy to your children and children s children, as your contribution by example, to stimulate and encourage the patriotism of those who may be hereafter called to serve their country on the field.

It is sufficient to say here that this regiment volunteered its services to the country

early in the Rebellion (April 19th, 1861), and *volunteered for the war*. Its members were sworn in and became part of the organized army June 8th, 1861. Between that date and the discharge of all that remained of them, June 23d, 1864, the regiment participated in eighteen battles, commencing with that at Harper's Ferry, July 4th, 1861, and ending with the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2d, 1864. * * *

The regiment suffered loss in killed and wounded in fourteen of these battles; and lost in killed, wounded, and those who died of wounds, during its service, six hundred and eighty-four in all. Upon this field the regiment, which had been before largely reduced by its heavy losses, lost in killed seven, and in wounded eighteen. When the remnant of the regiment was discharged, the army of the Rebellion had ceased to be an army of invasion, and the beginning of the end of the Rebellion was at hand.

Such service as volunteers for your country in any cause needing your arms or your lives, would more than entitle you to the commemoration of to-day and to this monument, to transmit to posterity the remembrance of your patriotism and devotion to country. But your service was rendered in no ordinary war. War against foreign nations is easy as compared with war in which all is put at hazard for the cause of country, in a contest against one's own countrymen. The service for which you volunteered, was a service against American citizens, your own countrymen, and was the most arduous and trying for which freemen can draw the sword. But it was a service necessary to save American liberty for yourselves and your children. Other forms of liberty had been known and enjoyed in other countries and by other people, but American liberty was the child of the American Constitution and the Union of these States, and had not before been known or enjoyed by man. It made the citizen a coequal sovereign with every other citizen both of the community and State in which he lives, and also of the Nation formed by the Union of all the States, and endowed with such, and only such powers as was necessary to secure to the citizen the sacred right of self-government at home, and protection and security as a citizen of the Nation against and throughout the outside world. The American citizen, therefore, at the same time a sovereign and coequel member with every other citizen both of the State in which he lives, and of the Nation, rightfully regards and cherishes every foot of the National domain, in whatever State or Territory, as part of his own country, while the State in which he lives is the immediate spot and territory whose government and laws, in all matters not delegated to the Nation, he with other citizens thereof ordains and controls. While he relies for protection and enjoyment of his fireside rights, primarily upon the State government by which he is immediately surrounded, he finds those rights also doubly secured in the American Constitution; and, more important to the permanence of his liberties, the American citizen finds only in the Constitution and the Union of the States under it, the sufficient guarantee of the ability of the State to maintain and make good the security and permanency of these domestic rights and liberties—the only adequate guarantee for the maintenance of republican government by the State itself. But more and greater still the possessor of this double liberty of State and Nation finds, and shall forever find in the American Constitution alone, freedom with the *rights of a citizen* throughout every part of the National domain, freedom of the seas, freedom from disturbance by war, except such as shall be waged by the consent of the whole country and for the welfare and security of the Nation, and freedom and all-sufficient protection of his liberties and rights as an American citizen under the flag of his country throughout the world. If the title of Roman citizen was valuable to *him* at home and abroad, what is the value of American citizenship,—what will it be when, within the lifetime of those now living,

our sixty millions of to-day shall become two hundred millions, dwelling together as brothers in peace and love, holding the advance of human progress under the flag which on this spot you so gloriously and triumphantly defended in support of constitutional liberty and self-government?

But it was said in behalf of those who contended against our flag and nationality in the late war, that *they* contended for self-government. This was doubtless believed by the body of the army who waged that contest against that dear old flag, in whose stars and stripes are recorded the great achievements of the past and shall be recorded the achievements of the future—a record and inheritance of glory for them and for us forever. Never did greater delusion possess the human mind. There is and can never be but one adequate security for self-government upon this continent, and that is the American Constitution. That Constitution was rescued from destruction and burial, in the abyss of secession, by the valor of the Union arms on the battle-fields of the war we in part review to-day. Higher service for country and mankind has never been and can never be rendered than was rendered in that rescue.

It has been said that the battles and victories of the late war ought not to be celebrated, because they were battles against and victories over our own countrymen. I cannot agree with this sentiment. They were battles for the supremacy and preservation of our Constitution and Government. They were the last argument, rendered necessary by the appeal from reason to force in the assault upon Fort Sumter, for the overthrow and annihilation of the fatal heresy of secession, which had its origin more than thirty years before in the false teachings of statesmen who failed to regard their own States as a necessary part of the National Union, and refused to accept and acknowledge the National Government as necessary or important to their own permanent liberty, progress and prosperity. This heresy, if acquiesced in, made our Union, after all it had cost of blood, treasure, and sacrifice, but a rope of sand, which might at any time be broken and destroyed at the will of a minority of the States forming it, or at the will of a single State. The appeal to force in support of this heresy left the Nation no alternative but to maintain by force the Government and Constitution created by our fathers and theirs. All that was won upon the battle-fields of the Revolution, and all thereafter achieved through the dreary experiences of the Confederacy, and all that was of value in our constitutional Government, under which the States and Nation had prospered and grown strong as few people have ever prospered, from the formation of the Constitution to this suicidal assault in 1861 upon the Government, was at stake upon the issue tried and decided upon the battle-fields of the war against Rebellion. If this Rebellion had succeeded, the Government established by our fathers would have been overthrown, and all the treasures and hopes for our own country and mankind with which that Government was freighted would have been lost. Fortunately for the Union, not less than its assailants, the Constitution and Union were preserved and the heresy of secession was annihilated and buried, and I trust abandoned forever, in the surrender at Appomattox. The triumph of the Union arms upon this field and other fields of that war, were not triumphs over or against the rights of the South. They were triumphs as much for the South as for the North—triumphs of the Constitution and the Union only, through which and under which all parts of the country, North or South, had achieved all that was valuable in their history, and in obedience and support of which they could only hope to achieve anything valuable to human liberty in the future for themselves or for mankind. No right of self-government was conquered from that section of the country which had unfortunately placed itself in arms against our Nation and

flag, unless suicide by secession be counted such a right. On the contrary, all that was achieved upon this and other fields of this war, was achieved equally for the South as for the North, and the blessings already flowing and forever hereafter to flow from a preserved Union and Constitution shall flow equally for all States and sections of the Union, whatever their part in the work of such preservation. With the surrender at Appomattox the Constitution was restored and acknowledged throughout every foot of our National territory, and, if there are any events in our history which as patriots we are called upon to celebrate, surely we should celebrate the preservation of our Constitution not less than its creation, and the victories and battles by which it was preserved, not less than the victories and battles of the Revolution by which it was made possible. The men who fell on this and other fields of the late war in support of our Government and flag are entitled to no less grateful commemoration than those who fell at Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown; and until love of country and gratitude fail among men we cannot cease to commemorate the heroes and celebrate the battles by which our Constitution and Union were preserved. From such commemoration and celebration patriots of this country will never cease till these graves shall give up their dead. Nor will such celebrations be participated in by the people of one section of our country alone. The day is not distant when universal gratitude, North and South, to those who upon these fields preserved our Constitution and perpetuated our Union, shall prevail everywhere throughout the country; and, if any men of this generation shall refuse to participate in or sympathize with such celebrations, their children and children's children, as they participate in the glorious progress and greatness of the Republic, and rejoice under it in the highest liberty of which civilized man is capable, will hereafter, as they visit this Thermopylæ of their country's history, drop tears of gratitude for the preservation of the Union, here achieved.

Veterans of the NINTH regiment: If those are to be accounted fortunate who through service to their country have been able to entitle themselves to the gratitude of their countrymen, you and those who fought with you for the preservation of the Union and who have survived to see this day are most fortunate. It is not likely that in this generation another equal opportunity will be afforded for service to the country on the field. A country reunited, prosperous, happy, progressive, and contented in the enjoyment of equal liberty is spread out before you, and the hum of its free, joyous and happy industry greets you from every quarter of our great domain. You have lived to see, rejoice and participate in the results of your work in the service of your country; and, if those who are permitted to die for their country are to be accounted happy, surely they who have freely put life at hazard in their country's cause, and have lived to see, as you, the result of their efforts and sacrifices in its universal prosperity and happiness, cannot be accounted unhappy. You have done well to set up this monument,—a record of your youthful devotion to constitutional liberty. It will encourage those who shall come after you, to preserve and transmit by similar service, when called for, the blessings of liberty which you have aided in transmitting to them; and so it shall serve to convey the influence of your example to those who shall occupy the places which in the ordinary course of nature you must ere long leave vacant. You serve your country in thus perpetuating the record of your early sacrifices in her behalf. The admonition of this monument shall be to those who shall look upon it in all coming time: "If the liberties of your country are in danger, enlist as volunteers promptly, and enlist for the War."

But this shaft in enduring stone and others like it which decorate and shall increas-

ingly decorate this field through coming time, are not the most lasting or most worthy monuments to the victory here achieved. Monuments of brass or marble will yield to the tooth of time and crumble to dust. The Government itself, which you here contributed to save and perpetuate, is the most fitting and most permanent monument to the services which you and such as you here rendered for your country. The Government realizes and embodies protection and security for the equal liberty and rights of man in the highest and best form yet wrought out in the experience of our race. It is the last best hope for the advancement of man through self government. Under it every power of the Nation and every power of the State is directed and consecrated to the highest security and well-being of the individual citizen. The free and self-directed prosperity, happiness and advancement of every State is part of the strength and glory of the National Union, and that Union, which has its existence only in and through the States, is given and can have no object for the exercise of its great and National, though prescribed and delegated, powers, but the security of the citizens of every State in the enjoyment of self-government under their own laws, in obedience to the National Constitution, without interference from other States or from the outside world. Mark this more than human security for human liberty and progress. It was not wrought by man alone. The strength and power of the Nation thus become the strength and power of every State, small or great, and of every citizen of every State for its and his own protection and security, while every State is a free self-governing community, within and under the Constitution of the country, with the responsibility for the advancement and welfare of its own people by such laws as their own wishes and wisdom may determine. Each State is thus in competition with every other State in the advancement and perfection of its laws, and the prosperity and happiness of its own people. A mistake in one, by unwise legislation, affects no other State, except as a warning, and when proved a mistake is soon repealed; each real advance made and proved valuable in any State soon becomes the property of all by imitation or improvement. No system of government ever before existed equally capable of promoting and securing rapid and safe advancement in civilization for a great and free Nation, occupying a vast extent of territory, with varying wants and necessities arising from variety of climate, production and employment; and nothing in the experience of the world gives assurance or hope that a better system of government for a great, free and progressive Nation can ever exist.

It may be safely said that since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the people of the United States, through their local State governments, have made more rapid progress in perfection of laws affecting and securing just and equal rights than any other portion of the world. Nor will it be doubted that this system of government, born of the American Constitution, will be found adequate for any degree of advancement in law and liberty of which man shall be capable. It was the overthrow of such a government which you and those who fought with you on this field successfully resisted. This Government, then, I repeat, with all its vast possibilities for good to your own country, and to the world, in commending and assuring free self-goverment to mankind, shall be the fitting, undying monument to those whose valor and blood gave it triumph and perpetuity on this field.

But, fellow citizens, we may not tarry long upon this battle-field, great and glorious as were its achievements and as are its memories. The call to duty is to our own places as citizens of the Republic in the great march of peace. Commemorations of past events, however important, are chiefly valuable as incentives and motives giving purpose, courage and strength for present and future duty. It cannot be doubted that

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this Republic holds the advance of human progress in development of free self-government for mankind.' Trustees of all achieved by our fathers in this cause, the weight of our responsibility is increased by all the blood and treasure poured out on this and other fields in the war we here recall. The declaration, "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, shall not perish from the earth," thundered from this field, has been heard round the world and will go down the ages. Until the Government of this great Republic, born of the American Constitution, shall depart from its purpose and fail of the end for which it was created, self-government cannot fail, but is within reach of all mankind having virtue to appreciate and maintain it. All hail, then, the future with its problems of state. However many and difficult, these shall all be solved when reached as the highest good of this great people shall require, and this "Government of the people, for the people, and by the people," shall conduct this and future generations who are to occupy our places to as high development and achievement as shall be permitted to man under human government.

When the applause succeeding Mr. Potter's oration had partially subsided, Conterno's musicians played "Dixie." Then Chaplain Roe pronounced the benediction, after which the NINTH reformed their ranks and fired three volleys of blank cartridge as a salute to the monument, and the exercises were ended.

Upon the East face of the shaft (see the engraving facing page 684), is inscribed in the granite :

2ND BRIG.
2ND DIV. 1ST CORPS.

Below this is the circular bronze plate bearing the coat of arms of the State of New York, and below that, cut in the granite :

83RD N. Y VOLS.
NINTH
REGIMENT.
N. Y S. M.—N. G. S. N. Y

Upon the West face is the circular bronze plate bearing the regimental badge, a Maltese Cross with the figure 9 in the centre, surrounded by the motto "*Ratione Aut Vi*," in a circle. In the arms of the cross are the letters N. G. S. N. Y Below this is inscribed in the granite :

VOLUNTEERED APRIL 19TH, AND MUSTERED INTO U. S. SERVICE, JUNE 8TH, 1861.

Officers and enlisted men	2278
Killed, died of wounds or disease	261
Wounded	423
Promoted, discharged, etc.	1764
Mustered out, June 23d, 1864	253

Upon the North face a bronze tablet contains the following engagements

Fitzhugh's Crossing	Va.
Chancellorsville	Va.
Gettysburg	Pa.
Mine Run	Va.
Wilderness	Va.
Laurel Hill	Va.
Spottsylvania	Va.
North Anna River	Va.
Cold Harbor	Va.

Below the bronze is cut in the stone the following:

JULY 2ND AND 3D, 1863.
AT ZIEGLER'S GROVE,
ALSO SUPPORTED BATTERIES
WITH 11TH, 12TH AND 2ND CORPS.

The South face contains also a bronze plate with the following inscriptions:

Harper's Ferry	Va.
Cedar Mountain	Va
Rappahannock	Va.
Thoroughfare Gap	Va.
Second Bull Run	Va.

Chantilly	Va.
South Mountain . . .	Md.
Antietam	Md.
Fredericksburg	Va.

Below the bronze plate is cut in the stone the following:

ENGAGED ON THIS GROUND
JULY 1ST, 1863, 1 TO 3 P. M.
ASSISTING IN CAPTURE OF IVERSON'S N. C. BRIG.

Upon each of the four sides of the shaft, near the top is the badge of the First Corps, a disc, cut in the stone and polished.

After the ceremony the regiment marched back to the camp, while the veterans returned to the town in time for a late supper. The evening was all too short, for the veterans were to leave at ten o'clock on their return home. It was pleasing to notice the manner in which old comrades greeted each other whenever acquaintances happened to meet—"Well! Well! You here? How are you anyhow!" and such hand-shaking as would follow! Then they would fall to recounting their experience on the field, after that inquiries would be made as to their life since the war, and their present habitation, business, etc., etc.—then would follow an exchange of cards with mutual invitations to call on each other in New York, Boston or Chicago.

Shortly after ten o'clock the Veteran Association, in their special train, rolled out of Gettysburg, each member full of the proud consciousness of duty well performed, and more than satisfied at the successful completion of their great undertaking. At half-past nine the next morning, July 2nd, the train arrived at Jersey City, and the veterans were soon at their homes in New York and Brooklyn.

CHAPTER XXXV.

REUNION OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

1888 (CONTINUED). GETTYSBURG (CONCLUDED.)

How the Regiment was Rationed.—The NINTH Escorts the Society of the Army of the Potomac to Its Meeting.—The Boys visit the Field.—The Reunion of the Blue and the Gray.—Account of the "Love Feast."—Speeches of Generals Sickles, Gordon, Beaver, Hooker, ex-Governor Curtin, Generals Longstreet, Slocum and Curtis.—Reception in the Evening.—Review in Honor of General Robinson.—The Exercises at the Cemetery on July 2d.—Poem of Mr. George Parsons Lathrop.—Oration by George William Curtis.—Close of the Reunion.—The Regiment Leaves for Home.—Arrival at New York.—Acknowledgments of Faithful Service.—Register of Veterans Present at Gettysburg.—Register of Commissioned Officers and Strength of the Regiment on July 4th.—Annual Inspections from 1859 to 1888 Inclusive.—Grand Register of Commissioned Officers of the Regiment from 1859 to 1888.

TO return now to the regiment which we left at the camp near the Springs Hotel at Gettysburg. The boys were fed by contract—that is, a caterer from Carlisle had been engaged to furnish food to the regiment, officers and men alike, at so much a meal per head. Of course there were some who grumbled because the coffee was not stronger and the butter weaker, because the morning's steak was not cooked enough, or too "well done," or so tough that a piece of sole leather would have been easier masticated. Then some had to wait too long before being helped; others didn't like to drink out of tin cups or eat off of tin plates, others wanted napkins, and some finger bowls. After the first day, however, matters regulated themselves, and the chronic grumblers found themselves in such a helpless minority that they kept quiet. Colonel Seward set a good example to all the officers, and men too, by appearing promptly at the general mess tent, taking his regular rations and successfully making believe that he liked them. He was ably supported by Lieut.-Colonel Rand, who appeared to enjoy the "discussion" of the *Menu* as much as though he

was "going through" a more elaborate one at the St. Cloud Hotel.

The meetings of the several corps of the Society of the Army of the Potomac were held in the Rink in town between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, that of the society at three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the 2nd. At the appointed time the NINTH formed line, and, marching to the Springs Hotel, received the officers and members of the Army of the Potomac society, whom it, together with the various detachments of the regular army which were on the ground, escorted to the rostrum in the National Cemetery, where the grand Reunion of the Blue and the Gray took place. From the columns of the *New York Tribune* we cut the following account of that notable gathering:

The fever point of the enthusiasm which will make this battle celebration a notable patriotic memory was reached this afternoon when the veterans of the Blue and the Gray met as hosts and guests on the grassy slopes of the National Cemetery, and the chosen orators on both sides told in glowing phrases amid a din of cheers how the hate and rancor of a quarter of a century ago had vanished and the North and the South could again clasp hands under one flag in hearty fellowship and peace. Politics had no part in this fraternal demonstration, nor the sentimentality that would hide the vital issues of the war under an affectation of complete forgetfulness. The feeling on all sides was one of frank cordiality, of soldierly welcome, of genuine satisfaction that the war had ended twenty-three years ago, as it did, and that the gallant survivors of both armies could stroll about as friends on the field that their bravery and steadfastness had made famous. Preparations for this friendly meeting had been on foot for two days, and the vast crowd filled the broad open space in front of the cemetery rostrum even far beyond the reach of any speaker's voice. The heartiness and unanimity of the applause, the perfect good order and good nature of the assemblage, all bore witness to the prevailing spirit of the day. Every time the blue and gray appeared entwined the colors were greeted with a cheer; "Dixie Land" and "Yankee Doodle" were the melodies the listeners demanded. A "Yank" and a "Johnny" arm in arm set all the crowd applauding.

Twenty thousand people tried to push their way into the pretty cemetery. Ten thousand more hung around the granite walls which fence in its close-shaven lawns and long glistening lines of whitish head-stones. They could not see the ceremonies or hear the speeches, but there they stood, patient and enthusiastic, waiting only for the roll of applause from within to break into a rousing cheer of their own.

* * * * * *

Once in the cemetery, the rank and file of the veterans took their places on the lawn and the dignitaries mounted the rostrum. Besides the speakers, there were present among a hundred or more well-known men: General Longstreet, General Slocum, Generals Carr, Richardson, Robinson, Nugent, Graham, Tremain and Bar-

num, of New York; ex-Senator Warner Miller; ex-Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania; Generals Berdan, Fairchild, Greene and Beaver; Major Rea, the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; General N. Martin Curtis, Commander of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic; Colonel Bachelder, of Boston; General Grant, of Vermont; General S. Wylie Crawford, of the United States Army; ex-Governors Smith and Holbrook, of Vermont; Governor Ormsbee, of Vermont; the Rev. Dr. Twichell, of Hartford; Colonel Parsons, of Virginia; General Hooker, of Mississippi; George William Curtis, Orlando B. Potter, General George H. Sharpe, and ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

General John C. Robinson called the vast assemblage to order and introduced General Sickles as the presiding officer. He called on the Rev. Dr. Twichell for a prayer, and then read from the type-written sheets a signally appropriate and striking speech. He was applauded throughout, and when at the end he called on the veterans of both armies to unite in a pledge to the perpetuity of the Nation and the defence of the flag, there was a sounding chorus of ayes, then a burst of cheering in which the sharp note of the "Rebel yell" rang out even above the Yankee "hip, hip, hurrah."

From the Report of the Proceedings of the Society the following is taken. General Sickles said:

This assembly marks an epoch. You are survivors of two great armies. You and your comrades fought here the decisive battle of a long and terrible Civil War. Twenty-five years have passed, and now the combatants of 1863 come together again, on your old field of battle, to unite in pledges of love and devotion to one constitution, one Union, and one flag. To-day there are no victors, no vanquished. As Americans we may all claim a common share in the glories of this battle-field. Memorable for so many brilliant feats of arms, no stain rests on the colors of any battalion, battery, or troop that contended here for victory. Gallant Buford, who began the battle, and brave Pickett, who closed the struggle, fitly represent the intrepid hosts that for three days rivaled each other in titles to martial renown. Among the hundreds of memorial structures on this field, there is not one bearing an inscription that wounds the susceptibilities of an honorable and gallant foe.

This meeting is a historical event. We dedicate here on this battle-field to-day an altar sacred to peace and tranquility and union. We sow the seeds of friendship between communities and States, and populations once hostile are now reconciled. We all share in the rich harvest reaped by the whole country, North and South, East and West, from the new America born on this battle-field, where the Republic consecrated her institutions to liberty and justice.

It is sometimes said that it is not wise to perpetuate the memories of Civil War, and such was the Roman maxim. But our Civil War was not a mere conspiracy against a ruler; it was not the plot of a soldier to oust a rival from power; it was not a pronunciamento. The conflict of 1861–65 was a War of institutions and systems and politics. It was a revolution, ranking in importance with the French revolution of the eighteenth century and with the English revolution of the seventeenth, universal in its beneficent influence upon the destinies of this country, and ineffaceable in the footprints it made in the path of our national progress. The memories of such a War are as indestructible as our civilization. The names of Lincoln, and Lee, and Grant,

and Jackson can never be effaced from our annals. The valor and fortitude and achievements of both armies, never surpassed in any age, demand a record in American history. And now that time and thought, common sense and common interests, have softened all the animosities of War, we may bury them forever, while we cherish and perpetuate as Americans the immortal heritage of honor belonging to a Republic that became imperishable when it became free.

The War of 1861–65 was our heroic age. It demonstrated the vitality of republican institutions. It illustrated the martial spirit and resources and genius of the American soldier and sailor. It was a war in which sentiments and ideas dominated interests. The lavish sacrifices of blood and treasure, the unyielding tenacity of the combatants, the constancy and firmness of the people on both sides, men and women, old and young, rich and poor, signalized the great conflict as the heroic age of the republic. We now see that the obstinacy of the War on both sides compelled a settlement of all the elements of disunion between the North and South. An earlier peace might have been a mere truce, to be followed by recurring hostilities. We fought until the furnace of War melted all our discords and moulded us in one homogeneous nation. Let us all be devoutly thankful that God has spared us to witness and to share the blessings bestowed by Providence upon our country as the compensation for countless sacrifices made to establish on just and firm foundations a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

For myself I rejoice that I am here to-day to meet so many comrades and so many foes, and to unite with all of you in pledges of friendship and fraternity. And now I ask you one and all, the survivors of the blue and the gray, to affirm with one voice our unanimous resolve to maintain our Union, preserve our institutions, and defend our flag.

[For several minutes after General Sickles ceased speaking, cheers and yells from the vast audience filled the air, giving good evidence that those present were in hearty accord with the words uttered.]

Gen. Sickles introduced Gen. J B. Gordon, who spoke on behalf of the ex-Confederates. As his swinging sentences, eloquent and ringing, were uttered, there was frequent applause. Gen. Gordon said:

Mr. President and Fellow-Soldiers: I greet you to-night with far less trepidation and infinitely more pleasure than in the early days of July, 1863, when I last met you at Gettysburg. I came then, as now, to meet the soldiers of the Union Army. It would be useless to attempt utterance of the thoughts which now thrill my spirit. The temptation is to draw the contrast between the scenes which then were witnessed and those which greet us here to-night; to speak of the men with whom I then marched, and of those whom we met; of those who have survived to meet again twenty-five years later, and of those who here fought and fell; of the contrast made by this mass of manly cordiality and good fellowship with the long lines of dusty uniforms which then stood in battle array beneath bristling bayonets and spread ensigns, moving in awful silence and with sullen tread to grapple each other in deadly conflict. I would speak of all these, and of the motives which impelled each, of the swaying tides of the three days battles, of the final Federal victory, and of its preponderating influence

in turning the scales of war, but the nature of the pleasing duty assigned me forbids this.

There is, however, one suggestion which dominates my thought at this hour, to present which I ask brief indulgence. Of all the martial virtues, the one which is perhaps more characteristic of the truly brave is the virtue of magnanimity. "My fairest earldom would I give to bid Chan Alpine's chieftain live," was the noble sentiment attributed to Scotland's magnanimous monarch, as he stood gazing into the face of his slain antagonist. That sentiment, immortalized by Scott in his musical and martial verse, will associate for all time the name of Scotland's king with those of the great spirits of the past. How grand the exhibitions of the same generous impulses that characterize the victors upon this memorable field!

My fellow-countrymen of the North, if I may be permitted to speak for those whom I represent, let me assure you that in the profoundest depths of their nature they reciprocate that generosity with all the manliness and sincerity of which brave men are capable. In token of that sincerity, they join in consecrating for annual patriotic pilgrimage these historic heights, which drank such copious draughts of American blood, poured so freely in discharge of duty, as each conceived it, a Mecca for the North which so grandly defended it, a Mecca for the South which so bravely and persistently stormed it. We join you in setting apart this land as an enduring monument of peace, brotherhood, and perpetual union. I repeat the thought with additional emphasis, with singleness of heart and of purpose, in the name of a common country and of universal human liberty, and by the blood of our fallen brothers, we unite in the solemn consecration of these battle-hallowed hills as a holy, eternal pledge of fidelity to the life, freedom and unity of this cherished republic.

I am honored to-night in being selected to introduce one of the distinguished representatives of that spirit of magnanimity of which I have spoken. I present to you a soldier without fear, reproach or malice; a soldier whose blood was spilled, and whose body was mained, though then but a boy, while he bravely and gladly obeyed his country's commands. I introduce to you a statesman whose services are distinguished, and whose record is stainless. I introduce to you a patriot whose extended hand and generous heart are ever open to all his countrymen. Soldier, statesman, patriot, I present them all in the person of General-Governor James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania.

The introduction of Gov. Beaver and the glowing tribute that was paid him as soldier, statesman, and patriot was the signal for another outburst of applause and three hearty cheers. The Governor stood resting on his crutches just behind a scroll bearing the immortal words of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, and the national monument itself, at whose dedication those words were uttered, looked down upon the gathering from a little distance, In his address of welcome, Governor Beaver said

Men who wore the Gray: I have been commissioned by my comrades of the Society of the Army of the Potomac—men who wore the blue—to address you in their behalf a few words of simple and sincere welcome. I might content myself with expressing the cordial feeling which prompted the invitation in obedience to which you are here as our guests to-day. Those who commissioned me to speak for them, as well as you, will, however, expect something more. It is perhaps due to them, to you, and to the country at large, which views with interest the unique spectacle which we present, that something more should be said in order that it may be seen and understood of all men that we can talk frankly and fully of what has passed, while we enjoy the present and resolutely and unitedly face the future. A gener-

ation ago we lived together as citizens of one country, subject to the provisions of a compact which had been made three-quarters of a century before by our forefathers. In accordance with what you considered its fair and just interpretation, and the agreement being itself, as you supposed, inadequate to protect you in certain rights of property, you determined to annul it so far as you were concerned; to withdraw yourselves from the binding force of its provisions, and to erect a separate and independent government, based for the most part upon the same principles, but providing for the rights of property and your views of interpretation. There was more or less of intense feeling involved; and yet I think I speak the words of truth and soberness when I say that so far as we were concerned there was nothing of personal animosity or bitterness or hate involved in the contest.

My own case is that which will, doubtless, illustrate many, many similar ones. My mother lived in Pennsylvania. She had three boys who wore the blue. Her only sister, and the only other child of her father, lived in Virginia. Her three boys wore the gray. They served in the army of Northern Virginia; we served for the most part in the Army of the Potomac. Our deadly shots were aimed at each other in many battles of the War in which these two armies confronted each other. Did that fact, think you, obliterate the love which those sisters bore to each other, or that which animated their sons? Nay, verily. On our side the war was one of principles, of abstract ideas largely. On your side we admit, with your views of what was to be expected in the future, your property rights and private interests were directly involved; and hence the more intense feeling and ardor which you displayed. It is sufficient for our present purpose that the sword, to whose dread arbitrament you had submitted, decided against you, and that your representative and ours so agreed at Appomattox. The questions involved are now no longer at issue; that issue was settled and settled forever. The judgment of the court of last resort was pronounced. Your representative—honorable man that he was—accepted it for you. You as honorable men have stood by and are bound to stand by the decision. We as honorable men are bound to see to it that that decision is respected, and that you shall not be called upon to admit more or to promise more than is involved in the decision.

Upon this platform we meet here to-day. Upon this platform we stand as citizens of a common country. In standing upon it we claim no superiority over you: you admit no inferiority to us. If such a feeling struggled for a place in our hearts, the issues of this field should determine that question. You are our equals in courage, our equals in perseverance, our equals in intelligence, our equals in all that constitutes and dignifies and adorns the American character. You are Americans, and so are we. The men and the women who remained in the rear, who took no immediate and active part in the contest on your side and on ours, have more to say about the decision and what is involved in the decision, and are more determined and outspoken in their demands, than are we. They are doubtless trembling lest something should be said or done here to-day which may unsettle the decision of the sword and annul its stern decrees.

But, my countrymen, our care need not be as to the past. Its record is made up, its decrees are recorded, its judgment is final. You and I have something to do with the future. Our faces are to be resolutely turned to the front. I see a grand future for my country. Do I say my country? Your country, our country, North and South. Oh, my countrymen of the gray and of the blue, and you, young men, who wore neither gray nor blue, these are the questions about which we should be concerned;

and because the consideration of these questions is pressing and imminent, we who wore the blue have invited you men who wore the gray to join us here on this historic field. We welcome you because we need you. We welcome you because you need us. We welcome you because we together must enter in and possess this future and transmit this heritage to the on-coming generations. Are we ready? Are you ready? If so, let the dead past bury its dead.

[A repetition of mingled cheers and yells followed this masterly address. After reading a telegram from Mrs. Geo. E. Pickett, regretting her inability to be present, and in which she echoed the sentiments of loyalty uttered by the speakers, General Sickles introduced General Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, who was selected to respond to Governor Beaver's address, in place of Chaplain McCabe, of Richmond, Va. General Hooker said :]

Mr. President: Since I came upon the stand you have invited me to fill the place of the gentleman to whom was assigned the pleasant duty of responding to the eloquent address of welcome just pronounced by Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, to the guests you have invited to be present at this reunion of the Army of the Potomac.

The broad and catholic spirit of the resolutions introduced by the honored president of this meeting, General Sickles, to the men of the Confederate army to meet you on this hard-fought battle-field of the war between the States, has prompted my presence here, and brought many of the veterans on either side together in amicable reunion.

Had it been left to the brave officers and men engaged in the war, peace and quiet, reunion, and cordial fraternization would long since have been established.

No saying is nearer the truth than that of General Scott at the beginning of the war, that "it would take an army to restrain the non-combatants after the war was over."

Mr. President, it is not the first time in the history of the English-speaking people that Anglo-Saxon blood has been shed by Anglo-Saxon hands. The love of liberty, devotion to home rule, and community independence has ever been the ruling trait in the Anglo-Saxon race, It displayed itself when the barons assembled on the banks of Runnymede and extorted from King John the Magna Charta of freedom. It again came to the front when our ancestors made "The Declaration of Rights," and again when they passed "The Bill of Rights," and again when our revolutionary sires met at old Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia and made that solemn declaration :

"That these colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

This declaration thundered o'er the continent, and our fathers endured the hardships and trials and bloodshed of the seven years' war of the revolution to make good this declaration. It was devotion to these underlying principles of home rule and community independence that in a large degree led to the war between the States.

Men differed as to the construction of the Constitution. The war of words culmin-

ated in wager of battle, and nowhere was the valor of the contending armies more conspicuously displayed than on the battle-field on which we stand to-day—a reunited people.

It must not be forgotten, Mr. President, that it was the valor of the private soldier that forged the epaulets that marked the rank of the men who led them in battle.

Shall we of the Confederacy, who delight to recall the brilliant and dashing charge of Pickett, the less admire the stubborn and successful resistence of the "Iron Brigade"? They were all Americans, and the American heart is large enough, and American history true enough, to record the valor of all, and claim it as a common heritage.

The war settled the question of the right of States to secede, but when a reconstruction was to be had, arms could not accomplish it, force could not do it, and the principle of home rule and community independence again appeared in that memorable decision of the Supreme Court of the United States when that august tribunal declared:

"That this was an indissoluble Union of indestructible States."

The men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray stand here to-day citizens of a common country, represented by a common flag.

"Grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front," and the white-winged messengers of peace have touched the bosom of our common mother—the earth, and all nature smiles in this early July day with the bounteous gifts of God to man.

Why should we not meet here in amity and concord to-day to mark the places where our heroes sleep, where brave men met brave men, and place monuments to their memory? The ploughshare of peace has effaced the terrible lines of battle. But on neither side can we forget the valor of the men who died for what they thought was right.

We should be something more or less than men and women could we forget the perils encountered, the hardships endured, and the blood shed for us by the boys who wore the blue and the boys who wore the gray. Their last syllabled utterances as they fell on this and many another distant battle-field as their pale lips froze in death perchance murmured our names. No! their memories must be ever cherished, not in hate, but in love; and as we go from this field let us feel nerved anew for the struggle of life and the development of our glorious country.

The speaker was a most impassioned orator and made some telling points in his speech. He dwelt, perhaps, a little too long upon a discussion of State Rights, but his remarks were will received, and when he said that while in congress, with ex-Governor Curtin, he was one of the first to vote for pensions to Union veterans, the old war governor nodded a hearty assent. When General Hooker sat down the audience called loudly and long for Curtin! Curtin! Finally the old governer faced the sea of upturned faces, and for half an hour kept his hearers in excellent humor by his reminiscences of a quarter of a century ago.

General Slocum was introduced after repeated calls from many of his old soldiers. His remarks were brief, but were listened to with eagerness and frequently interrupted by applause.

General Longstreet was then presented. Among other things he said that he faced the Boys in Blue here with far less trepidation than he did twenty-five years ago, he, however, had donned the "Blue" many years ago, and had felt quite at home in it for a long time.

General N. Martin Curtis, was introduced by General Sickles as the "Hero of Fort Fisher," and was received with a burst of generous applause. General Curtis spoke for about ten minutes, paying a soldier's tribute to the valor of the men who had made this field the turning point of the war, eulogizing the heroism of the men who wore the Gray, as well as those who wore the Blue, and expressing his heartfelt thanks to Providence that now the antagonists could meet upon the same ground in a friendly embrace as fellow-citizens of one common and free Republic. His remarks were listened to with great attention and were loudly cheered when he sat down.

When General Curtis concluded his remarks one of the veterans in the audience was heard to remark to the lady who accompanied him: "Well, I guess they have shot off all their big guns, let us go," and that seemed to be the feeling of a great many, for nearly all had stood on their feet during the speaking.

The exercises had been interspersed with several selections of music by Conterno's band, and just as the sun was sinking behind the South Mountain range the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. McKnight, president of the Lutheran Seminary, and the large audience quietly dispersed.

At the cemetery gate the NINTH, with the other military bodies, re-formed and escorted the dignitaries back to the Springs Hotel.

In the evening a reception was held at the Hotel, and was attended by several hundred persons, among whom were most of the prominent visitors present. Dancing wound up the

festivities, which were continued until an early hour the following morning.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 3d, Colonel Seward tendered a review to General Robinson. The regiment appeared at its best and the old Division Commander seemed well pleased with the honors conferred upon him.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the regiment again escorted the Army of the Potomac Society to the cemetery, where the final ceremonies of the reunion were to be held. The *Tribune* of the next day said :

The reunion of Union and Confederate veterans came practically to an end to-day with the formal exercises on the cemetery rostrum. George William Curtis was the orator, and his speech scarcely fell short of the reputation he won, long ago, as a master of polished, graceful eloquence. George Parsons Lathrop sent a battle poem, full of stirring verses and finely turned periods. It was the rough-and-tumble, impromptu oratory of the last three days melted and refined; the finest metal run into pure literary and artistic mould. Both speech and poem, one might perhaps say, were worthy of the day and place, the anniversary of the decisive victory for the preservation of the Union and the plot of ground immortalized by Lincoln s words. The exercises were held in the middle of the afternoon, and the hot sun beamed as fiercely as it did on the final battle-day in 1863. The members of the Society of the Army of the Potomac paraded through the streets again, through dust two inches deep, but the enthusiasm which had flared up to a fever heat on Tuesday was still unabated, and the veterans tramped through it all without a murmur. The regular troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, about 400 strong, were at the head of the line; next to them came the NINTH New York, Colonel Seward commanding, with Conterno's full band.

The carriages for the guests were not so numerous, and some of those who figured prominently on the platform yesterday were missing. Governor Gordon and Governor Beaver had gone home. So had many of the New Yorkers who came on for the dedication of their monuments. Generals George H. Sharpe and Horatio C. King, of New York, had charge of the arrangements at the rostrum. General John C. Robinson presided, and in the chairs were General Longstreet; Generals Sickles, F C Barlow, Carr, Slocum, Richardson, Graham, Burke and Nugent of New York; General Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Major Rea, Commander-in-Chief, and General N. Martin Curtis, commander of the Dept. of N. Y Grand Army of the Republic; ex-Senator Warner Miller, ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania; General Berdan, the Rev. Mr. Twichell, of Hartford; General S. Wylie Crawford, U. S. A., the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, of New York; General Greene and ex-Governor Holbrook, of Vermont. General Robinson called the assembly to order after a crowd had massed itself on the green lawn stretching from the rostrum far down the cemetery. There was applause for the one-legged veteran, who spoke briefly and then called on Mr. Twichell to offer prayer. After the prayer, General Robinson announced that Mr. Lathrop could not come to the field in person, but had sent on the poem, extracts from which would be read by General King.

The following are extracts from the poem:

Hail, victors, living, with laureled brow,
And you that sleep beneath the sward!
Your song was poured from cannon throats:
It rang in deep-tongued bugle-notes:
Your triumph came; you won your crown,
The grandeur of a world's renown.
But, in our later lays,
Full freighted with your praise,
Fair memory harbors those whose lives, laid down
In gallant faith and generous heat,
Gained only sharp defeat.
All are at peace, who once so fiercely warred:
Brother and brother, now, we chant a common chord.

* * * * * *

Lucid, pure, and calm and blameless
Dawned on Gettysburg the day
That should make the spot, once fameless,
Known to nations far away.
Birds were caroling, and farmers
Gladdened o'er their garnered hay,
When the clank of gathering armies
Broke the morning's peaceful sway;
And the living lines of foemen
Drawn o'er pasture, brook and hill,
Formed in figures weird of omen
That should work with mystic will
Measures of a direful magic—
Shattering, maiming—and should fill
Glades and gorges with a tragic
Madness of desire to kill.
Skirmishers flung lightly forward
Moved like scythemen skilled to sweep
Westward o'er the field and nor'ward,
Death's first harvest there to reap.
You would say the soft, white smoke puffs
Were but languid clouds asleep,
Here on meadows, there on oak bluffs,
Fallen foam of Heaven's blue deep.
Yet that blossom-white, outbreaking
Smoke wove many a martyr's shroud.
Reynolds fell, with soul unquaking,
Ardent-eyed and open browed.
Noble men in humbler raiment
Fell where shot their graves had ploughed,
Dying not for paltry payment,
But for home, for honor proud.

What of Barlow and of Gordon
Locked in fierce and deadly clench?
Buford, with his troopers—warden
Of the key—who will not blench?
Fairchild's firm Wisconsin marchers,
Meredith's Iron Brigade, who quench
Davis' hell-fire wild and Archer's?
The First Corps fought the field, and filled the trench!

Mute Seminary there,
Filled once with resonant hymn and prayer,
How your meek walls and windows shuddered then!
Though Doubleday stemmed the flood,
McPherson's Wood and Willoughby's Run
Saw ere the set of sun
The light of the gospel of blood.
And, on the morrow again,
Loud the unholy psalm of battle
Burst from the tortured Devil's Den,
In cries of men and musketry rattle
Mixed with the helpless bellow of cattle
Torn by artillery, down in the glen;
While, hurtling through the branches
Of the orchard by the road,
Where Sickles and Birney were walled with steel,
Shot fiery avalanches
That shivered hope and made the sturdiest reel.
Yet peach-bloom bright as April saw
Blushed there anew, in blood that flowed
O'er faces white with death-dealt awe;
And ruddy flowers of warfare grew
Where withering winds as of the desert blew,
Far at the right, when Ewell and Early,
Plunging at Wadsworth and Slocum and Greene,
Thundered in onslaught consummate and surly,
Till trembling nightfall crept between
And whispered of rest from the heat of the whelming strife.
But unto those forsaken of life
What has the night to say?
Crushed in a costly dew they lie,
Silent beneath the moony sky,
Freed from earth's dull tyranny.

Once more the sun deploys his rays:
Third in the trilogy of battle days
The awful Friday comes;
* * * * * *

All is quiet till one o clock;
Then the hundred and fifty guns,
Metal loaded with metal in tons,
Massed by Lee, send out their shock.
And with a movement magnificent,
Pickett, the golden haired leader,
Thousands and thousands flings onward, as if he sent
Merely a meek interceder.
Steadily sure his division advances,
Gay as the light on its weapons that dances,
Agonized screams of the shell
The doom that it carries foretell:
Rifle balls whistle, like sea birds singing;
Limbs are severed, and souls set winging;
Yet Pickett's warriors never waver.
Show me in all the world anything braver
Than the bold sweep of his fearless battalions,
Three half-miles over ground unsheltered
Up to the cannon, where regiments weltered
Prone in the batteries blast that raked
Swaths of men, and flame-tongued drank
Their blood with eager thirst unslaked.
Armistead, Kemper and Pettigrew
Rush on the Union men, rank against rank,
Planting their battle-flags high on the crest.
Pause not the soldiers, nor dream they of rest,
Till they fall with their enemy's guns at the breast
And the shriek in their ears of the wounded artillery stallions.
So Pickett charged, a man indued
With knightly power to lead a multitude
And bring to fame the scarred surviving few.

In vain the mighty endeavor;
In vain the immortal valor;
In vain the insurgent life outpoured!
Down went that line, 'neath fire and sword,
Its bright hope blanched with sudden pallor.
But Meade stood firm; and volley on volley roared
"Triumphant Union soon to be restored,
Strong to defy all foes and fears forever!"
The Ridge was wreathed with angry fire
As flames rise round a martyr's stake;
Heroes were offered on that pyre,
Who perished for our dear land's sake.
Far up in heaven the gray clouds flew
And mingled with the deathless blue;
While here, below, the blue and gray
Melted mingling away,
Mirroring heaven to make another day.

And we, who are Americans, we pray
The splendor of strength that Gettysburg knew
May light the long generations with glorious ray,
And keep us undyingly true!

* * * * *

Dear are the dead we weep for;
Dear are the strong hearts broken!
Proudly their memory we keep for
Our help and hope; a token
Of sacred thought too deep for
Words that leave it unspoken.
All that we know of fairest,
All that we have of meetest,
Here we lay down for the rarest
Doers whose souls rose fleetest
And in homes of air rest,
Ranked with the truest and sweetest.
Days, with fiery-hearted, bold advances;
Nights in dim and shadowy, swift retreat;
Rains that rush with bright, embattled lances
Thunder, booming round your stirless feet;—
Winds that set the orchard with sweet fancies
All abloom, or ripple the ripening wheat:
Moonlight, starlight, on your mute graves falling;
Dew, distilled as tears unbidden flow;—
Dust of drought in drifts and layers crawling;
Lulling dreams of softly whispering snow;
Happy birds, from leafy coverts calling;—
These go on, yet none of these you know;
Hearing not our human voices
Speaking to you all in vain,
Nor the psalm of a land that rejoices,
Ringing from churches and cities and foundries a mighty refrain!
But the sun and the birds, and the frost, and the breezes that blow
When tempests are striving and lightnings of heaven are spent,
With one consent
Make unto them
Who died for us eternal requiem!

Two hostile bullets in mid-air
Together shocked,
And swift were locked
Forever in a firm embrace.
Then let us men have so much grace
To take the bullets place,
And learn that we are held
By laws that weld
Our hearts together!

As once we battled hand to hand,
So hand in hand to-day we stand,
Sworn to each other,
Brother and brother.
In storm and mist, or calm, translucent weather:
And Gettysburg's guns, with their death-giving roar,
Echoed from ocean to ocean, shall pour
Quickening life to the nation's core;
Filling our minds again
With the spirit of those who wrought in the Field of the Flowers of Men.

Mr. Curtis was then introduced and the veterans cheered. The Editor of the "Easy Chair" stood up alongside of the platform rails, holding tiny slips of his address in his right hand and half-spoke, half-read his gracefully phrased oration. The scene was an inspiring one and the speaker felt it. The beautiful valley lay below, seen through the trees. The lawn stretched out on every side to rows of pine trees that shade the burial plots, and over the tops of the firs and evergreens shone the splendid image of victory on the National monument, its marble outlines glittering in the sun. The vast audience was perfectly still, and the orator's voice, husky at first, grew gradually firm and strong till one could hear it one hundred yards away. There was frequent applause from the crowd and the rostrum at the many simple and beautiful turns of Mr. Curtis's speech, and he was warmly congratulated when he sat down. Here is a part of what he said, which we cull from the report in the New York *Herald*:

Even the civil war has but quickened and deepened our prosperous activities. Like spring touched mountains of snow melting quietly into the earth, moistening and fructifying the seed eager for the harvest, so those mighty armies of the blue and the gray marshall for the warfare of a generation, if such had been decreed, swiftly and noiselessly disappeared, and all that military energy and discipline and skill, streaming into a thousand industries, are as beneficent in peace as they were terrible in war. What prouder spectacle is there for America, what vision could more worthily stimulate devout gratitude in every American heart, than that of the States south of the Potomac which, after the fierce and wasting stress of four years of war upon their soil, after the total overthrow of their ancient industrial system, the destruction of their wealth, the complete paralysis of their business energies, are rising together like a brood of Titans, and under the inspiration of liberty, peace and assured union, are renewing the wonderful tale of the earlier years of the century, the progress and development of the Great West? The power and resource of those States in war

seem to have revealed to them their unexpected skill and force in peace. The vigor, the tenacity, the ability that contested victory upon this field for those three famous days are now working the greater miracles of industrial enterprise. Never before was the sword beaten into so vast a ploughshare nor the spear into so prodigious a pruning hook.

The world's imperial deposit of iron has lain dormant for ages between the coal and the limestone of Alabama, but only now has it proved more precious than a gold mine. From the war desolated wilderness cities have suddenly sprung, humming with workshops and a hundred trades, and startled Pennsylvania hears and wonders while Alabama and Georgia smile in rivalry, and the flaring furnaces of Tennessee challenge the ancient fires of the Lehigh and the Alleghanies. South Carolina nearly doubles her manufactured products in seven years, and this year they will nearly equal in value all the crops of the State, including rice and cotton. In seven years the assessed valuation of property in the twelve old Southern States has advanced nearly one-third, while the rate of taxation is diminished. Thousands of new industries, mining, manufacturing, commercial and agricultural, arise as in a newly discovered or lately settled land. To facilitate every enterprise railroads, thoroughly appointed, penetrate the remotest valleys. The watercourses are richly burdened with a freight hitherto unknown, and with new industries greater skill satisfies more various demands, opens wider commercial connections and more intimate social relations, and establishes a higher and more opulent civilization. In all this glittering panorama the happiest incident is due directly to the war. It is the blending of the capital, the people, the energy, the experience, the skill and conviction of other States with those of the Southern States which has produced this great result. Before the war this was impossible. Ever deepening doubt and angrier divergence had consumed the heart of the Union and only its form remained. This universal confidence and co-operation, therefore, are in the truest sense the fruits of union. But fairer than all these, as this smile of prosperity broadens over the awakening States, is the fact that labor itself becomes free and slaves are transformed to citizens. Free labor produces the great Southern staples as ample as before and is welcomed to the new industries. It pays taxes on property of its own valued at nearly one hundred millions of dollars, while for the children of former slaves there are nearly twenty thousand schools of every degree, with an enrollment of more than a million of pupils, and everywhere a demand for education and a public disposition to gratify it hitherto unprecedented.

This new birth of freedom is the noblest aspect of the spectacle. The splendor of material progress may easily delude and betray with its fond and flattering caress. But it is not in such details alone that the promise of any people is to be discerned. It is not great mines only, and factories and farms, that make great nations. The patriot looks to see churches and schools and libraries; he studies the decreasing records of crime; he marks the growing respect for common rights, the evidences of public spirit, the moral qualities, the progressive political tendencies and higher standards of life among a people before he counts the spindles and the cotton bales, if he would cast aright their horoscope and fortell their future. The appearance of such signs under complicated and unprecedented conditions, conditions which no other States in history ever knew, he sees with hope and pride amid this vast industrial revival. The full fruition, indeed, is not yet. But if some impatient observer, eager that the surely ripening harvest shall be reaped before its golden prime, exclaims angrily that nothing has been done because so much remains to do, let his answer be that of the

wise general to his young lieutenant who burned for victory and thought the troops too slow, "'Tis an awfully rough road, my boy; give them time, give them time!"

Not easily nor rapidly can the passions sprung from bitter local differences, and cherished and strengthened for a generation, disappear. Often in hot and reckless protestations those dying emotions will break forth like the distant muttering thunder of a retiring storm. But the central fact is as bright as a fixed star. The line across the Union drawn by the flaming sword of hostile, social and industrial institutions, and irreconcilable theories of the nature and powers of the government itself, this latent revolution and nascent civil war, have disappeared forever. At the end of a hundred years the Union is the sacred, seamless garment of equal rights, of harmonious institutions, of accordant views of the government, in which sixty millions of people in thirty-eight States are invincibly arrayed.

The oration closed the official meeting of the society, and the great assemblage of veterans and their friends quietly dispersed. In the evening a reception and collation was given by the society at the Springs Hotel, in place of the usual banquet.

About nine o'clock the NINTH regiment "broke camp" and marched to the station. The train pulled out at ten, and by midnight most of the men were asleep in their seats and did not wake up until the train reached Jersey City, at nine o'clock on the morning of the 4th.

By previous arrangement, breakfast was ready for the men, after partaking of which they boarded a ferry-boat and were soon landed at the foot of West Twenty-second Street. The march to the armory occupied but a short time, where they were dismissed after a few words from Colonel Seward, who thanked them for the good behavior maintained during the trip.

In a subsequent order the Colonel said:

"The Commandant of the Regiment takes this occasion to congratulate the organization on the record made during the recent trip to Gettysburg, and the opportunity afforded to assure the authorities of its reliability to do its whole duty in upholding the laws and maintaining order as did its former members, so many of whom laid down their lives in testimony of their faithfulness.

"The following extracts from letters received by your Commandant cannot but be gratifying to every member and friend of the NINTH regiment.

"From General King, the Recording Secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac:

"'Permit me on behalf of the Society to thank you and your Regiment for their generous services on the occasion and congratulate them and you upon their excellent appearance, and upon the splendid impression which they made upon all who saw them.'

"From General Hastings, Adjutant-General, State of Pennsylvania:

"'The visit of your Regiment was one of the many pleasant features of that great reunion, and the appearance of your splendid Regiment had a most interesting and beneficial effect upon that portion of our own National Guard which was there to see your command.

"'The Governor directs me to send you his compliments and to say that he was very much gratified to have the pleasure of a visit from your Regiment to the State, and was particularly gratified that your camp should be named in his honor. I hope that the pleasant acquaintance made at Gettysburg may be continued for many years, and that we may frequently have the pleasure of entertaining yourself and your command within the borders of the State.'"

THE BUGLE CALL OF GETTYSBURG.

Where lay the lines of dark redoubt
The soldiers lie in slumbers deep;
Night's sentinels, the stars shine out
Above the mound of those who sleep.
But at the morning's ruddy break,
When hangs the mist—a silver pall—
The men of Gettysburg awake,
To hear ring out the bugle call!—
Bugle call

CHORUS.

Above thy field, O Gettysburg,
The tears of Love and Honor fall!
Wake! Soldiers, wake! your slumbers break!
Ring out, ring out the bugle call!

They rise from storied vale and hill—
Once more in spectral ranks they form
Afar and near they gather still,
As mid the battle's lurid storm.
But now 'tis Peace, forever won,
And mid the hush that covers all,
There sounds along the line "Well done!"
While still rings out the bugle call!—
Bugle call.

CHORUS.

The Blue and Gray in friendship meet,
And o'er the storied field again
The legend of the fight repeat,
With ne'er a thought of grief or pain,
Till o'er the host of human blest
The shadows of the twilight fall,
Then every spirit fades to rest
Unto the dying bugle call!
Bugle call.

CHORUS.

REGISTER OF THE VETERANS

PRESENT AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

Field and Staff.

John Hendrickson, Henry V Williamson and Alfred C. Roe.

Company A.

Joseph A. Bluxome,* John D. Moore and George H. Schofield.

Company B.

Henry N. Dunnell,* Edward Krollpfeiffer,* Henry Leisinger and Jacob Mangold, Jr.

Company C.

George O. Hirst, James N. Lewis, William H. Miller, William T. Peach,* John T Pryer, Theodore L. Roz* and Henry R. Thorpe.

Company D.

James T Brinckerhoff, John B. Dolan, Phillip Engel,* Alexander Leslie, T M. Molleson, Theodore G. Mosher, Jacob Ritschy, John G. Taylor and Robert H. White.

Company E.

Bernard Armbruster,* Robert F Cooke, Alphonse Le Roy, Samuel S. Patterson, Edward G. Royce, Edward Shanly, John R. Simpson,* Archibald Stewart and Joseph J Trittenback.

Company F

Samuel Berry, Eugene Bissell, George Bohnenberger, Charles R. Braine, James S. Burtis, Stephen M. Crandell, Samuel C Frazee, James R. Halliday. Thomas L. Hanna, Wm. L. Heermance, Hiram L. Hunt, Wm. B. Osborn, George W

Pancoast, William Scott, Daniel Simmons, John H. Van Wyck Wm. E. Van Wyck and John H. Wood.*

Company G.

Thomas G. Brewer,* Harvey B. Denison, C. V G. Forbes, Matthew S. Gregory. Sayers Hadley, James H. Hoyt, James M. Lacoste, Cyrus C. Murray, John A. Norman, George E. Shafford, Augustus Stroh,* Wm. R. Vail and Theodore W Vandegrift.

Company H.

Joseph W Adee, John L. Baker, David Devlin, Joseph Devlin, James Devine,* George Drew, Joseph T Hallock, James F Kelly,* John T. Lockman, Frank Martin, Charles Skeat and James Slater.*

Company I.

Benjamin F Bowne, Michael T Burke, Chas. L. Housman,* George A. Hussey, Henry F Hunteman, Joseph T. Riker,* Walter Scott, Ralph Shorrock and Simon Straus.*

Company L (K).

James B. Carter, Wm. A. Graham, Augustus W Meade, James A. Mulligan,* Chester H. Southworth and Bird W. Spencer.*

FOOT NOTE.—An asterisk (*) opposite a name is to signify a member who served in the State of New York, all others in that of the United States during the war, 1861-1865.

REGISTER OF THE GUESTS.*

Messrs. L. Frank Barry,* Samuel S. Bent, Bernhard Bopp, Augustus W Colwell,* Philip Corell,* John Gallagher, A. C. Hascy, G. R. Hendrickson, T F Hines, John G. Jenny, John Jeroloman, Thos. E. Jones, Thomas Lyons, Roland B. Mahany, J G. Mitchell, A. D. Peeken, F I. Perry, Orlando B. Potter, George W Roberts,* Charles G. Rowan,* Joseph Saunders, John D. Shorrock, Thos. E. Slater,* Cornelius Ten-Eick,* William Todd,* F G. Urner, E. W Vandenschoten, M. Vreeland A. V White, Charles Winter, C. A. Winter and 19 ladies.

Posts No. 135 and 182, Grand Army of the Republic, and Veterans of the 61st N. Y. Vols. were present to the number of 62.

The pilgrims numbered in all 205.

FOOT NOTE.—The names marked with an asterisk (*) are to indicate those who served during the war, 1861–1865, but not in the NINTH regiment.

REGISTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

AND STRENGTH OF THE COMPANIES.

July 4, 1888.

Field and Staff.

Colonel Wm. Seward, Jr., Lieut.-Col. Thos. B. Rand, Adjutant Yellott D. Dechert,

Surgeon Alvah H. Doty, Ass't Surgeon C. Newton Thompson, Capt. and I. R. P Kasson C. Gibson, 1st Lieut. and Q. M. Dana B. Pratt, 1st Lieut. and Commissary George A. Clement, Captain G. Henry Witthaus, total, 9.

Company A.

Capt. George T Lorigan, 2nd Lieut. Godfrey A. S. Wieners, and 85 enlisted men , total, 87.

Company B.

Capt. Noah L. Cocheu, 2nd Lieut. John W. West, and 72 enlisted men , total, 74.

Company C.

1st Lieut. Chas. E. Kohlberger, and 42 enlisted men ; total, 43.

Company D.

1st Lieut. John D. Walton, 2nd Lieut. Wauhope Lynn, and 47 enlisted men ; total, 49.

Company E.

Capt. Sol. E. Japha, 1st Lieut. Franklin Bartlett, and 54 enlisted men , total, 56.

Company F.

Capt. W Wolcott Marks, 1st Lieut. Robert Warrell, 2nd Lieut. Wm. H. Ehrman, and 53 enlisted men , total 56.

Company G.

Capt. Washington Willcocks, and 60 enlisted men , total, 61.

Company H

Capt. Wm. R. Clough, 1st Lieut. Jas. M. Maconnell, and 66 enlisted men ; total 68.

Company I.

Capt. Henry W. Leonard, 2nd Lieut. Emil J. Winterroth, and 59 enlisted men , total, 61.

Company K.

Capt. Joseph N. Billings, 1st Lieut. Mack Hertz, and 54 enlisted men ; total, 56.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

Sergt.-Major Walter H. Van Vleck, Ordnance Sergt. Wm. Seward, 3d, Q. M. Sergt. Frank J. Higgins, Comm.-Sergt. George J. Wiedman, Hospital Steward Henry C. Yeager. Color Sergeants, Chas. E. Kelley and James N. Hill. Guides Phillip G. Jeffreys and John H. Fagan. Drum Major George W Hill. Band Master Sig. Luciano Conterno; total, 11.

Total strength of regiment, 631.

INSPECTIONS OF THE REGIMENT.

1859 TO 1888 INCLUSIVE.

Colonel.	Year.	Present.	Absent.	Total.	Gain.	Loss.
Van Beuren..	18 9	180	81	261		
Van Beuren.	1860	230	54	284	23	.
Stiles.	1861	In the Service of the United States, from June 8, 1861, to June 23, 1864.				
Hendrickson..	1863					
Moesch. ...	1863					
Moesch.. .	1864	2,278		2,278	1,994	.
Wilcox. .. .	1864	105	106	211		2,067
Wilcox.... .	1865	356	64	420	209	
Wilcox... .	1866	484	201	685	265	
Wilcox. ..	1867	392	149	541		144
Wilcox. ...	1868	380	108	488		53
Wilcox ..	1869	268	142	410		78
Fisk.	1870	686	78	764	354	
Fisk. .	1871	722	63	785	21	.
Braine..... .	1872	501	119	620		165
Braine. .	1873	540	55	595		25
Braine.... .	1874	472	72	544	.	51
Hitchcock. .	1875	766	65	831	287	
Hitchcock. .	1876	804	92	896	65	
Hitchcock. .	1877	907	60	967	71	.
Hitchcock.	1878	722	87	809		158
Ryder ..	1879	699	105	804		5
Ryder ...	1880	692	109	801		3
Ryder. ...	1881	553	175	728		73
Seward. ...	1882	478	204	682		46
Seward.	1883	503	135	638		44
Seward.. ...	1884	435	159	594	.	44
Seward...	1885	437	175	612	18	
Seward...	1886	404	151	555		57
Seward... ..	1887	399	161	560	5	
Seward. ..	1888	468	167	635	75	
Grand Total.. .		15,861	3,137	18,998	3,387	3,013

REGISTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS* OF THE NINTH REGIMENT

N. Y. S. M.—N. G. S. N. Y.

1859—1888.

Field and Staff

COLONELS.

Michael M. Van Beuren, 1859, John W Davis, 1863, John H. Wilcox, 1864, James Fisk, Jr., 1870; Charles R. Braine, 1872, James R. Hitchcock, 1875, S. Oscar Ryder, 1879, William Seward, Jr., 1882.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Thomas T Ferris, 1859, Allan Rutherford, 1863; Moses P L. Montgomery, 1875, Thomas B. Rand, 1884.

MAJORS.

William H. Hallick, 1859, Ralph A. Lanning, 1865, Charles S. Strong, 1867; Dow S. Kittle, 1872, John T Pryer, 1876; W Boerum Wetmore, 1879, Clifford A. H. Bartlett, 1884.

ADJUTANTS.

Charles B. Bostwick, 1859, Henry S. Brooks, 1864, Edgar S. Allien, 1868, R. Livingston Luckey, 1873, Charles L. Housman, 1879; Yellott D. Dechert, 1884.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Alexander Henriques, 1859, Abner Mellen, Jr., 1864, Jordan L. Bailey, 1867, George H. Gilbert, 1872; Ralph W Booth, Jr., 1874; Edgar F Waite, 1876, Reuben A. Britton, 1879, Dana B. Pratt, 1886.

* Showing, at the highest rank held, those who were in the service of the State of New York. Those commissioned in the service of the United States are to be found in the war registers of the regiment.

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

Theodore Braine, 1867, Benjamin W Blanchard, 1870, Henry Harley, 1871, Alonzo P Bacon, 1872; John H. Mooney, 1874, John V Wheeler, 1879, W Romeyn Vermilye, 1882; George A. Clement, 1888.

SURGEONS.

E. Willis Fisher, 1859, Howard Pinkney, 1865; Charles W Pollard, 1870, George W Thompson, 1872; Stephen W Roof, 1876 Alvah H. Doty, 1888.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Edward H. Andrew, 1860, J Clement Rushton, 1863; George G. Needham, 1865; Joseph E. Tucker, 1874, George B. Fowler, 1879, C. Newton Thompson, 1888.

CHAPLAINS.

Stephen R. Baker, 1859; Edward H. Chapin, 1866, J. A. Spencer, 1870, Edward O. Flagg, 1871; J Bradford Cleavor, 1875, Edward C. Houghton, 1877, Edward A. Reed, 1879.

RIFLE INSPECTORS.

George E. Harding, 1875; G. Henry Witthaus, 1879, Kasson C. Gibson, 1886.

PAYMASTERS.

Henry L. King, 1859; Erastus Littlefield, 1860, Henry L. Stevens, 1861.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS

Charles C. Reed, 1859, Francis E. Smith, 1861.

ENGINEERS.

Wm. H. Field, 1864, Wm. Pierre Stymus, 1865.

ORDNANCE.

William M. Ashfield, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REGIMENT.

G. Henry Witthaus, 1886.

Company A.

CAPTAINS.

Joseph H. Johnson, 1859, William I. Vredenburgh, 1863, Charles F Maitland, 1864; William C. Barwis, 1865, Henry Miller, 1869; Thomas D. Cottman, 1873; Thomas Griffin, 1879, George T Lorigan, 1883.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

George W Carpenter, 1859; James Dart, 1860, Alexander Mc Cook, 1863, M. P L. Montgomery, 1869, Joseph A. Bluxome, 1874, James H. Shorter, 1883; Theodore H. Swift, 1884; William E. Cook, 1885.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Frederick C. Oakley, 1859, Chas. C. Reed, 1860; Henry A. Luther, 1860; John J. Knipe, 1865, Thomas J. Robertson, 1868; Silas B. Treat, 1872; Robert Coburn, 1879, Godfrey A. S. Wieners, 1888.

Company B.

CAPTAINS.

Henry L. Robert, 1859, Jas. R. Hitchcock, 1864; Robert B. Martin, 1870, John L. Burleigh, 1872, William J Kirkland, 1873, Joseph J Springer, 1881, Noah L. Cocheu, 1884.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Louis Billon, 1859, William E. Farrell, 1864, Edward W. Francis, 1870, Franklin Coit, 1884, Henry Cleveland, 1888.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John Deppeler, 1859, Francis Landry, 1860 Noah Loder, 1867, Arthur D. Chambers, 1871, Valentine Marsh, 1877, James D. De Groot, 1882, William H. Anketell, 1884, John W West, 1887.

Company C

CAPTAINS.

Mansfield Lovell, 1859, David Banks, Jr., 1863, John P Newkirk, 1864, Alexander B. Davis, 1867, Henry A. Tobias,

1869; Gustave A. Fuller, 1870, John C. C. Tallman, 1872; Howard F Kennedy, 1884.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William H. Draper, 1865, James R. Boyd, 1866, Jacob W Schmidt, 1867, Edward Oppenheimer, 1870, Robert C. Clapp, 1883, John K. Imlay, 1885.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Charles E. Prescott, 1859, Henry C. Jones, 1863; Theodore W Myers, 1867, Dow S. Kittle, 1870, Gilford Hurry, 1875, Wright H. Remsen, 1885, James G. McMurray, 1887.

Officers of Company C previous to 1859 were:

CAPTAINS.

Wm. M. McArdle, 1833, James Mason, 1853, Thomas T. Ferris, 1854, N. B. La Bau, 1856, Wm. H. Hallick, 1857.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Spear, 1853, L. Duncan Bulkley. 1854, Wm. C. H. Sherman, 1857

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Saml. N. Mondon, 1853, J. C. Pollard, 1857, T. C. De Luce, 1857.

Company D.

CAPTAINS.

John W Davis, 1859, Ralph A. Lanning, 1863, Robt. P. Courtney, 1869, Edward S. Bowlend, 1872, George Auld, 1875, Isaac H. West, 1880, Joseph A. Carberry, 1883, Theodore H. Swift, 1885, John D. Walton, 1888.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Edmund R. Greene, 1859; Daniel W Lee, 1865; Alfred J Theriott, 1869, Frederick F Valentine, 1872, James Henderson, 1875, George B. Cobb, 1877; Jacob W Hitchcock, 1878, Frank E. GaNun, 1883.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

William F Henry, 1859, William E. Jackson, 1859;

William H. Field, 1860; John S. Stryker, 1865, Joseph B. Pollock, 1867, William Hill, 1872, Thomas H. Knight, 1876; John H. King, 1883, Wauhope Lynn, 1888.

Company E.

CAPTAINS.

William Atterbury, 1859, John T. Gaffney, 1865, Henry S. Brooks, 1866, William H. Cadwell, 1870, Robert B. Cable, 1871, Moses P L. Montgomery, 1872, Sol. E. Japha, 1875.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

John B. Coppinger, 1859, John Meeks, Jr., 1859, Joseph McDonald, 1865; John A. Lennon, 1869, Edward S. Lewis, 1870, Benjamin H. Herts, 1873, Samuel L. Kittle, 1879, Franklin Bartlett, 1884.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Edward P Sanderson, 1859; John S. Huyler, 1867, Louis C. Hammersley, 1868, George W Palfrey, 1871, Michael J Bauman, 1876.

Company F

CAPTAINS.

Allan Rutherford, 1860, Chas. S. Strong, 1863, William E. Van Wyck, 1867, John H. Wood, 1872, William P Walton, 1875, William Wolcott Marks, 1886.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Edward Thorn, 1860, Saml. J. Glassey, 1865, Henry A. Tobias, 1869; Joseph A. Bluxome, 1874 Maurice A. Herts, 1875, Robert Warrell, 1886.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Chas. B. Braine, 1860, John J Knipe, 1865, William H. King, 1870, John A. Millard, 1873, Ferris P L. DeGroot, 1875, George B. Browne, 1877, John W Bennett, 1879; James O'Neil, 1884, William H. Ehrman, 1886.

Company G.

CAPTAINS.

Dabney W Diggs, 1864, John T Pryer, 1867; Reuben A. Britton, 1876, Ferris P L. DeGroot 1879, George B. Browne,

1882, George A. Hussey, 1883; James R. Byrd, 1885; Alfred Chamberlain, 1886, Washington Willcocks, 1887.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Gilbert S. King, 1864, John A. Norman, 1867, Jas. F J. Gunning, 1868; Harvey B. Denison, 1872, James L. Denison, 1879, Frederick S. Rice, 1882; Herbert C. Taylor, 1888.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Benj. T Martin, 1864, Joseph F Swords, 1867; David Wolff, 1869; Oliver G. Prescott, 1874, Peter J. Babcock, 1877.

Company H.

CAPTAINS.

James O. Johnston, 1864; Robert B. Young, 1867; John Raper, 1867; Chas. M. Schieffelin, 1869, Dow S. Kittle, 1870; James Slater, 1872, Isaac E. Hoagland, 1874, George W. Homans, 1877, Henry G. Chapman, 1881, Wm. R. Clough, 1885, Frank A. Gale, 1888.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William C. Barwis, 1864, Milton Benjamin, 1867; John F. Smith, 1869, George Auld, 1873, William A. Thompson 1875; George B. Campbell, 1878; Jas. M. Maconnell, 1888.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John A. Phillips, 1869; Horatio B. McComber, 1878; Danl. A. Skinnell, 1882, Emile J Winterroth, 1888.

Company I.

CAPTAINS.

John Dalrymple, 1866; Eugene Durnin, 1867, Arthur Blaney, 1868, George A. Hussey, 1873; Walter Scott, 1882; Henry W Leonard, 1885.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

John I. Van Alst, Jr., 1866; Edward H. Andrew, 1868; Wm. R. McDonald, 1870; Wm. J. Leckler, 1873; E. Cleveland Wells, 1882, Chas. E. Kohlberger, 1886.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Geo. W J. Cole, 1868; Noah Loder, 1869; Jas. J. DeBarry, 1870, Thos. D. Cottman, 1872, Richard W Morris, 1873, Chas. L. Housman, 1875; Theodore F Nesbitt, 1879; Franklin T Morgan, 1884, Emile J Winterroth, 1887.

Company K.

CAPTAINS.

Geo.W Lyon, 1866; Wm. D.Wood, 1867; Bird W Spencer, 1870, Jas. A. Mulligan, 1876, Joseph N. Billings, 1887.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Chas. O. Terry, 1866; Francis F Stone, 1867; Robt. B. Cable, 1870, Alonzo P Bacon, 1871, Joseph P Hertzler, 1876; George F. Shrady, Jr., 1881, Mack Hertz, 1888.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

George Pancoast, 1866; Stillman F. Kneeland, 1877, Edgar Willson, 1879; Edgar C. Wells, 1881, Theodore S. Croft, 1884.

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ERRATA.

Page 21, line 22, for witht all, read with all.
" 21, " 24, for falacy, read fallacy.
" 72, " 3, for Green, read Greene.
" 151, " 27, for Norduist, read Nordquist.
" 159, " 37, for while one side, read each of them.
" 161, " 10, for managed, read managed to.
" 196, " 2, for shapnel, read shrapnel.
" 215, " 2, for Pleasanton, read Pleasonton.
" 225, " 16, for maiming, read maining.
" 234, " 16, for 2nd, read 22nd.
" 248, " 7, for While with Lee, read While Lee, with.
" 252, " 29, for Thorp, read Thorpe.
" 289, " 18, for good deal, read great deal.
" 360, " 3, for Henry L., read Henry H.
" 424, " 13, for Clacknen, read Clackner.
" 424, " 14, for Connelly, read Connolly.
" 516, " 43, for as provided, read was provided.
" 532, Chapter 24, for XXVI., read XXIV
" 702, line 31, for marshall, read marshaled.